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VOLUME 19 WINTER, 1937 NUMBER 1



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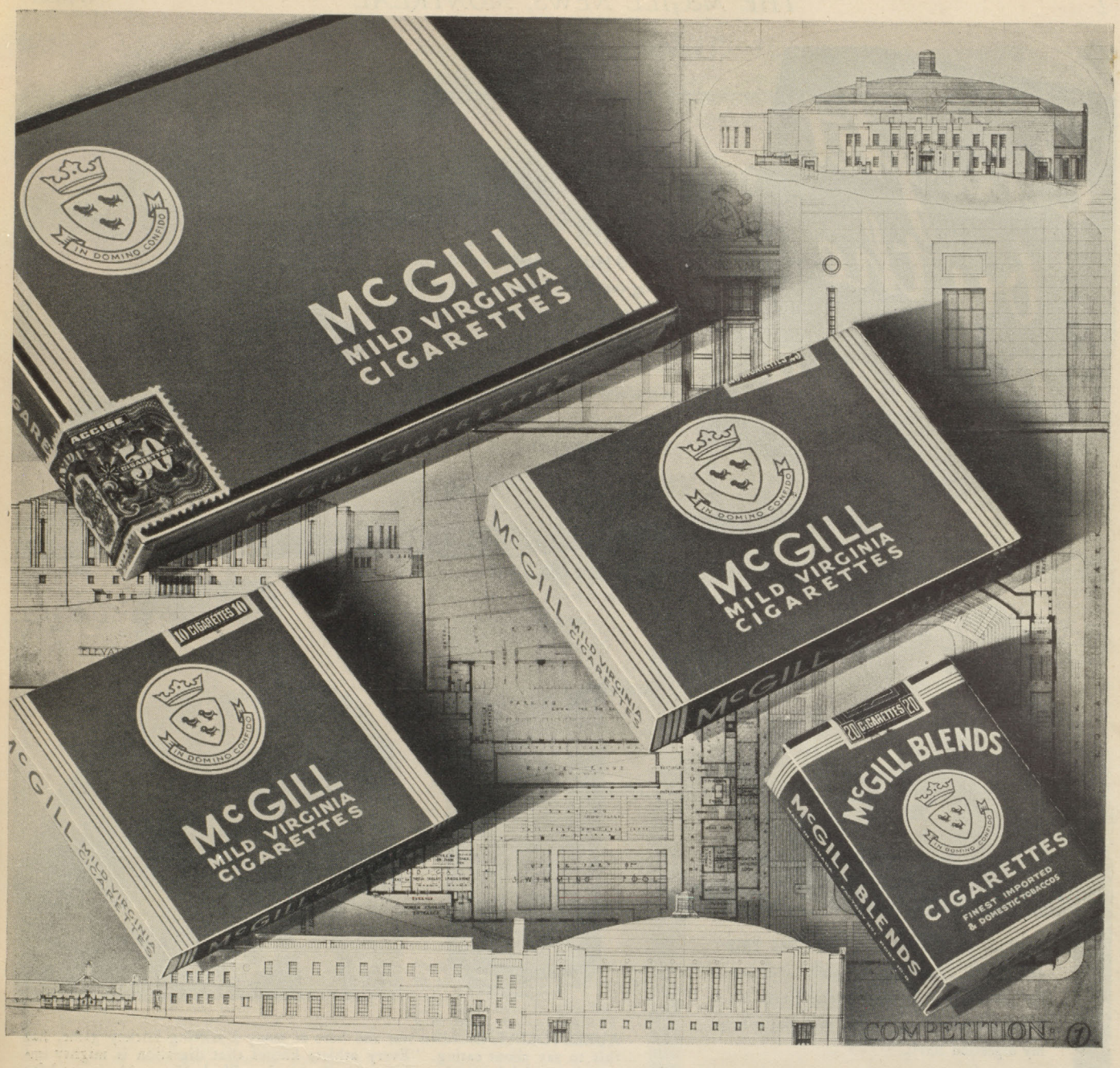
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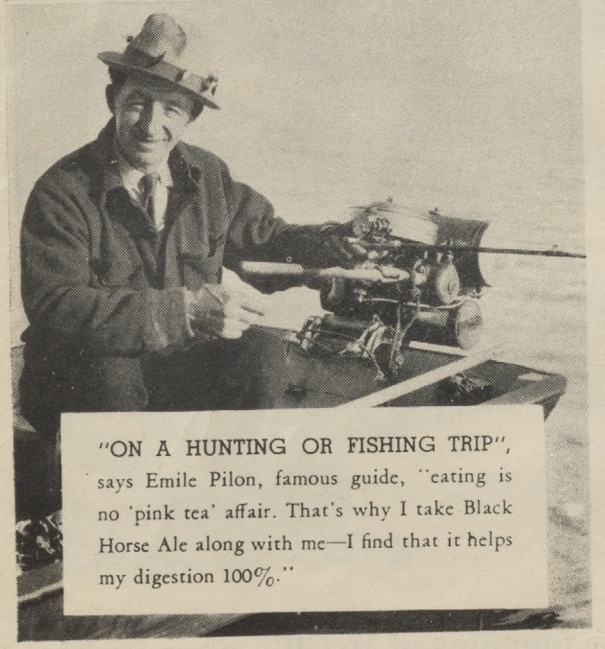
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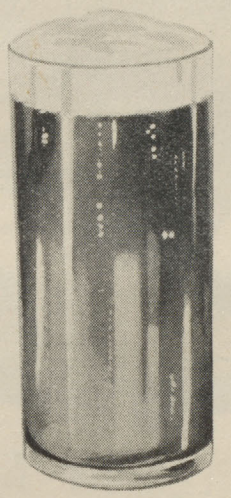
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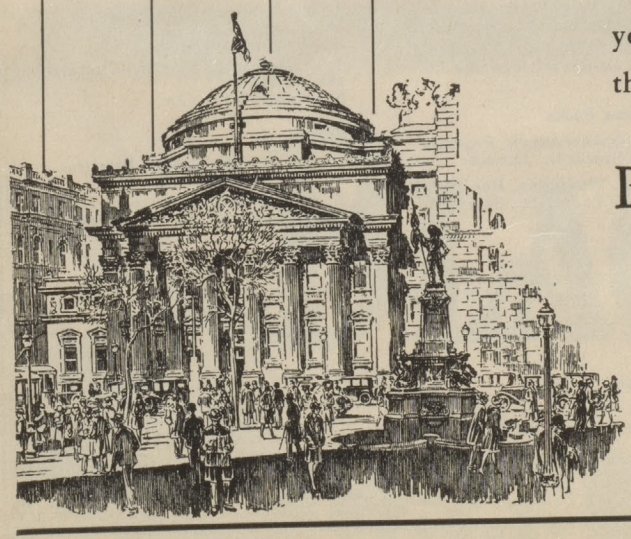
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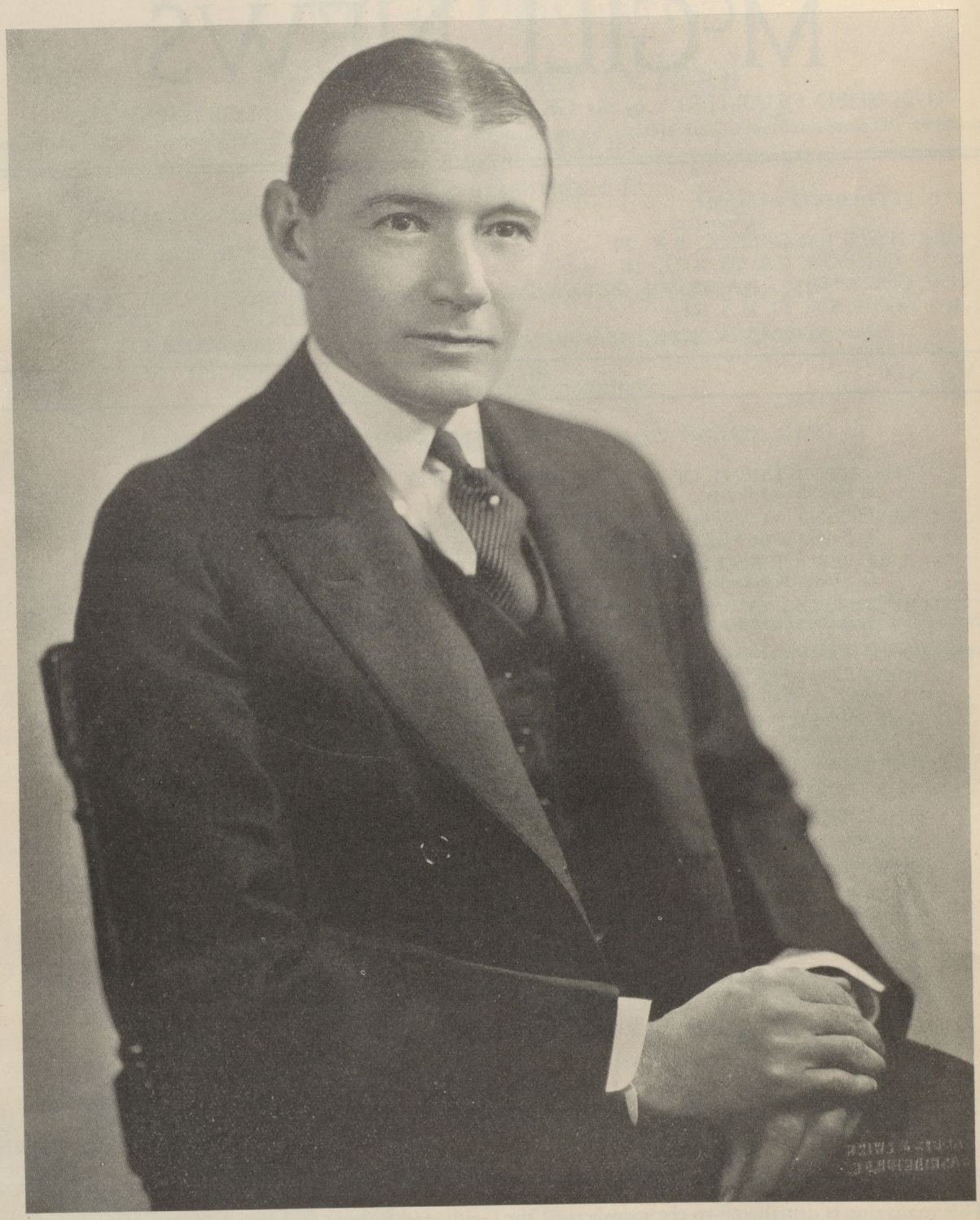
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LEWIS WILLIAMS DOUGLAS, B.A., LL.D.

Appointed Principal of McGill University on October 4,
Dr. Douglas will assume office on January 1, 1938.

The Appointment of McGill's New Principal

By SIR EDWARD BEATTY

THE selection of a Principal of a great university is rarely a simple task. So many qualities must be combined in one individual to render him fit to discharge his heavy responsibilities adequately that it is no wonder that governing bodies worry when there is a vacancy and sometimes after careful search are unable to find a man who in scholarship, administrative ability, and, above all, personality, fills all the exacting requirements of the position. After the death of Sir Arthur Currie, I gave to McGill graduates my idea of the specifications of an ideal Principal for McGill in the following words:

1. His scholarship and culture must be outstanding.
2. He must be an administrator of proven capacity.
3. He must possess a personality which will enable him to win and retain the respect and affection of the undergraduates and provide a real inspiration to them not only in scholarship but in human and manly qualities.
4. He must possess that ability, which is rare, which will make him a suitable representative of McGill not only at university gatherings but on all public occasions.
5. He must be robust in health and not too old to guide the destinies of this really great University.

I indicated my preference for a Canadian and a resident of the Empire if one could be found with the necessary qualifications.

On the retirement from office in May last of Principal A. E. Morgan, the Governors of the University immediately set about the selection of a successor. The names of more than sixty men were submitted or suggested as being worthy of consideration. The statutes of the University provide that the Governors shall appoint the Principal after conference with the Senate. Obviously there could be no question of choosing between sixty eminent men as though they were applicants for the post. The great majority of those whose names were suggested assuredly never knew that this was the case, and the great majority of these names could receive no serious consideration because of age, present employment, or obvious unavailability. Consequently, the only method which could be followed was for the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors to canvass the list and then recommend to the Governors and the Senate the most suitable nominees who might possibly be available.

Of course, no one can be offered the position without formal action by the Governors and conference with the Senate. Only one man, Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, was proffered the appointment, and not even one man proposed himself for it. Such is the dignity which surrounds this high position and the equal personal dignity of those who might regard themselves as suitable appointees.

Your editor has told me that Dr. Douglas' career is fairly well known and that, therefore, THE McGILL NEWS would like from me a description of the new Principal as an individual, the considerations which influenced the Board in their desire to secure him, the manner in which he was approached, and the final stages of the discussions with him. Fortunately, I am in a position to answer all these questions.

Dr. Douglas has great administrative ability, is a courageous and constructive thinker, is modest to a degree, approachable, and possesses a charm both of personality and character which is bound to earn for him the respect and friendship of his colleagues, of the undergraduates and graduates of the University. The Governors felt then, and are convinced now, that his is the character of leadership this University needs, and they expect his real ability will be felt outside its halls as well as within.

As to the manner of his selection, there was nothing startling or original. I had heard of him for several years. Friends of his had extolled his talents and his personal qualities to me on many occasions. I had never met him, but had listened to his fine speech before the Canadian Club in Montreal in April last. I knew his family history and that, though a citizen of the United States, his roots were in Canada, and I began to harbour a hope—a very faint hope—

that he might be available. After the June meeting of the Senate, one of our senior professors asked me if I had ever thought of Dr. Douglas as a possible successor to the Principalship. I said: "He is number one on my list;" and then the Professor gave me some very encouraging information based upon his knowledge of Dr. Douglas and his family. It was to the effect that he was very much attached to McGill and might prefer academic work to a business career. Through a friend of Dr. Douglas in the United States we learned more, and I telephoned to Dr. Douglas in Maine where he was on vacation. He agreed to come to Montreal for a chat with the members of the Executive Committee. He came, met us and departed to consider the situation as it had then developed—the sole question at that time being whether he was willing to permit his name to be submitted to the Board, after discussion with the members of his family and a few intimate friends. We realized that his great ambition was to render public service, and the question was whether the highest form of public service lay at McGill or elsewhere. He decided—after another trip to Montreal and still further consultations when I was in Western Canada—in favour of McGill. The Executive Committee were then, for the first time, in a position to submit their own definite views to the Board and to the Senate.

I returned to Montreal from the West on October 1. Dr. Douglas was compelled to sail for England on October 6; also he was required to give three months' notice to his own Company of his retirement from its service. As we wanted, if possible, to fill the office by January 1, and his notice could obviously not be given until the formal approval of the Board of Governors was secured, and conference with the Senate was had, it was necessary to hold meetings on Monday, October 4. They were held and the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Board was concurred in unanimously. Dr. Douglas' formal appointment followed that day.

Regret has been mildly expressed in some quarters that the University did not secure a Canadian. The University has secured one who comes close to being a Canadian, but the accident of birth of an Anglo-Saxon slips into insignificance when placed against the character, ability and personality of the appointee. For many years this country has supplied to the United States educationalists, professional men and business executives. For an equal number of years the United States has furnished us with men of the same type. The interchange has not been limited to any profession or any business. A few years ago it was estimated that over 600 Canadians held academic positions in the United States, and a lesser, if still substantial, number of Americans held similar positions in Canadian universities. In my own Company two Presidents—Sir William Van Horne and Lord Shaughnessy—were native-born Americans. The late James J. Hill—a Canadian by birth—became the head of a western American railway empire. One of the present Ministers of the Crown is an American by birth. Indeed, if time and space permitted, I could list numbers of Canadians who have risen to eminence in the United States and an almost equal number of Americans who have reached similar eminence in this country. Of all the professions which are international, education must stand first, and in education the international exchange of men has been most pronounced. Professor James T. Shotwell, the eminent economist and historian of Columbia University and Director of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, was born in Strathroy, the birthplace of Sir Arthur Currie, and graduated from the University of Toronto in the same year I did. No one can possibly suggest that his work is less valuable because prosecuted from New York rather than Toronto.

My own particular satisfaction in Dr. Douglas' appointment rests in the fact that we have been fortunate enough in securing in him a man of the type who, because of his notable ability and his equally attractive personal qualities, is almost inevitably destined to be a leader at McGill, among Canadian universities and in the constructive thinking in economic and social problems which this country so greatly needs.

I presume many of our graduates are familiar with the reception accorded Dr. Douglas' appointment by the press of Canada and the United States. All comments were uniformly favourable, and in the latter country, in particular, unreserved praise is given to him as a thinker and a man. Great regret is expressed at his leaving the land of his birth, where his departure is referred to as the "loss of a needed leader." All emphasize the unity of Anglo-Saxon academic traditions, represented by what is termed the exchange of scholars between the two countries. McGill and Canada are unqualifiedly congratulated on their good fortune in securing the services of a man so well equipped and so outstanding as Dr. Douglas unquestionably is.

It is my opinion, and I know that of the Board of Governors and the Senate, that we have been indeed fortunate in finding Dr. Douglas available for the post.

EDITOR'S NOTE: A brief biography of Dr. Douglas will be found on Page 60.

Newsprint — A Vital Factor in the Economic Life of Canada

By R. K. MARTIN

CANADA'S economy is said to be founded on four great natural resources; her crops, her rocks, her streams and her trees. The agricultural, mining, hydro-electric and forest industries utilizing these four natural resources are not only the largest, most important and most basic of Canadian industries but without them the secondary industries of the country, such as manufacturing, transportation and finance, would soon shrivel and die.

Three of these industries, agriculture, mining and forestry are, very largely, directly dependent upon export markets and are therefore influenced by foreign competition and world price levels. It is not surprising that their development and prosperity have been subject to wide fluctuations from year to year and from decade to decade as the world demand for their products has varied. Each in turn has provided the leadership in a different phase of Canadian economic expansion. It has been Canada's good fortune that depression has never yet hit all three of them simultaneously and that there has always been a good world demand for the products of at least one of these three key industries.

Half a century ago the forest industries provided Canada's largest exports, almost entirely in the form of raw and semi-manufactured logs and lumber. Large scale agriculture and mining were still in their infancy. Twenty-five years later on the outbreak of the Great War, agriculture, under the leadership of wheat, had assumed the dominant position in Canada's economy. The silver boom around Cobalt had brought mining into prominence for the first time, while the lumber industry had lost a considerable part of its relative importance. In the post-war "twenties" all three basic industries were prosperous and progressive with the greatest development coming in forestry through the creation of a large-scale pulp and paper industry to convert the raw timber into manufactured products.

The recent world depression temporarily crippled the agricultural and forest industries but Canada's position was greatly relieved by the tremendous expansion of the gold mining industry, which followed the devaluation of currencies.

At the present time mining is still expanding, although possibly not quite at the rate of two years ago. On the prairies, agriculture remains handicapped by climatic conditions which are affecting its principal export commodity, wheat. The greatest development during the last year has probably been in the forest industries and from present indications Canada's forests will be responsible for the country's greatest economic impulse in the immediate future. The crops and rocks seem, for the moment, to have handed the baton of development to the trees.

Canada's forest industries fall into three main groups. The lumber industry converts the larger trees into planks, boards, shingles and similar products and sells the greater percentage of them abroad. The pulp industry converts the small trees into chemical and mechanical pulps and sells these products to paper makers, and more recently to the textile industry, for further manufacture into paper, paper board and rayon. This branch of the industry is almost entirely dependent upon export markets.

Lastly there is the paper industry itself which converts Canadian pulp into all kinds of paper and paper board. Newsprint paper is by far the most important product in this group and the only one which can compete to any large extent in the free markets of the world. Newsprint represents seventy-five per cent. of total Canadian paper production by value, nearly sixty per cent. of total pulp and paper production and nearly forty per cent. of the total dollar output of the Canadian forest industries. At the present time its sales abroad represent about sixty per cent. of total Canadian exports of wood, pulp, paper and related products. It is thus by far the most significant member of the Canadian forest industries and the object of this article will be to indicate briefly its importance to the business structure of Canada.

The successful manufacture of newsprint paper depends principally upon a cheap and plentiful supply of spruce pulpwood and the availability of water and cheap hydro-electric power. It is seldom realized that it requires around 150,000 gallons of water to produce one ton of newsprint and that the newsprint industry is far and

away the largest consumer of hydro-electric power in the country.

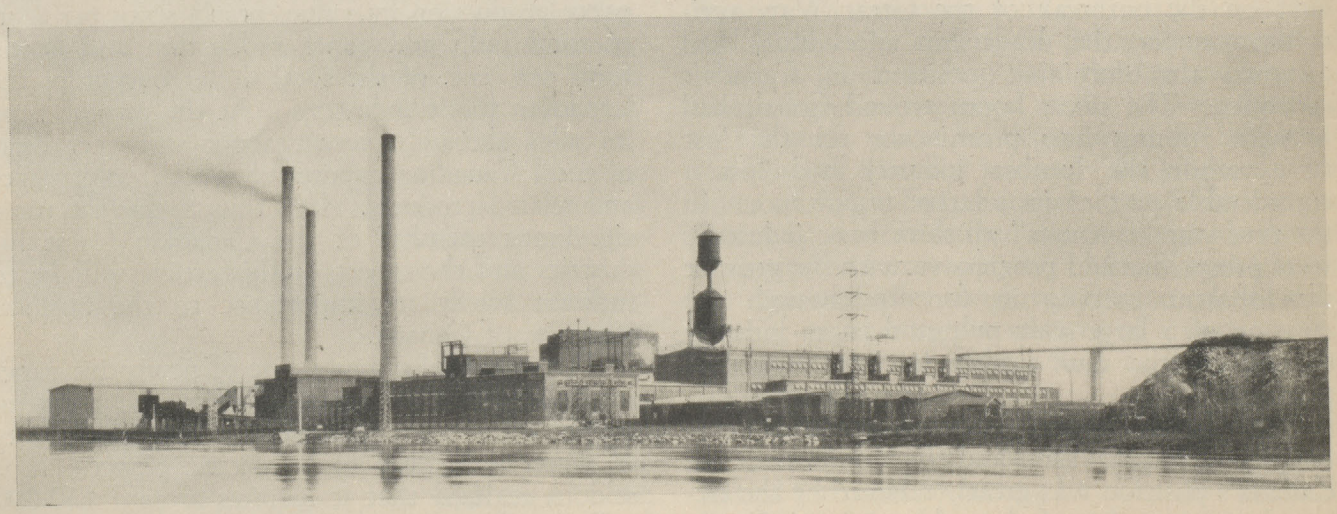
The manufacture of newsprint started in Canada around the beginning of the present century, but it was not until fifteen years later that it emerged as one of the major industries of the country. Two developments were responsible for its early growth. Between 1900 and 1910 most of the Canadian provinces passed legislation prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood from Crown Lands. Up to this time the American paper industry had supplemented its own dwindling supplies of pulpwood by increasing importations from Canada. It now became necessary for the paper makers to erect mills north of the border and this development was accelerated in 1911 by the removal of the American duty on imported Canadian newsprint. From that date, increasing consumption of newsprint paper throughout the world led to greater and greater utilization of Canada's matchless resources of spruce and water power.

The industry's physical development during the last twenty-five years is well illustrated by the following record of its annual production. In 1909 the production of newsprint in Canada amounted to 150,000 tons. By 1919 it had grown to 803,000 tons. In 1929, just before the world depression, it was no less than 2,729,000 tons. After a setback during the period 1930-1934, production recovered rapidly and in 1937 will be very close to 3,600,000 tons.

At the present time Canada is easily the dominant factor in the world market for newsprint paper, accounting for over forty per cent. of total world production. In fact, Canada produces nearly four times as much newsprint as either the United Kingdom or Scandinavia, which are the next largest producing centres. The Province of Quebec alone turns out more newsprint in a year than Scandinavia and the United Kingdom combined. For many years Canada has shipped over ninety per cent. of its newsprint abroad. The large neighbouring United States market has always absorbed by far the greater part of our output although in recent years an increasing percentage has been shipped to England, Latin America, Australia, South Africa and the Far East. Ten years ago eighty-five per cent. of the Canadian output went to the United States, six per cent. to other export markets and nine per cent. stayed at home. Last year seventy-five per cent. went to the States, nineteen per cent. to other export markets, while the domestic share had fallen to six per cent.

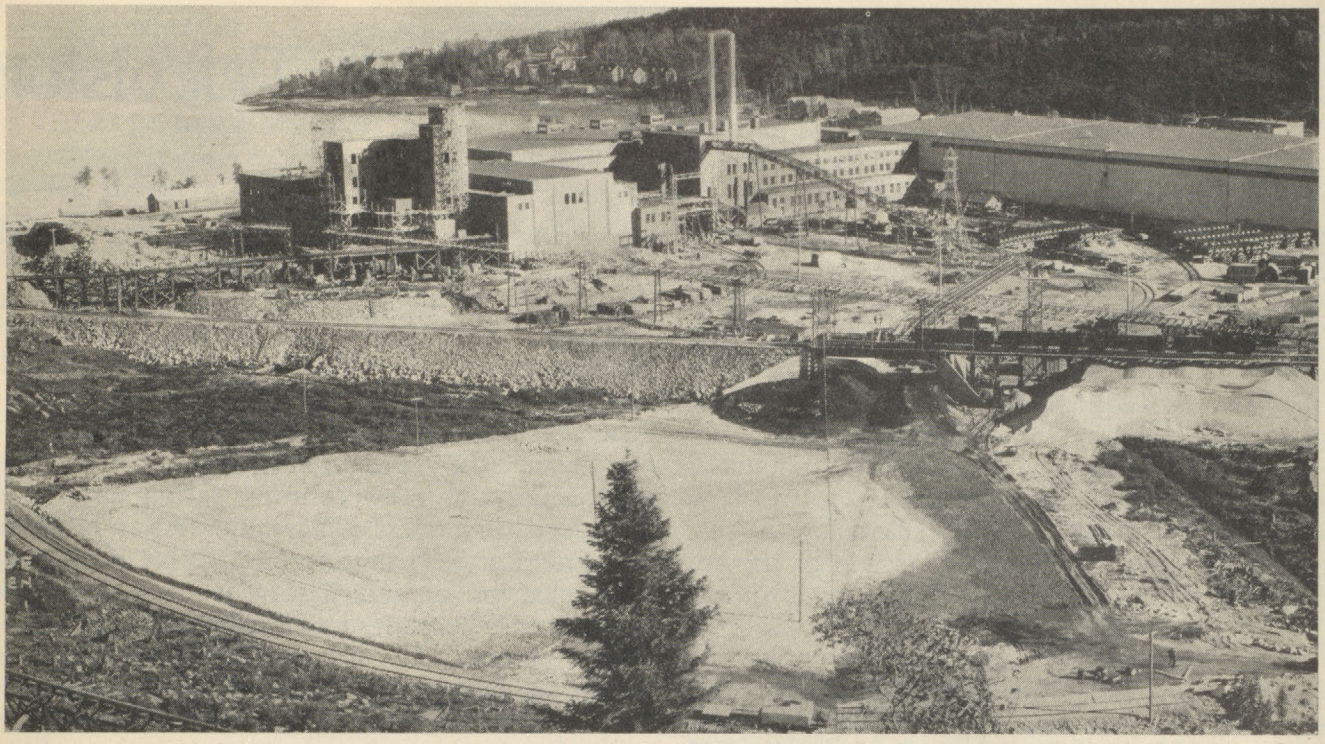
Newsprint's importance to the Canadian economy can be considered under several headings: (1) As a manufacturing industry; (2) as an employer of labour; (3) as a purchaser of other Canadian materials and services; (4) as an export and source of foreign exchange; and (5) as a field for capital.

Newsprint is Canada's second manufacturing industry, from the point of view of gross production, ranking just behind combined copper-nickel-lead-zinc smelting and refining but ahead of hydro-electric power, slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling, petroleum, automobile manufacturing and the combined textile industries. Newsprint mills are not confined to one section of the country but are located from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in six of the nine provinces. There are twenty-four companies directly engaged in making newsprint in Canada. These companies have forty mills, of which twenty are in Quebec, fourteen in Ontario, two



A MODERN PAPER-MAKING PLANT

Wayagamack Division Mill—at Three Rivers, Que.—of the Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited, Montreal.



Editorial Associates Photo

BAIE COMEAU, QUEBEC, CANADA'S NEWEST PAPER CITY
In the heart of a wilderness this Ontario Paper Company mill is now nearing completion.

each in New Brunswick and British Columbia and one each in Manitoba and Nova Scotia. Many of these mills are located in self-supporting mill towns, entirely dependent upon the newsprint industry.

Newsprint is Canada's largest private employer of labour. At present, something like 100,000 men are directly employed by the industry of which about 20,000 are workers in the mills and offices and about 80,000 are employed for the greater part of the year in the woods operations. These operations provide employment during the off-season winter months to a great many agricultural and other workers who would otherwise be unemployed during part of the year. The newsprint industry is thus an important factor in helping to solve Canada's perennial problem of seasonal fluctuations in employment.

As has already been mentioned, newsprint is the largest customer for Canada's hydro-electric industry, accounting for at least forty per cent. of the country's total power development. It is also a large and important user of other Canadian commodities and services, such as coal, chemicals, machinery, wires, felts, general supplies and all sorts of transportation. In this way it is directly responsible for considerable employment in these industries, particularly in transportation.

At the present time newsprint is Canada's largest export commodity ranking ahead of wheat, nickel, gold, copper and fish. Over the last five years it has been second only to wheat in terms of dollar exports. During this period in spite of depression and prices averaging thirty per cent. below 1929 levels, newsprint exports have contributed some $430,000,000 to Canada's trade balance. As the newsprint industry's only significant purchases abroad are sulphur and some coal, it can be seen that it is a valuable source of foreign exchange. Put in another way, the newsprint industry has contributed some $400,000,000 in net foreign earnings during the last five years and thereby made possible corresponding remittances abroad to pay for imports and help service the foreign debts of the Dominion.

Measured in investment, it has been calculated that the industry represents some $600,000,000 to $700,000,000. Certainly the present replacement value of newsprint mills alone, as going concerns, is at least $400,000,000 without valuation of timber limits or subsidiary power plants. Newsprint is our largest single industrial investment, with the exception of railroads and hydro-electric power, and, as has been already indicated, a very considerable part of the investment in power is directly attributable to the newsprint industry itself. Therefore, it can be seen that the position of newsprint is of very great importance to financial and investment conditions in the country.

(Continued on Page 36)

A Review of Recent Progress in Television

By SYDNEY BONNEVILLE

IN 1926 and 1927 considerable publicity was given to television through demonstrations by Baird in England and by the Bell Telephone Laboratories in the United States. At that time it appeared as if the commercial application of television was something to be expected in the immediate future. Several text books were written on the subject and one writer announced in the phrase which has been applied so much to prosperity in recent years, "Television is just around the corner." Actually, as will be shown, this corner is further away than it was in the case of prosperity.

Since the original demonstrations given by Baird and the Bell Telephone Laboratories very little information has appeared in the press describing the work being carried out in the field of television. No doubt this has given the public the impression that no progress has been made. From the standpoint of the actual application of television to commercial use it must be admitted that very little progress has taken place. The greatest advancement is to be seen in the experimental work undertaken by a number of organizations and individuals. This work is being carried out under circumstances which do not make the results readily available to the public.

A number of obstacles must be overcome before satisfactory television becomes an accomplished fact. Briefly, the problem of television is to convert light values received from a scene into electrical impulses, to transmit these impulses to a distant point and then to convert the electrical impulses back into the original light values.

One naturally wonders if the system used in the human eye could be applied to television. In the eye an image is formed on the retina, a sensitive screen consisting of a multitude of elements sensitive to light. Each element is the termination of a nerve centre which goes directly to the brain, the entire group of many million fibres constituting the optic nerve. In order to adapt such a system to television it would be necessary to connect each of a large number of elements sensitive to light with an individual transmission line to the distant point. With this system signals could be sent simultaneously from each element and used to re-create the image at the distant point. For practical purposes a reduction in the number of transmission channels is made possible by the fact that it is not necessary to present all the elements to the eye simultaneously. Fortunately, due to the phenomenon known as the persistence of vision, it is possible to view the elements in succession, providing the elements for the entire image are reproduced in a sufficiently brief interval.

Usually only one communication channel is employed in a television system. As an electrical communication channel is only capable of handling one element of information at any particular instant it is necessary to dissect the picture into a large number of elemental areas, to transmit them one by one, and to reassemble them in their appropriate position at the receiver, in order that the observer may view the scene as a whole. Actually the scene may consist of a very large number of light values. Usually it is not possible to transmit all the light values and the problem is to transmit a number sufficient to give satisfactory definition at the distant point.

The important items at the pick-up point in a television system are the photoelectric cells and the scanning arrangement. The photoelectric cell is a device which is capable of producing an electrical effect when acted upon by visible, infra-red or ultra-violet light. Photoelectric effects were first noted by May in 1873 when he discovered that the resistance of selenium varied with the amount of light falling upon it. Selenium was used in some of the first television systems but this material has an appreciable time lag and has been generally replaced by other types of photoelectric cells.

The scanning arrangement is used to dissect the scene into small elemental areas for transmission purposes. The first practical means of scanning was that invented by Nipkow in 1884. The method makes use of a rotating disc having a number of holes, regularly spaced on a spiral path around the periphery of the disc. A photoelectric cell is mounted behind the disc and, as the latter rotates behind an aperture, the scene is scanned in a series of slightly curved lines, the rotation of the disc showing each individual portion of the scene to the photoelectric cell in rapid succession. Although this system and other mechanical methods of scanning are still in use they have been almost entirely replaced by electronic scanning methods.

The illustrations are reproduced from half-tones supplied through the courtesy of *The Blue Bell*, employees' magazine of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

In the place of the scanning discs used in mechanical scanning systems, electronic scanning methods employ sharp beams of electrons, which are caused to move across an image of the scene in orderly sequence, through the influence of varying magnetic fields. The whole process is electrical in nature and consequently is not subject to inertia effects. Much finer and more rapid scanning is therefore possible by these methods than is obtainable with any mechanical scanning system.

One form of electronic scanning invented by Zworykin is called the iconoscope. This is a large tube containing an electric gun which is directed toward a mosaic plate contained within the tube. The plate is several inches square and consists of a sheet of mica with a continuous metallic film on the back and a discontinuous film of photo-sensitive metallic particles, or mosaic, on the side exposed to the electric gun. The particles composing the mosaic are of quite minute dimensions.

An optical image of the scene is focused upon the mosaic and this causes the photo-sensitive particles or elements to become positively charged. This charge increases with time in proportion to the amount of light impinging upon each particular element. The mosaic therefore represents an electrical image of the picture focused upon it. Now the beam from the electric gun is caused to scan the mosaic from left to right and from top to bottom through the magnetic action of horizontal and vertical driving coils energized by special oscillators. When the beam passes over an element in the mosaic, the charge due to illumination is neutralized. The electrical impulse so generated is transmitted through the capacity between the mosaic element and the continuous metallic film on the back of the mica plate to the transmitting circuit. Impulses of this nature follow in rotation as the scanning beam passes on to other elements of the mosaic.

In the methods of scanning described, the picture resulting from scanning the scene once will be composed of a number of lines. In general the definition of a picture will be improved by increasing the number of lines. With the old mechanical scanning methods, 60-line scanning was the usual practice while 120-line scanning was about the practical limit of fineness obtainable. The experimental work now being carried on tends toward raising the number of lines per picture to 400 lines and over. As an indication of the results that may be obtained in this connection several photographs are reproduced from a paper by W. H. Wenstrom in the Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers entitled "Notes on Television Transmission." These show 60-, 200-, and 400-line definitions. It should be borne in mind that, while the definition of the 400-line pictures appears to be very good, these reproductions are much smaller than the usual television pictures. In a large reproduction the imperfections of the 400-line picture would be quite noticeable. Much higher definition would be required to reproduce a large outside event.

Several improvements have recently been made in television transmission. In order to eliminate difficulties arising from beats between the hum frequency and the picture frequency which produces an annoying hum pattern on the picture, the number of pictures scanned per second has been made the same or a sub-harmonic of the power system frequency. Previously, the number of pictures scanned per second was, in general, twenty-four, this number corresponding to the number of frames per second in motion picture practice. Under the new arrangement the number of frames would be twenty-five or fifty in a 50-cycle power system and thirty or sixty in a 60-cycle power system.

Unless the picture is scanned at a high speed an objectionable flicker is observed, particularly at high picture brilliancies. This is because the



Television pictures of a single face: *Left*, 60-line definition; *centre*, 200-line definition; *right*, 400-line definition.



Television pictures of a small group: *Left*, 60-line definition; *centre*, 200-line definition; *right*, 400-line definition.

rate of scanning, when it is less than about forty pictures per second, is not sufficient to prevent the scanning movement from being visible to the eye. Increasing the scanning rate from twenty-five or thirty pictures a minute to double this frequency would cause a proportional increase in the frequency band required for transmission and would tremendously increase the cost. By a method known as interlacing, flicker has been almost eliminated without increasing the number of pictures per second. This method consists of covering the picture twice within each scanning cycle. Where the complete picture is scanned thirty times a second the odd numbered lines are presented to the eye in the first sixtieth of a second while the even numbered lines are presented in the second sixtieth of a second. The apparent frequency from the standpoint of flicker is sixty a second while the complete picture is only scanned at the rate of thirty pictures a second.

In the older television systems the object was scanned directly. In some of the newer systems a motion picture is first taken and the film is scanned. In Germany, where this system is used, transmission of pictures takes place sixteen seconds after the action. In other words, photographing, developing and transmitting is carried out in sixteen seconds. The electron beam scanning employed by Zworykin uses an image of the subject for scanning purposes.

Television signals can be transmitted over wire circuits or by radio. A 400-line picture, transmitted at thirty pictures per second and having an aspect ratio (that is ratio of width of picture to height) of four to three would require a band width of approximately 3,000,000 cycles. The transmission of these band widths over open wire lines would result in serious interference problems. Experiments are now being carried out by the Bell Telephone Laboratories on a coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia which will be suitable for broad band transmission. This cable consists of a conductor concentrically located in, and isolated from, an outer flexible conducting tube. Owing to skin effects at the very high frequencies involved, the transmitting currents tend to flow on the inner surface and extraneous disturbances on the outer surface.

A coaxial line with an outer tube of 2.5 inches in diameter has a lower loss at television frequencies than open wire. Actually it would not be practical to use a coaxial cable of this size and the experimental cable is considerably smaller being about 0.3 inch in diameter. For 1,000,000 cycle transmission repeaters would be required about every ten miles. As the frequency band is increased above this value it is necessary to place the repeaters closer together. It is interesting to note that a coaxial cable designed to carry a three megacycle band would be capable of handling about 500 telephone channels in place of one television channel.

The high frequency band used in television can best be handled by radio in the ultra short-wave section of the radio spectrum, that is below ten metres. Radio transmission has the serious drawback of being affected by outside interference and by fading. In view of the wide frequency band involved in television transmission it is necessary to use a carrier wave of unusually high frequency. For high definition television the carrier wave would be about sixty megacycles.

In addition to the transmission of the television signals, it is usually necessary to transmit the sound effects. This is generally handled over another carrier wave.

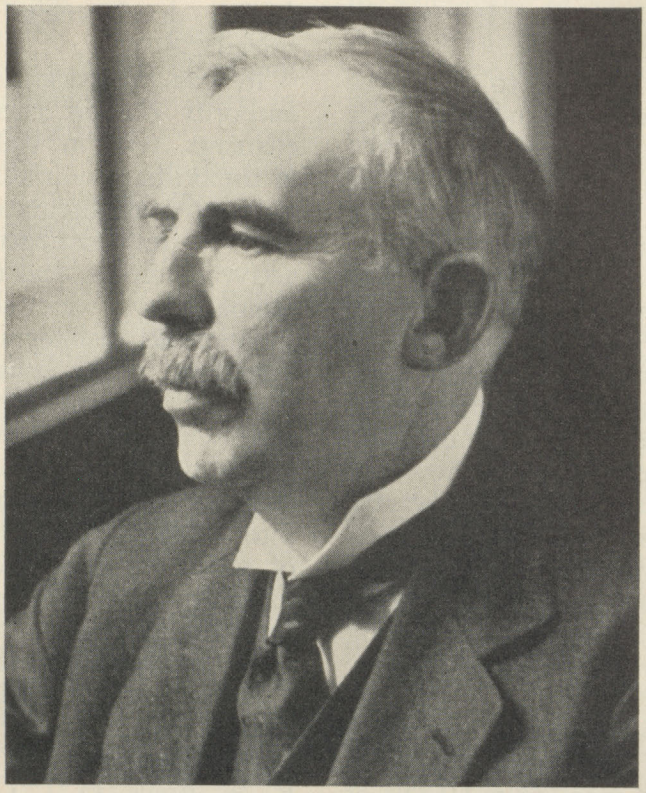
At the receiving point it is necessary to provide equipment which will permit the synthesis of the optical image from the incoming electrical impulses. The method generally followed is the inverse of the method of analysis of the original

(*Continued on Page 35*)

Rutherford at McGill*

By A. NORMAN SHAW

BARON RUTHERFORD of Nelson, Cavendish Professor of Physics at Cambridge, England, one of the greatest men of science of all time, passed away after a short illness and a surgical operation, on October 19, 1937. The whole world of science mourns his death, and McGill graduates feel an additional personal loss as he was nine years in their University, laying the foundation of his great work, and training and influencing many students.



BARON RUTHERFORD OF NELSON

Ernest Rutherford was born in New Zealand on August 30, 1871, and received his early education at schools in Brightwater and Nelson. A brilliant student from the start, he gained a scholarship which took him to Canterbury College, Christchurch, where he revealed both experimental ability and originality. In 1895, after graduation, he came to the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship; he was the first graduate from another university to be admitted to Cambridge as a "research student" proceeding to a degree. Here, in company with a group of similar students, nearly all to be distinguished later, he gained the experience essential for his future work, learning all the new lore of ions and electrons and beginning at once, under the guidance of Sir J. J. Thomson, to take part in the output of brilliant original discovery which has continued to issue from the Cavendish Laboratory up to the present time.

He measured the speed of the ions which carry electricity through gases, investigated the ejection of electrons with the aid of ultra-violet light, and performed other experiments which soon built for him a high reputation. "The young rabbit from New Zealand burrows very deep," they said.

It was fortunate for McGill University, after the departure of the brilliant Hugh L. Callendar in 1898, that John Cox, the Director of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory, was wise enough to choose Rutherford for the vacant chair. Thus at the age of twenty-seven, Rutherford came to McGill University as Macdonald Professor of Physics, about the same age as that of J. J. Thomson when he was appointed to the great Cavendish chair.

The story of Rutherford's researches at McGill is one of the most impressive chapters in the history of science. Exhibiting that remarkable flair for choosing the best path to discovery, which characterized his work throughout his life, Rutherford seized on the problem of the radiations from compounds of uranium and radium. The discoveries of Becquerel, Pierre and Marie Curie (1896-1898) had revealed that radiations were emitted unceasingly from these substances and could be detected by their ability to fog a photographic plate, or to make the surrounding air capable of easily conducting electricity. This phenomenon became known as *radioactivity* and substances which behaved in this way are said to be *radioactive*.

While the Curies concentrated on the chemical problems of isolating radioactive substances and determining their properties, Rutherford sought for methods of definite measurement which would reveal the physical character of the new phenomenon, and supply quantitative data concerning the behaviour of the radiations and the atoms which emitted them.

In nearly all his investigations he devised ingenious direct measurements that would provide, and also test indisputably, new steps in the

*This review is part of a Memorial Lecture given at a joint meeting of the McGill Physical Society and the Society of Sigma Xi, in the Macdonald Physics Laboratory on Friday, November 26, 1937. A collection of apparatus used by Lord Rutherford at McGill in notable investigations was also exhibited.

formation of a clearer picture or model of atomic structure and behaviour. Throughout his life he viewed, with considerable impatience, the growing tendency to replace simple theoretical models or pictures and their experimental testing by an elaborate analysis and procedure designed to be as much as possible independent of all pre-conceived ideas.

He believed that this tended to introduce unnecessary philosophical problems and difficulties, and he doubted that a strict adherence to this procedure would be justified by greater success either in resolving obscurities of theory or in obtaining new knowledge and its fruitful application.

By direct experimental attack Rutherford was able quickly to outline a simple picture concerning the new radiations. In 1899 he announced that the radiations from these substances were of three types which he called *alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma* rays.

The alpha rays, which later became his favourite experimental weapon, were shown to consist of high speed streams of atoms bearing positive electrical charges; later, it developed that they were helium atoms which had each lost their two negative electrons—the alpha particle being thus the nucleus of a helium atom having most of its mass and bearing a double positive charge.

The beta rays were found to consist of streams of electrons each of which is a single charge of negative electricity with a mass only 1/1850 of that of a hydrogen atom; they are similar to Cathode rays as obtained in an electrical discharge tube, but are usually faster and therefore more penetrating.

The gamma rays, unlike the alpha and the beta rays, could not be deflected by electric or magnetic fields, and they were found to be much more penetrating, easily passing through considerable thicknesses of solid matter. It was found later that they belonged to the same family of radiations as light, heat and the waves we use for wireless communication; they are, indeed, identical with extremely penetrating Roentgen rays (X-rays). It is primarily this gamma radiation which is applied when radium is used in the treatment of disease, the alpha and beta rays being absorbed by the walls of the containing vessel, although the gamma rays may cause secondary emissions of electrons when and where they are absorbed.

The prolific investigations on the properties of these radiations yielded a wealth of data too technical for detailed discussion here. With the aid of pupils and collaborators who were soon attracted from centres as far apart as England, the United States, France, Germany and Poland, papers poured out of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory for several years at the rate of nearly one a month. Of those who were attracted from abroad, many will remember Soddy, Hahn, Levin, Godlewski and Rumelin, each of whom returned to his respective country with seeds for further development and new knowledge to spread.

It was Frederick Soddy, soon to become an authority on the chemistry of the radioactive elements, who in 1903 joined with Rutherford in the brilliant unfolding of the general theory of radioactive disintegration. The constant production of fresh radioactive matter, by all radioactive materials, and the subsequent decay of its radioactivity, were shown to be due to the spontaneous disintegration of atoms, proceeding according to the laws of chance at such a rate that the radioactivity of a given product at any time was always proportional to the number of atoms which remained unchanged at that time. A mass of disconnected facts was soon welded into a homogeneous whole, and the evolution of whole series of radioactive substances, often differing from the parent elements in their chemical properties, was explained both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Among others working actively with Rutherford at this time were H. T. Barnes, A. S. Eve, H. L. Bronson, D. McIntosh, R. B. Owens, R. W. Boyle, H. L. Cooke, R. K. McClung and Miss H. Brooks, members of the McGill staff who each made important contributions in this fascinating new field. The ability with which Rutherford got the maximum amount of work from all those around him, and at the same time imparted to them a measure of his own enthusiasm rapidly became noted, and almost every corner of the Physics Laboratory developed into a "hive of continuous activity."

The important measurements of the heating effects of the new radiations were made with the collaboration of H. T. Barnes, who later occupied the Macdonald chair vacated by Rutherford, and afterwards became Director of the Laboratory (1909 to 1919). Rutherford always showed a keen interest in the well-known work on ice which Barnes was developing at that time. When Rutherford came to Montreal, Barnes was one of his first friends, and with the kindly and scholarly John Cox, who was Director of the Laboratory throughout Rutherford's period here, assisted him in his adjustments to routine duties at McGill and to the ways of our undergraduates.

About 1904, A. S. Eve, afterwards another holder of the same chair and then Director of the Laboratory from 1919 to 1935, became one of

the most active of Rutherford's research associates. Over twenty-five references to his work at this time are given in Rutherford's standard treatise on *Radioactivity*. Here again a warm personal friendship was established which lasted till the end of Rutherford's life.

Only a short time before his death these two were together at Rutherford's home discussing old times, and talking vigorously of work in hand. Dr. Eve writes: "Less than a week before he died, Gregory, Jeans, Gask, Frank Smith and I met him at lunch at the Athenaeum to discuss radium versus induced radioactivity for therapeutics, and he was at his very best, as all agreed." Rutherford was apparently discussing the possibility that radium in medical work may be replaced to some extent by substances rendered artificially radioactive, as may now be done in considerable quantities with the aid of the cyclotron.

The additional support Rutherford obtained at McGill from Sir William Macdonald in the purchase of radium and his presentation of a liquid air machine, must not be forgotten in reviewing the conditions which made all this new work possible. In addition to the essential talent in the man, great discovery requires provision for freedom of action and protection from time-consuming routine, but without the radium and the new experimental weapons, progress in this field would have been impossible. The contribution of John Cox in supporting Rutherford to the utmost and relieving him from routine, and that of Sir William Macdonald in providing first the Laboratory, second the chair, and third the special equipment, were essential factors without which the whole glorious story would have been impossible here. The returns from these policies and investments have been truly magnificent!

To proceed with the story—"Get on with it," as Rutherford would so often shout at the least sign of delay or interruption—the liquid air machine enabled him to be the first to condense radium emanation (radon) and study its products and their properties. Without liquid air the production of the high vacua needed for many experiments would have been impossible at that time. Liquid air itself was a great novelty then, and in addition to its use in low temperature work, it provided the material for many entertaining demonstrations and lectures which were very popular in Montreal. Almost everyone from the Director to the janitor seems to have given liquid air demonstrations during this period. On one occasion when liquid air was required—and it took over an hour to make a litre then—Rutherford found that the prepared supply had been taken to a church social for a demonstration, with the immediate result that the strains of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" ceased in the professor's laboratory for some hours.

The discovery of Radium A, B, C, D, and E—the discovery of radiothorium by Otto Hahn who joined Rutherford to obtain guidance in the study of the thorium family—the early work with what turned out later to be cosmic rays, undertaken by H. L. Cooke—the measurement of the age of radioactive ores from their helium and lead content—the first studies of the collisions of alpha particles with atoms, and their resultant scattering, the beginning of the use of alpha particles as exploratory projectiles for the invasion of the atom—also experiments on ultra-violet radiations and numerous applications of the new sub-atomic physics, all added to the mountain of new material for the first edition of Rutherford's *Radioactivity*, by far the best of his books, and to the steady stream of papers which continued till he left for Manchester in 1907.

When Rutherford was working on the detection and isolation of the numerous members of the radium family and developing the theory of the disintegration of matter, there were several occasions when colleagues in other departments gravely expressed the fear that the radical ideas about the spontaneous transmutation of matter might bring discredit on McGill University. At one long-remembered open meeting of the McGill Physical Society he was criticized in this way and advised to delay publication and proceed more cautiously—this was said seriously to the man who has probably allowed fewer errors to creep into his writings and found it less necessary to modify what was once announced than any other contemporary writer. At the time he was distinctly annoyed and his warm reply not entirely adequate, for in his younger days he sometimes lost his powerful command of ready argument when faced with unreasonable or uninformed criticism.

Immediately John Cox quietly rose to his support, and gave a clear review of the new ideas. Cox not only revealed incidently his own grasp of the validity and significance of Rutherford's discoveries, but ended rhetorically with a stirring prediction that the development of radioactivity would bring a renown to McGill University by which in the future it would be widely known abroad. He ventured also to predict that someday Rutherford's experimental work would be rated as the greatest since that of Faraday—an opinion now held by the majority of those competent to judge.

(*Continued on Page 51*)

THE McGILL NEWS

WINTER 1937

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

The Principal

THE McGILL NEWS wishes to extend a warm welcome to Doctor Lewis Williams Douglas, whose appointment as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University becomes effective on January 1, 1938. Elsewhere in this issue, details of the new Principal's achievements and attainments appear. It remains for us editorially only to repeat our message of welcome, to assure the new Principal that we will co-operate with him in every way we can, and to express the hope that his coming will mark the beginning of another of the golden eras of McGill.

In view of Dr. Douglas's roots in Canadian soil, Rudyard Kipling's lines are peculiarly appropriate:

> I am the land of their fathers.
> In me the virtue stays.
> I will bring back my children,
> After certain days.
>
> Under their feet in the grasses
> My clinging magic runs.
> They shall return as strangers.
> They shall remain as sons.

In This Issue

THE dawn of the new year will establish a landmark in the history of McGill, for on January 1 Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, the University's eighth Principal, will assume office. Universal satisfaction was expressed last October when Sir Edward Beatty announced Dr. Douglas's appointment, and we believe that the Chancellor's article in this issue will be of great interest to every graduate and friend of McGill. In it Sir Edward outlines the considerations which influenced the Board of Governors in the selection of Dr. Douglas, and also many details of the negotiations which culminated in the new Principal's acceptance of the post.

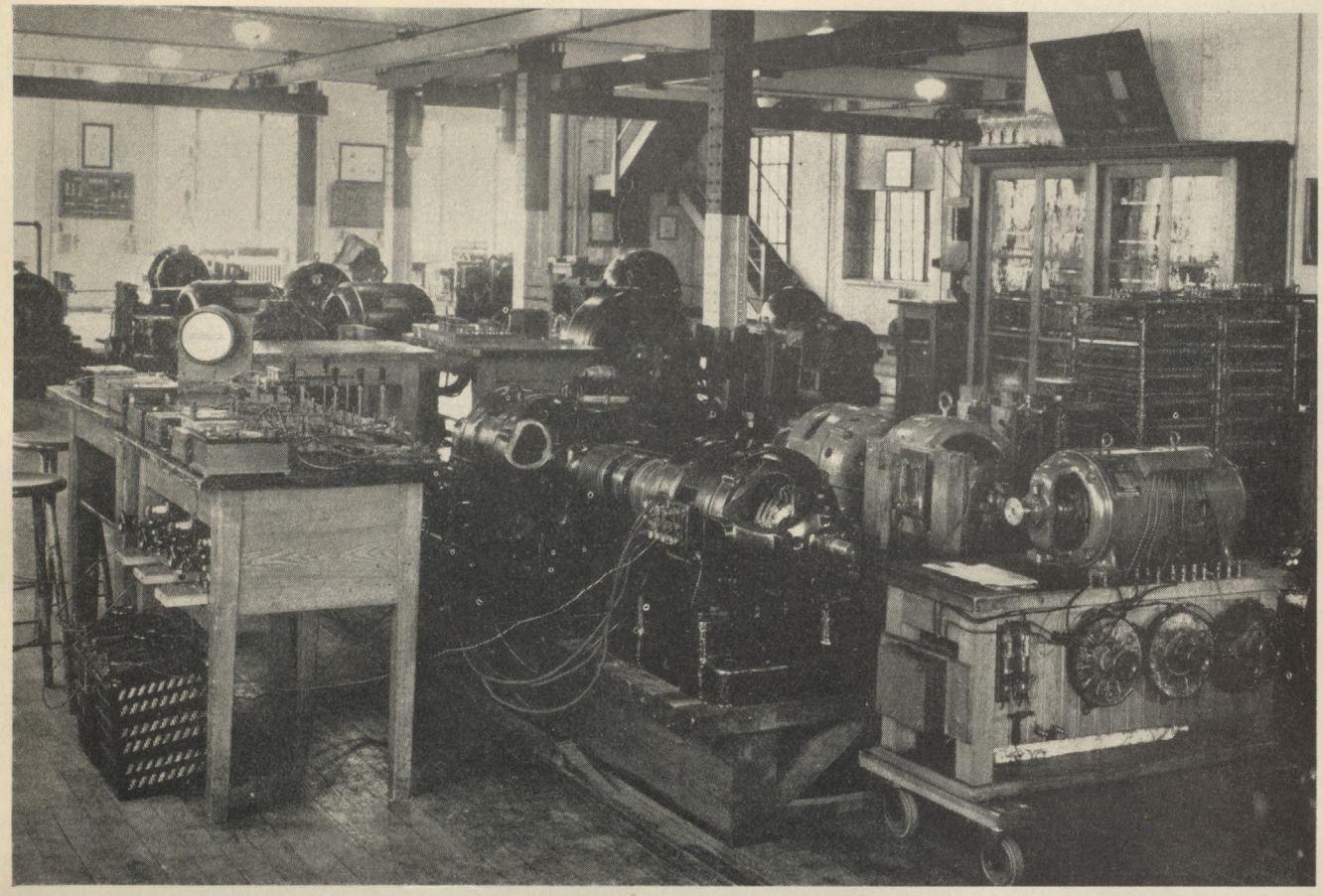
Two members of the Faculty, both graduates of the University, are among our contributors. We are indebted to A. Norman Shaw, B.A. '08, M.Sc. '10, D.Sc. '15, F.R.S.C., Professor of Physics, Head of the Department and Director of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory, for an appreciation of the late Lord Rutherford, who made the first of his world-famous series of discoveries in physics while a member of the staff of McGill University, and to G. A. Wallace, B.Sc. '19, M.Sc. '21, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, for an account of the work of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

Sydney Bonneville, B.Sc. '22, reviews the present status of television. Mr. Bonneville joined The Bell Telephone Company of Canada shortly after graduation and is employed on transmission work in the company's engineering department at Montreal. R. K. Martin, B.A. '30, who graduated with Second Class Honours in Economics and Political Science, spent several years in the investment department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada before becoming Secretary of the Newsprint Association of Canada, a position which permits him to write with authority on the economic importance of the Dominion's newsprint industry.

What is going on at Old McGill? This question is asked frequently, particularly by graduates who live some distance from Montreal. This issue, we think, provides a rather satisfactory answer, as, in addition to the Chancellor's article on the new Principal, it contains a contribution by George C. McDonald, B.A. '04, Chairman of the University's Finance Committee, which we have entitled "The Present Policy of the Board of Governors," and a description of McGill's newest building, Douglas Hall of Residence, based on information provided by the architects, Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford.

The Cover

THE view of the Roddick Memorial Gates on a winter day, which appears on the cover, will be familiar to most graduates. The Gates were erected and presented to the University by Lady Roddick in memory of her husband, Sir Thomas George Roddick, Kt., M.D. '68, LL.D., F.R.C.S., one of the great builders of McGill. Sir Thomas, who died in Montreal on February 20, 1923, was a teacher in the University from 1872 to 1908 and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1901 to 1908. The Gates were dedicated and opened on May 28, 1925.



Laboratory arrangement for testing the stability of a two-machine system under fault conditions.

Research and Testing in the Department of Electrical Engineering

By G. A. WALLACE

PRIOR to the opening of the National Research Laboratories in Ottawa in 1932 Canada had no national standardizing laboratory to which electrical apparatus could be sent for calibration or test. In Ontario this deficiency was supplied in part by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which built and equipped electrical testing laboratories. The "approval" of electrical equipment by these laboratories is recognized in all the provinces of Canada.

In the Province of Quebec the Electrical Engineering Department at McGill University found itself called upon to calibrate many different types of metering devices, and also to make special tests and investigations. This undertaking naturally grew with the demands of industry, and the equipment required to perform a rather extensive range of tests was gradually accumulated. We do not, however, perform "approval tests" on manufacturers' goods. That service is provided by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, while the National Research Council Laboratories at Ottawa are already performing some approval tests and will continue to extend the range of their activities.

This article is headed "Research and Testing" because in this Department the one frequently merges into the other. It should be clearly understood, however, that the research work carried out by this Department has been entirely of the engineering type. Purely scientific research is that type of research which leads to a greater knowledge and better understanding of the principles on which the universe runs. Engineering research is that type of research which leads to the application of those principles to the service of man. It seems advisable to make this distinction at the outset in order to avoid misunder-

standings, because some people restrict the use of the term research to the purely scientific type of research.

The earliest research in this Department of which we have any record was the development of the "leader gear" by Dr. R. B. Owens and Dr. L. A. Herdt. The purpose of this equipment is to guide ships along definite channels or paths without any of the conventional aids to navigation. It was used during the War of 1914-18 to guide ships through mine fields, and into harbours whose entrances could not be adequately lighted, because of the assistance that such lighting would give to enemy aeroplanes.

The principle of operation is quite simple. The path is marked out by laying an insulated single-conductor cable on the ocean floor. The shore-end of this cable is connected to one terminal of an alternating-current generator, the other terminal of which is connected to a copper plate buried in the ground. The far end of the cable terminates in another copper plate that lies on the ocean floor. Thus the current flows along the cable and returns through the ground and water. Each ship is provided with a coil of wire, an amplifier, and a pair of head phones. The alternating current flowing along the ship channel in the cable produces a magnetic field that grows and dies with the current, cutting the coil and inducing an e.m.f. in it. This e.m.f. is amplified and then applied to the head phones. The result is a musical note in the phones. The pitch of the note is determined by the frequency of the A.C. generator, and the loudness by the angle that the coil makes with the cable. The loudness is a maximum when the cable lies in the plane of the coil, and is zero when the coil is turned through 90 degrees from this position. Therefore the navigator can always tell where his ship is, with reference to the prescribed channel, by simply swinging the coil to the position of maximum or minimum sound. There is no difficulty in guiding a ship along a winding channel at ordinary cruising speeds by this method.

Owens and Herdt developed this method at the beginning of the century. Their equipment contained no amplifier because the thermionic triode tube had not been invented at that time. Consequently, considerably more power was required than that used in modern practice. A 220-volt, 300-cycle, 15-kilowatt A.C. generator was built for this service and a length of cable was installed near Sorel. The Federal Government took an interest in this research at the time and considered installing a cable to guide the shipping on the St. Lawrence, but with a change of ministers the project was dropped. The main objection to using it on the St. Lawrence was the inconvenience of having to protect the cable while dredging.

Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, President of the National Research Council of Canada, carried out several important researches while he was on the staff of this Department, during the period 1911-14. One of these was an investigation into the potential distribution over strings of suspension-type insulators, and the effect of grading their capacitances. Some of the results obtained are reported in the Transactions of the A.I.E.E., Vol. XXXI, pages 934-944. The importance of increasing the capacitance of the insulator at the line end of the string was pointed out. The guard ring on the conductor end of the insulator string is one way in which this increased capacitance is provided.

In another research McNaughton obtained photographic records of electric fields. These fields are, of course, invisible, but if they are sufficiently intense they will act upon an ordinary photographic film and leave a record. The Klydonograph is a modern development of such photographic recorders, but it was presumably developed by an independent research because McNaughton's work was interrupted by the war and his results remained unpublished.

McNaughton began development work on a metal-body cathode-ray oscillograph. This work also was interrupted by the war, but after the war he and Colonel W. A. Steel took up this matter again, and the result was a cathode-ray compass which was patented in 1924. This compass is still in the development stage but latest reports are that "It is hoped that this instrument will go a long way towards solving some of the navigation difficulties in the Rocky Mountain section of the Trans-Canada Airway."

McNaughton also investigated transient and steady-state operation of current and potential transformers. Two papers were published on current transformers* but similar papers on potential transformers were left unpublished because the war broke out before they had been arranged in their final form. These papers gave a fairly complete treatment of the fundamental theory of current and potential transformers, and also presented a convenient method of measuring the ratio and phase angle.

Prior to the War of 1914-18 an alloy of cadmium and copper had been used by the French Army, and armies of other European powers, for

**Transient and Permanent Phenomena in Electric Series Transformers.* Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. VII, 1913.

The Current Transformer. The Journal of the Institution of Elec. Engineers, Vol. 53, 1914.

field telephone wires and cables, this alloy providing the optimum combination of high mechanical strength and low electrical resistance. It was manufactured by a secret process.

During the war the demand for this alloy far exceeded the supply, but up to 1917 no success attended attempts to obtain it from American sources, although the U.S. Bureau of Mines had enlisted the research facilities of important copper companies for this purpose.

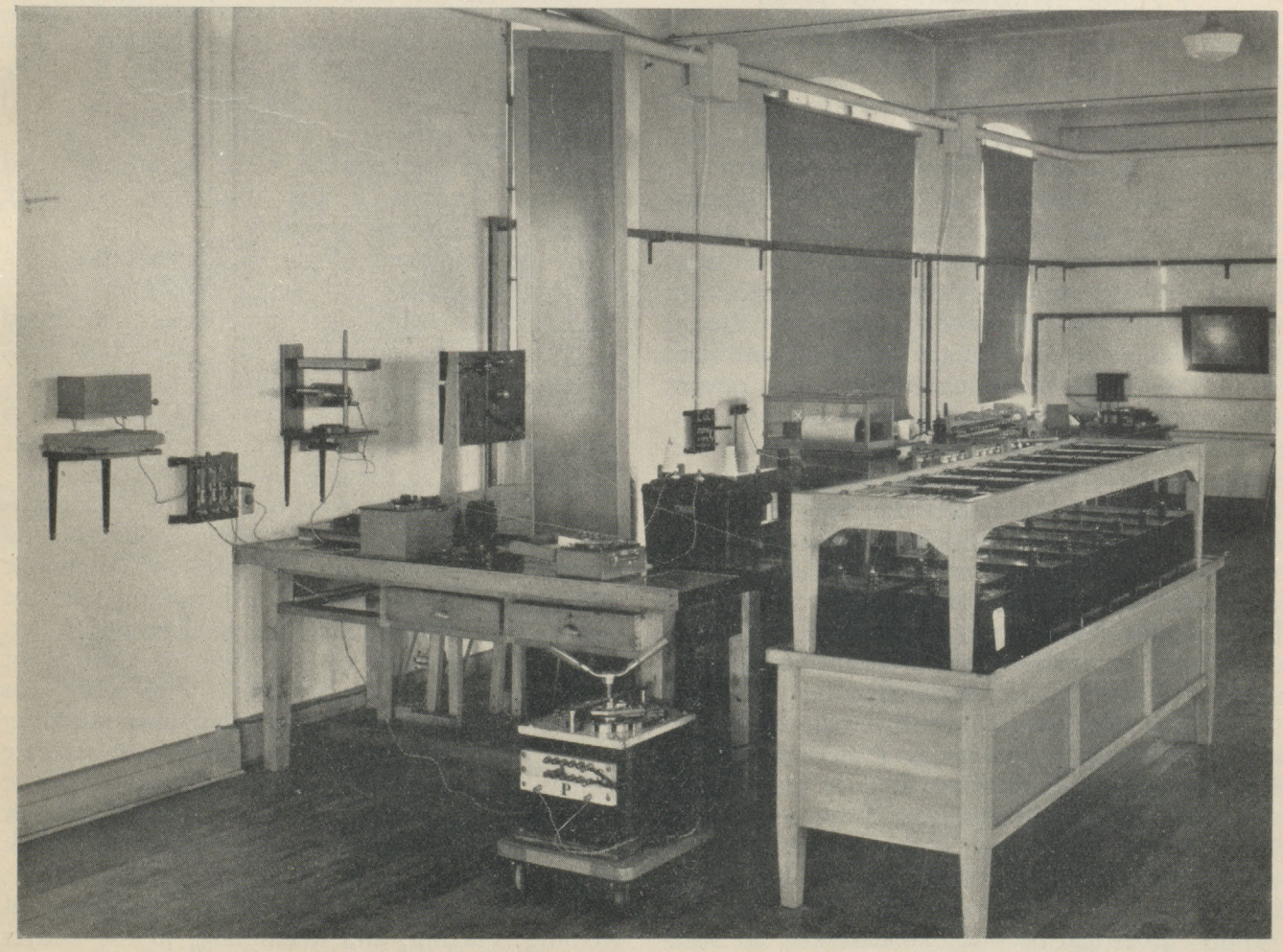
At the instigation of this Department the late S. W. Werner, of the McGill Metallurgical Department, began work on this problem, and with great difficulty succeeded in making a small quantity of the alloy by conventional methods. A suggestion by E. G. Burr, of this Department, which involved a radical departure from conventional methods, was then tried out and was found to offer a complete solution of the previous difficulties. Basic patents were granted to him for this method in 1917, but at the French Government's demand were not issued until after the war. The process was, however, immediately applied to the manufacture of the alloy under pledge of secrecy. The standardizing laboratory of this Department then carried out an exhaustive series of tests of mechanical and electrical properties of the product of this method, as manufactured in the form of wires.

At the conclusion of hostilities an official of the French Mission stated that the product of this research had been the only supply from America, during the war, of cadmium-copper alloy fulfilling their specifications.

As late as December, 1928, an article in the *London Electrical Review* referred to these patents —finally issued in May, 1919—as disclosing one of the two known methods of producing such alloys, the other patent being also dated in 1919.

The principal researches carried out since the war by the present staff of the Electrical Engineering Department at McGill may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Development of apparatus for the precise measurement of ratio and phase angle of current and potential transformers. The methods are of the potentiometer type and are the same as those used by the U.S. Bureau of Standards and



Measuring the ratio and phase angle of an 11,000-volt potential transformer.

by the National Physical Laboratory of England. An IR drop in the primary is balanced against an IR drop in the secondary circuit, the vector triangle being closed by means of a small mutual inductance. A tuned vibration galvanometer indicates the point of balance. The apparatus was built partly in our own workshops, partly by H. Tinsley & Co., of London, England, and partly by Leeds & Northrup Co., U.S.A. The illustration on page 21 shows the potential transformer testing equipment. The large, wooden, bench-like structure, on the right, supports a 15,000-volt shielded resistor, and air-cools it by means of a wind tunnel. The fan for the wind tunnel is at the far end.

2. Development of a method of measuring the diffuse-reflection factor of light-reflecting surfaces. This work was undertaken at the request of a paint manufacturing company. The apparatus finally used consisted of an integrating sphere of one meter diameter, a Lummer-Brodhun Bar Photometer, a 1000-watt lantern projector, and various minor auxiliary devices. Stray light errors were so completely eliminated that it was found possible to measure the reflection factor of black velvet. This was found to be slightly less than one-half of one per cent., as long as the velvet was kept free from dust, but rose gradually as room dust accumulated on the surface. Wall and ceiling finishes of all colours and shades were tested by this equipment.

3. Investigation of the way in which telephone protectors cause acoustic shock, while protecting the system from excessive voltages, and of the way in which copper-oxide rectifiers may be used to eliminate the acoustic shock. Telephone operators, who are operating toll lines exposed to inductive interference from power lines, occasionally receive acoustic shocks, that are due to short-circuits or other troubles on the power lines. The abnormal power currents induce dangerous voltages in the telephone circuits, and the small air gaps in the telephone protectors then break down to ground so as to protect the system from the dangerous voltages. These small electric arcs are capable of producing an almost incredibly loud noise in telephone receivers connected across the line.

The resulting acoustic shocks may be severe enough to disable operators temporarily, but they can be completely eliminated by means of a pair of copper-oxide rectifiers connected across the telephone receivers. These rectifiers automatically short circuit all currents that are considerably in excess of the normal speech currents.

This investigation was undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. A. S. Runciman, of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, who had been using this equipment successfully for some time. One of the main purposes of the research was to stimulate interest in this method of protection. A report was prepared by Mr. Runciman and the Department and was sent to the National Electric Light Association of America. A few years later standard apparatus of this type appeared on the market.

4. A mathematical investigation of the effect, on normal and transient inductive interference, of various phasing arrangements on twin-circuit transmission lines equipped with high-conductivity ground wires. This investigation was undertaken in connection with the 220,000-volt lines of the Beauharnois Light Heat & Power Co. The telegraph and telephone circuits of the New York Central are exposed to the influence of the Beauharnois lines and so are some Bell Telephone circuits, and it was important that the induction from the Beauharnois lines should be a minimum. The arrangement for minimum induction was determined and installed, and no complaints have been received.

5. Investigation of the variation of the insulation resistance of paper-insulated, lead-covered cable with change of temperature. The temperature range was zero to 85 deg. C. The insulation resistance at zero deg. C. was found to be 4,300 times the resistance at 85 deg. C. Evidently the temperature must be uniform and accurately known if the insulation resistance values are to mean anything.

6. Measurement of the A.C. resistance of a 3,000,000 circular mil single-conductor power cable. Stray fields were practically eliminated by enclosing the cable in a long cylindrical cage of one foot diameter, and using this cage as the return circuit. The A.C. resistance at 60 cycles was found to be fourteen per cent. greater than the D.C. resistance in the case of this particular cable.

7. Design and construction of apparatus for measuring normal magnetic induction and magnetic hysteresis in samples of magnetic materials. Comparison of test results with the U.S. Bureau of Standards showed close agreement.

8. Investigation of the rate of change of illumination from a north sky. This work was carried out in order to obtain the data necessary for the design of automatic equipment to regulate the daylight illumination in art galleries. Delicate colouring can not be properly appreciated, or even seen, if the illumination is either too weak or too intense.

9. Investigation as to the relative merits of welding, brazing, and machining, in the matter

(*Continued on Page 49*)

The Present Policy of the University's Governors*

By GEORGE C. McDONALD

I AM very glad to have an opportunity of telling the members of this branch something about what is going on at the University. I want to pick up the story where I left it at the Reunion in October last year when I made some remarks about what had been going on at the University in the previous five years. THE McGILL NEWS did me the honour of publishing those remarks in its subsequent (Winter, 1936) issue. I do not, therefore, wish to go over the same ground again.

In the last year the capital funds of the University have been increased by endowments of over $600,000, the principal amount being the William G. Cheney bequest of about $430,000, the revenue from which goes to the Medical Faculty.

As you know, in August, 1935, the Governors undertook to balance the revenue and expenditure budget for the following four years. It is gratifying to report that the extent of help needed for the year ended May 31 last was only about $83,000. That is a very substantial and satisfactory improvement over the preceding year, and it is so despite the fact that there were included in expenditure certain non-recurring charges and also certain increases in the departmental expenditures towards the end of the year, when it was foreseen that the budget was turning out better than had been anticipated.

The sources of our revenue during the past year, including McGill University, Macdonald College, and the Royal Victoria College, were approximately as follows:

Interest	$818,000
Fees	732,000
Government Grants	162,000
Donations and other income, which includes board at Macdonald College and R.V.C.	474,000
	$2,186,000

You will notice that the fees are almost exactly one-third of our revenue. As to the rate of interest on book value of investments, it gradually dropped from the high point of 6.1 per cent. in 1928 to a low of four per cent. in 1935 and it has now recovered to 4.46 per cent. When you consider that the investment funds of the University and the two colleges are now nearly $18,000,000, you will realize that the drop of over two per cent. in the rate of interest between 1928 and 1934 was a very serious matter. The expenditure has been on:

Salaries	$987,000
Wages	275,000
Other expenditure, including upkeep of plant and maintenance of laboratories for teaching, research, etc.	918,000
	$2,180,000

In considering, from the point of view of endowment, the progress of the University it is interesting to note that without taking account of subscriptions and donations that go directly into revenue account for special work in departments like Biochemistry, Neurology, the Library School and others, during the last twenty years the capital funds for building and endowment purposes have been increased by thirteen and three-quarter million dollars. This, of course, includes the Centennial Endowment Campaign of slightly over six million dollars, but even taking that into account I am sure you will be surprised at the amount. In some respects the reaction of the public to the determination of the University in the last few years to face the financial situation and to conduct its affairs on sound financial principles has been extraordinary. Instead of realizing that the University is taking the course of action that every public institution in Canada should follow, some people seem to think that the University's finances are in a serious state. They omit entirely to take into account that the University has a very large capital, some of which was used for revenue deficits. Apparently the determination not to have the capital funds further depleted, even by the depression, has led to a complete misunder-

*An address delivered before the annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society on October 20, 1937.

standing of the real situation. I ask you to consider the history of the last twenty years and to contrast the position of the University with that of any of our large cities, our provinces, and the Dominion itself. McGill has avoided getting into a debt situation. When one considers the enormous capacities to produce wealth on this North American continent, it seems to me to be an absolute disgrace that countries such as the United States and our own should have got themselves into the position that we are in today. Our governments should not have had debts, they should have had stores of wealth like McGill.

This brings me to a word about the policy of the University.

First of all, I want to say that we do not propose to spend money until we have it. Looking back over the last twenty years I think that we were perhaps a little over enthusiastic after the Centennial Campaign. Six million dollars had been raised. The University immediately increased salaries about $200,000 a year—involving about four million dollars of the endowment fund. Then there were also some building projects which, between capital expenditure and upkeep, involved about another four million dollars. Those commitments created some difficulties for the following years, and we are very anxious to avoid a repetition of that rather uncomfortable situation.

We hope that two years hence, at the end of the four-year period underwritten by the Governors, as far as the revenue and expenditure account is concerned, the University will be on an even keel.

We are looking for increased support in several directions.

First of all, we are anxious to have the general endowment fund built up to recover the depletion arising from previous deficits on revenue account. I think it fair to attribute a very large portion of the depletion to the drop in the interest rate to which I have referred.

Two years ago certain increases were made in students' fees. At the moment we are not planning any substantial changes but we are watching the situation closely and we will naturally be governed to some extent by the general trend at other universities.

Regarding government grants, at the present moment consideration is being given in the Province of Quebec to a change of policy regarding financial support for educational institutions. Claims are being made that the Province of Quebec has not been supporting education in a manner at all comparable to what has been done in other parts of Canada.

Another possible source of increased revenue is contained in the recommendation of the Survey Committee to the Governors, that attempts should be made to obtain annual subscriptions to the general revenue funds of the University. I do not know of any better way of describing this scheme than by reading a letter which was presented to the Governors last year.

Montreal, October, 1936.

THE GOVERNORS,
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sirs:

We, the undersigned, graduates, past students and friends of the University, submit the following for your consideration.

We appreciate the value of the University to the community and to the country as a whole and realize that any support we can give is in the nature of public service and a safeguard for the community's welfare.

Those of us who have been at McGill realize that we received our education and training at a fraction of the cost of providing the necessary facilities, due in large measure to the generosity of past generations. We acknowledge our indebtedness and would like to have some practical means of discharging this obligation at least in part.

We appreciate the financial difficulties of the University and realize that to a large extent the present situation is a result of the average return on endowment funds having fallen, in common with general interest rates, from approximately six per cent. to four per cent., which has meant a loss of revenue of some $320,000.

We are impressed with the work that has been done by the Governors and the staff in reducing expenditures and this letter is prompted by the example set by the Governors in contributing so generously to the general operating expenses of the University, undoubtedly the greatest need of the moment.

We are aware that there will probably be a general campaign for endowment funds in the near future but many of us are not now, and will not be in the next few years, in a position to contribute any substantial amount of capital moneys. We are, however, willing and anxious to make a small annual contribution to the University which we feel would be preferable in several ways to the contribution of endowment funds. Our suggestion is as follows:

A form of membership in the University could be established, possibly reviving the name Corporation, of which such graduates, past students, other individuals and corporations as cared to contribute one of several annual fees, the minimum being say, ten dollars, should be members.

The income from this source would form part of the ordinary revenues of the University and, as such, would be administered by the Governors without any special allocation.

It is not suggested that such membership in Corporation, or any other title that might be used, should carry any voting or other rights, nor that prospective members should be asked to obligate themselves for future years. On the contrary, we believe that no formal bills should be sent out, but that in, say September of each year, a

letter should be forwarded to each member, enclosing a summarized copy of the annual report and drawing to his attention that in the past he had contributed, that his contribution had been appreciated and that, if he again felt disposed to assist in financing the work of the University, the Governors would appreciate receiving a further contribution in respect to the current year.

We believe that many friends of the University would hesitate to offer the relatively small sums which we have in mind without some such plan as we propose and we feel that the advantages to be derived therefrom are numerous, principal among which are the following:

1. Interest would be created in the work of the University.
2. A source of income would be established, which, with small effort, could easily be made permanent. Such revenue should gradually increase and any falling off due to depressed business conditions would in all probability be no greater than that suffered in the return from invested capital.
3. If the experience of other institutions can be taken as an indication, it can reasonably be expected that a number of such members will make provision in their wills to perpetuate their support.
4. The expense involved in collecting the revenue would be extremely small, in fact most likely less than that required to administer endowment funds producing equivalent revenue.

We would be prepared to contribute to the University on such a plan and we believe that many other individuals will also be interested. Our names could form a nucleus of membership and we suggest that, should you see fit to act on our suggestion, the plan be allowed to grow informally for some time, aided by a certain amount of publicity in the press and other media. It is not, however, suggested that any campaign, in the general sense of the word, be held. Once well started a decision could be made as to how to obtain more members, and we believe that, in a few years, it would be possible to build up an annual revenue of, say $40,000, which, apart from all other considerations, is the equivalent of one million dollars of endowment funds.

The original letter was signed by about forty interested friends of the University. Since its reception we have been marking time, but we now feel that the time has come to extend its scope, and we recommend it to your consideration.

The policy as to expenditure is that as funds become available they shall be used for:

1. Adjustment of salaries and provision for pensions scheme.
2. Extension of activities in certain departments, the needs of which are now being studied by various sub-committees of the Senate.
3. Capital expenditure.

This latter class I propose to divide into two categories:

(a) Expenditure on projects coming under the heading of general University policy as established by the Senate and the Board of Governors.

(b) Expenditure on projects promoted by benefactors of the University who may wish to furnish funds for capital purposes for projects which they think will promote the usefulness of the University, but which might not otherwise come under general University policy until ample funds for the requirements of the projects in the first category were available, as well as for salaries, pensions, and departmental requirements already referred to.

Under the first category, or what we call University policy projects, there is a definite request for an extension to the Library. This has come from a committee appointed about three years ago to survey the position of the Library in the University. That committee made a very exhaustive study of the situation and reported to the Senate last year strongly recommending the provision for an extension to the Library within the next five years. At the moment, the Library extension is the only definite proposal for capital expenditure before the University, but there are studies being made by sub-committees which will probably result in requests for increased capital expenditure in certain departments in the near future.

With regard to expenditure on items in the second category, as you know there has been completed this year and is now in operation the Douglas Hall of Residence, which has accommodation for about 125 students. The funds available to the University for this project had reached a sum of about $600,000. In the present project there has been spent about $500,000. The University, therefore, still has in its hands a sum of about $100,000 which can only be used for an extension of the present scheme or some similar purpose. The scheme as carried out so far seems to promise extremely well. The rooms were all taken before the session opened and we now have the full quota of 125 students in the Residence. I may say that they represent a cross section of the University, having been chosen from all faculties and both senior and junior years.

Another project of this nature which you will probably be interested to hear about is the Graduates' Society gymnasium scheme. As you know, the Society undertook to raise sufficient funds to carry out the scheme which they had in mind and which it was contemplated would not be a drain on University funds. Unfortunately, they have not yet been successful in reaching their objective. I understand that the situation is that promises received amount to over $150,000, of which something in the neighbourhood of two-thirds has been collected. There is at the credit of the Lady Strathcona

Drill Hall Fund over $100,000. Last spring the Society approached the Board of Governors asking if the University would take the scheme over and commence construction forthwith. There was presented a modification of the original plans which would not involve as complete a scheme as had been originally projected and would be less costly. It was found that this plan would not wholly satisfy the different departments interested in the building, namely, the Officers' Training Corps, the Department of Physical Education, and the Athletics Board. Further study was given to this phase of the situation and by the end of the summer a revision of the plan was devised which was satisfactory to the various departments interested. The situation is now before the Governors and, briefly, it means that the erection of the building, in accordance with the new plan, would result in there being a shortage in construction cost of over $100,000 and in the maintenance and operating of the building there would be a shortage of revenue amounting to $11,000 per year. You will, therefore, understand that without further outside help the carrying out of this project at this time would involve a very substantial amount of University funds.

While I have divided the capital expenditures into these two categories, one cannot be too arbitrary in this matter, because I do not pretend that all the wisdom as to what is or is not a University project and fundamental to the life of the University lies solely within the University, but at any rate the responsibility lies there and it is a heavy one. Another factor in the situation is that it is sometimes difficult to draw a line between various projects. At any time one of these projects suggested from an outside source might well become one which was considered essential to the life and work of the University. In this connection I would remind you that under the revised statutes all capital expenditures involving any academic buildings must be submitted and approved by the Senate before they are ratified by the Governors. The gymnasium scheme in some of its ramifications comes into this category and I do not see why, when the time comes, there should be any objection on the part of the Senate provided the project does not interfere with the carrying out of the other policies to which I have already referred.

When the building of Douglas Hall was suggested it was necessary to canvass the situation to make sure that the operation of the residence when completed would not involve the University in revenue deficits. Before that work was proceeded with, a study was made of the estimated operating revenues and costs. Student opinion was also consulted on the question of probable occupancy. When the Governors were satisfied on the financial aspect and the occupancy, it was deemed wise to be sure that the academic side of the University was made aware of the situation. That having been done, we were satisfied before we gave the contracts for the building that the project could well be considered a University project and had the backing of all concerned, students, staff, and Governors.

What I have just been saying brings me to say a word or two further about the academic side of the University. Those of you who heard or read my remarks at the Reunion last year may recall the reference to the relations between the Governors' Survey Committee and the Deans' Committee during the two years preceding the August, 1935, meeting of the Board of Governors when the four-year budget balancing plan was determined upon. After the preliminary report of the Survey Committee, the Deans' Committee was appointed to consult with the Survey Committee. The Survey Committee asked the Deans' Committee to define what they considered the fundamental work of the University with a view to the Governors being sure that the funds that were available were most usefully spent.

Ever since that time the academic side of the University has been studying this problem and we expect to hear a lot about it in the course of the next two years as the various studies are brought to a state of completion. The first committee to bring in a report was that on the Library to which I have already referred. There are I believe at least twenty-four other committees at work. While it is very trying for some of the "willing horses" who are taking the largest part in the work of these committees, I believe that it is an extraordinarily good thing in the life of the University, both from the point of view of the finances and the work of the various departments. I believe that the members of the staff now know far more about the University and their departments than they ever did and the result of their greater knowledge is going to be greater interest.

The new statutes which were adopted two years ago are being tested and I hope that as the Senate finds itself it will prove to be the strong academic authority which it was designed to be.

As you know, McGill is an institution composed of two organizations with separate charters which have been tied together. First, The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning which was brought into being in 1801 and given charge of property and funds for education in the Province of Quebec. To this body James McGill

(Continued on Page 34)



View into the quadrangle from main steps, Douglas Hall of Residence.

Douglas Hall, McGill's First Residence for Men

DOUGLAS HALL, McGill's first residence for men, was formally opened on Founder's Day, October 6, when, in a brief ceremony held in the refectory of the Residence, the key was passed from those responsible for the erection of the building to Mrs. Archibald Douglas, representing the Douglas family, and by her to Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, who, in turn, handed it to His Excellency the Governor-General, Visitor to the University, who accepted the key on behalf of McGill and declared Douglas Hall officially open. Following this ceremony, His Excellency unveiled a portrait of Dr. James Douglas, painted by Sir Wyly Grier, R.C.A., and presented to the Residence by members of the Douglas family. With the resident students acting as hosts, tea was then served to the guests, many of whom accepted an invitation to view the Residence and inspect the living quarters which the generous bequest of Dr. James Douglas had provided.

As the opening of Douglas Hall marked an important milestone in the University's history, many graduates of McGill, particularly those living far from Montreal and consequently unable to see the Residence for themselves, will wish to know some facts about the building, about the details of its construction, and about the facilities for living, recreation, and study which the students who now occupy it enjoy.

Under the direction of a Building Committee, composed of Mr. Paul F. Sise, Chairman; Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., Chancellor of the University; Principal A. E. Morgan, Mr. Julian C.



Courtesy The Montreal Daily Star

Mrs. Archibald Douglas hands the key of the new Residence to Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill. *Left to right:* Dr. W. H. Brittain, Acting Principal of the University; Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec; His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor to the University; Sir Edward Beatty and Mrs. Douglas.

Smith, Mr. George McDonald, and Dr. F. Owen Stredder, Bursar of the University, the architects, Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford, were retained early in the spring of 1936 to make a preliminary study of the proposed residence, and that summer working drawings were authorized. The general contract for the erection of the building was then let to the Atlas Construction Company, Limited, Messrs. McDougall and Friedman were retained as consulting engineers, the first sod was turned with appropriate ceremony in November, 1936, and all concerned concentrated upon the task—not without its difficulties—of getting the Residence ready for occupation by the student body upon the opening of the new University session in September, 1937.

Helped by a mild winter, construction work was ahead of schedule by the spring of 1937, which was an advantage, as an unusually damp and humid summer seriously impeded the finishing work in the months that followed. Despite this handicap, the work made progress, and the architects, in collaboration with the Misses Hervey & Henderson, were meanwhile engaged in the designing and selection of all the furniture, equipment, and furnishings. August saw the peak of activity in this phase of the work, when, day after day, truck loads of desks, chairs, mattresses, tables, and other equipment rolled up to the service entrance. Dr. W. Bruce Ross, Warden of Douglas Hall, was by this time on duty for many hours each day, arranging the work of his staff and allotting their duties; Miss Grant, the Head Dietitian, was assembling her staff and equipment; and the Hall was rapidly emerging from the chrysalis of construction into the Residence for Men that was to be. The first student moved in on August 29. He breakfasted

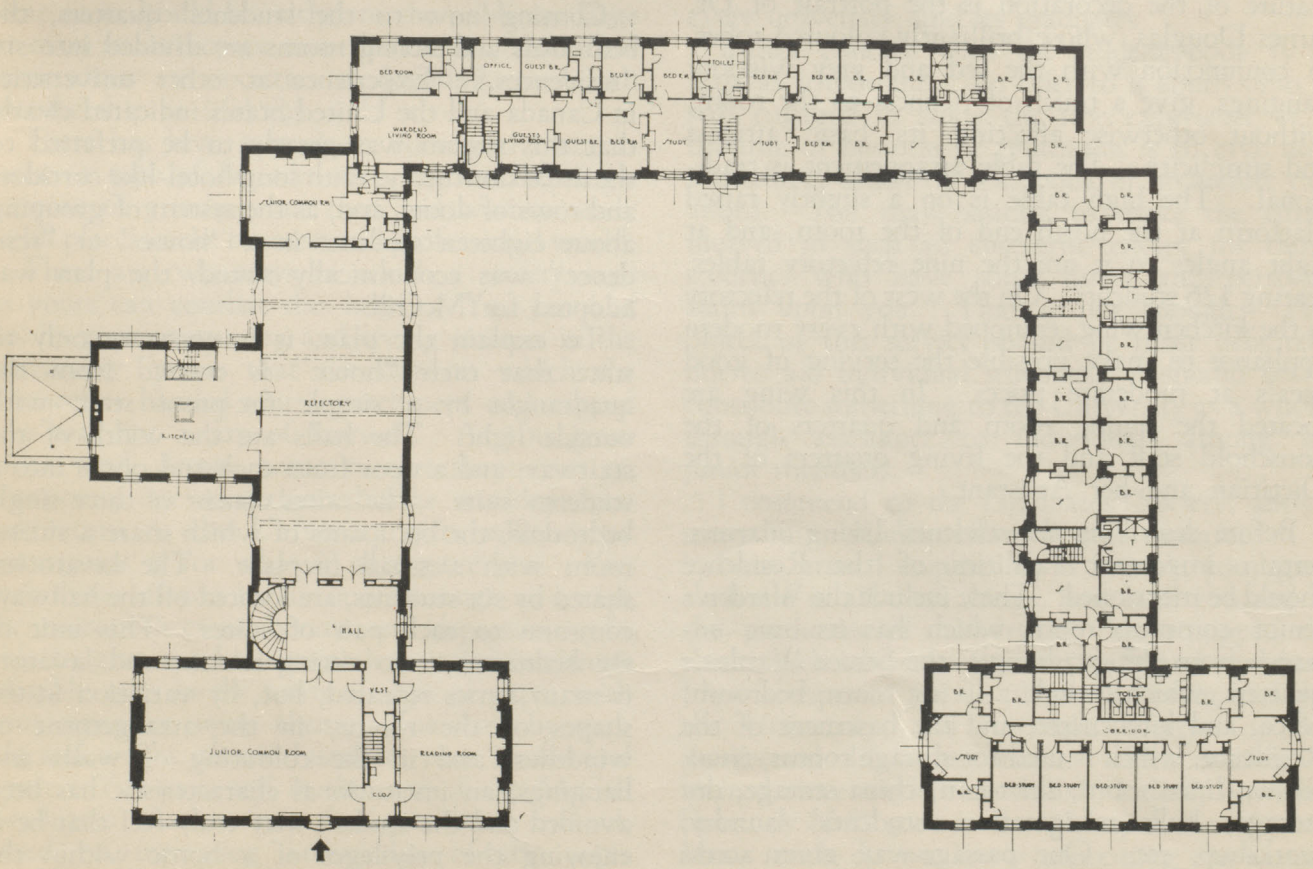
in lonely glory on August 30, but soon he was joined by others, and by October 1 all rooms in the Residence were occupied and a waiting-list was being compiled.

Perhaps some readers of THE McGILL NEWS in distant places are still unable to visualize clearly the site of the new Residence, but all recent graduates will identify the location at once when it is explained that Douglas Hall stands immediately in the rear of the grandstand of the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. As the old graduate climbs the steps of the grandstand after a football game and emerges from the enclosure of the Stadium, Douglas Hall stands squarely in front of him. Where formerly he saw only the wooded slopes of Macdonald Park, he now looks upon the new building, but, as many of the old trees have been preserved, the sense of newness is less than he might have expected.

Actually, the Residence is a series of connected buildings around three sides of a quadrangle, the south, or open side, facing out over the Stadium, over the city, and over the valley of the St. Lawrence beyond. The view in this direction is, of course, magnificent, and on all sides there is an abundance of air, scenery, and light. Two of the main units of the Residence face the city, and three form the sides and back of the open quadrangle.

Built of stone, with slate roofs and appropriate masonry, pointing, and fenestration, the buildings of Douglas Hall merge satisfactorily into their mountain setting and harmonize with, though they differ in many ways from, the nearby institutional buildings. The plan and structure are modern, with stonework in the Canadian tradition, with Georgian windows, and with roofs pitched, mansard, and flat, according to the aesthetic and practical need. Old forms and proportions have been used in the interior in many places, but the detail and materials have been treated in new and modern ways. Simplicity without bleakness is the keynote. There is an entire absence of elaborately-worked wood, iron, or plaster, but warmly attractive effects have been obtained by the use of suitable materials, by unusual colourings, and by using to the utmost advantage the flood of daylight which all rooms receive.

The main entrance to Douglas Hall is in the western block, that is to say in the section of the building closest to University Street. This block, used by all the residents, contains in the basement a games room, billiard room, music



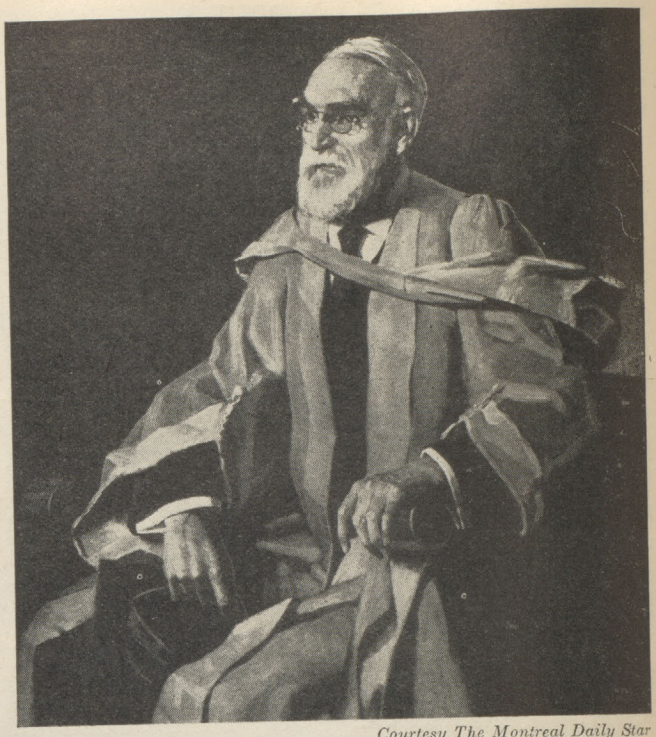
Plan showing main public rooms and typical student accommodation of Douglas Hall of Residence.
Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford, Montreal, Architects.

room, and committee room, and on the first floor, the porter's office and living quarters, students' coat rooms and reception room, and the main hall. Leading from this hall is a broad, circular, steel stairway, with rust-brown stone treads. This provides the main access to the second floor.

The second floor, with high ceilings and large windows, overlooking the city and the quadrangle, is the piano-nobile of the whole Residence. The library and junior common room are to the south, and occupying an entire wing across the west end of the quadrangle is the refectory. The junior common room, comfortably furnished, is the general lounging room for the students, and the library, with globes of the world interestingly introduced into the lighting fixtures, is planned for the maximum degree of quiet for study and of efficient illumination both by day and at night.

The third important room on this second floor is the refectory. In some degree, it resembles the dining halls of Old World universities, but is different in its use of materials and in detail. The walls are of hand-finished plaster, with a simple dado in pine; the roof timbers are British Columbia fir, with the surfaces adzed. Five broad windows light the room, and the central feature of the decoration is the portrait of Dr. James Douglas, whose brilliantly coloured robes, in conjunction with the red and grey window hangings, give a touch of richness to the room, without otherwise affecting its basic airiness and simplicity. The table arrangement is traditional. The high table is on a slightly raised platform at the north end of the room, and at right angles to it are the nine refectory tables, seating 126 students. On the west of the refectory is the kitchen wing, equipped with every modern appliance to make possible the serving of good meals at moderate prices. In this wing are located the dining room and quarters of the household staff and the living quarters of the Dietitian and her Assistant.

Before describing the students' living quarters, certain important facilities of the Residence should be mentioned. These include the Warden's senior common room, which has its own entrance from the quadrangle, the Senior Warden's quarters, which include a living room, bedroom, office, and kitchenette, and the basement of the Residence, which is used for storage rooms, trunk rooms, linen room, ski room, china storage, dry storage, bulk refrigeration, students' laundry, workshop, etc. One passage-way gives access from the basement to all blocks of the Residence by connecting stairways.



Courtesy The Montreal Daily Star

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS

whose bequest made possible the erection of Douglas Hall. This portrait of the grandfather of McGill's new Principal was painted by Sir Wyly Grier, R.C.A., and hangs in the refectory of the Residence. It was unveiled by Lord Tweedsmuir on October 6.

Coming now to the students' quarters, the bedrooms and sitting rooms are divided into six "residences." Experience at other universities in Canada and the United States indicated clearly that this system was greatly to be preferred to the usual dormitory, with long hotel-like corridors and rows of doors, and, as the system of grouping about eighteen students in a "house" or "residence" was economically sound, the plan was adopted for McGill.

To explain the plan, it is necessary only to state that each "house" is entered from the quadrangle by a simple fire-proof stair, with outside light. The halls are the width of the stairway, and a door from each end opens into a students' suite. The suites consist of three single bedrooms, the occupants of which share a sitting room with a small fireplace. The lavatories, shared by six students, are located off the hallways common to each pair of suites. This unit of six bedrooms, two sitting rooms, and lavatory is many times repeated, but, by variation in the shapes of the rooms, in the arrangement of windows, and in the colouring of walls and hangings, an institutional characteristic has been avoided and the student may truly feel that he is enjoying the privileges of a home within the walls of the Residence.

(Continued on Page 50)

The University and the Graduates' Society

An Address Delivered by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, at the Founder's Day Dinner on October 6, 1937

I RATHER wish that we could drop the phrase so often used referring to men "graduating from" a university. If words are intended to reflect verities, then the phrase should be "graduating in." The receipt of a degree from a university is not a valedictory. It is a certificate of advanced membership.

This has always been very clearly understood at other great universities, and the world is dotted with men of every profession who carefully and solemnly watch the daily life of the university to which they belong—even if it be many years since they have seen the storied towers, or pleasant lawns which were their youthful haunt.

In that enormous increase in the intent and scope of university education which has taken place during the last century, and especially in North America, the university has definitely fallen from its highest ideals. It is not by any means as clear as it should be, either to the public at large or even to university men themselves, that these institutions are societies of learning, in which membership is lifelong.

There has been a tendency to regard them as rather a type of factory—existing for the single purpose of grinding out men and women ready to fill places in the business and professional world.

There are two ways in which a society such as yours can combat this heresy. You can and do, by your continuing and living interest in the University, prove that the day on which the Chancellor handed you a parchment and capped you was not a day of farewell. As you grow older—and, despite some current skepticism on the point, age sometimes brings wisdom—you can return to the University gifts which may recompense it for what it once gave you. You may even—if you be furtunate enough to escape the consequences of booms and depressions—be able to give the University less useful but more tangible gifts in the form of slips of paper with your signature upon them. You can, by your life and works, throw lustre on your intellectual home. You can, and in the case of the McGill Graduates' Society you do, give wise counsel, based on increasing knowledge of the outer world, to those to whom the administration of the institution is entrusted.

All these things represent but one type of the services which you can render your University. Another, perhaps less tangible, and certainly, in the case of our North American universities, less developed, is the service which you can render, not only the administrators of your University, but the active academic staff.

There can be nothing more useful than contact between those who are instructing young men for professions and those who practise the professions in the outer world. All progress or research is not confined to university laboratories, or the studies of professors. The daily experience of business men provides an endless supply of information which should be of inestimable value to those to whom education of their successors is committed.

There should, I feel very strongly, be an attempt made to establish both personal and collective contact between the academic staff of every university, and its graduates.

Direct contact with the student body is at least as important. To offer to a youth who is still engaged in study the ripe experience of a lifetime in business or profession is to give him something which no text book or no lecture can afford. You may hesitate to make the effort inolved in such an enterprise except for those students who have some direct and personal claim upon you. That is not enough. The object of this service should be most definitely not to aid individual students. It should be to contribute something to the University as a whole through assistance to individuals among its junior members.

I commend to the Graduates' Society, above everything, definite effort in this direction.

Now, may I enquire, if, as I think, you agree with me in all these things, how well you and I, the graduates of universities, are equipped to render such advice to teaching staffs and students? How competent are we oldsters to bring back to the University, and to make effective in its intellectual life, the lessons which we have learned since we left its walls? Indeed, how far have any of us gone in thought upon the subject? How much do we know concerning the actual adaptation of present teaching in the University to the needs which this teaching is supposed to

meet? The answer to that simple question depends entirely on ourselves; on our mental, active and intellectual industry; on the real value which we attach to our continuing membership in these institutions—in short, on the realization of our responsibility to our University.

Let me say quite frankly that I am far from satisfied that Canadian universities are playing the part which they might in forming the citizenship of our people. Perhaps I am too harsh a judge in this matter. How many of those in this room tonight can assist me to come to a correct conclusion on this point?

How many of you have given thought to the question of whether the class which graduates from McGill next year will be better equipped to help Canada to realize her destiny than you were when you graduated? I say better equipped, and for an obvious reason. The leadership of this country, in almost every branch of life, falls very largely in the hands of university graduates. Perhaps we have not yet as adequate representation of the universities in, say, leadership of organized labour, as we should. In politics, however, in the Church, in all branches of science, in all types of business, in agriculture, in the public service—in all these areas of our public life there is, year by year, increasingly to be seen the leadership of university men.

This is exactly as it should be. It is precisely for this purpose that universities exist—not for the purpose of equipping young men and women to earn a living. How successful has been the system? How well satisfied should we be with what the university graduates of the past have given this nation in the way of leadership?

I think that there need be none of us feel anything but pride in our own connection with any university in Canada. I think that we can look back and say that these institutions of learning have served the nation well. Have they served it well enough? I fear the answer must be in the negative. I fear that we must say that many things in our common life today should indicate to us that there remains a vast field of effort to be covered before we feel that university education in Canada is accomplishing all that it should to make the nation greater and happier.

I do not know how many of you have read a recent book by Dr. R. M. Hutchins entitled *Higher Learning in America*. When Dr. Hutchins became President of the University of Chicago his youth attracted attention, and there were those who feared that he might be inclined to show that restless spirit which is so marked in the youth of our day. Their fears were justified to the extent that Dr. Hutchins has shown an intellectual restlessness—may I say a restiveness—which is extremely disturbing to at least some of his colleagues.

It is not my intention to offer the President of Chicago to you as an inspired authority on university education. I shall suggest, however, that not only the attention which his ideas have commanded, but their obvious intrinsic value, make it almost necessary to regard his work as a text book, if not necessarily as *the* text book on university matters.

In the first place Dr. Hutchins urges us to keep universities doing university work. He urges very strongly that there is no excuse for the university to leave the field of the higher learning, in order to become a social service institution. As he puts it: "A university has enough trouble with the problems of higher learning. Taking on the burden of philanthropic work, no matter how valuable, can only diminish its effectiveness in its proper field."

In the second place, Dr. Hutchins stresses the fact that the university cannot make men ready for the successful practice of any profession. Dealing with one special profession he argues: "All that can be learned in a university is the general principles, the fundamental propositions, the theory of any discipline. The practices of the profession change so rapidly that an attempt to inculcate them may merely succeed in teaching the student habits that will be a disservice to him when he graduates. Efforts to keep up with the current events usually result in keeping up with the events before last, so that I would not be surprised to learn that law schools are just beginning to teach their students how to proceed under N.R.A."

In the third place, the distinguished writer inveighs against the custom of regarding university education as a means of obtaining employment, and draws the very pungent if unpleasant conclusion that this plan is self-defeating. I quote him again: "In the universities students study for the Ph.D. because it is almost impossible to secure a college or university post without it. Seventy-five per cent. of them have no interest in research; at least that percentage never does any more after the exertions of the dissertation. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that university departments exist to train people to teach in the university departments."

In the fourth place, he points to the urgent necessity of keeping education such that its acquirement is not actually narrowing to the mind. I know of no body of men better able to explain that to the present generation of teachers and students than can you graduates.

Not a few of you know, from your own experience, the possibility of regarding university education as a qualification for living—not as a mere training for a job. As Dr. Hutchins says: "Since fifty per cent. of engineering graduates do not become engineers, the engineering schools should try to give them an education useful in any occupation instead of teaching them tricks that are useful, if at all, only in engineering."

It is pleasant to me to believe that we have not yet, in Canada at any rate, gone to the length of making this wish untrue, and that it is still safe to trust a youth to a Canadian university without fearing that he will automatically become spoiled to obtain anything except highly specialized employment. As Dean Wilkinson of Worcester College, Oxford, has said: "Specialism has largely taken the place of education, and with its twin brother, professionalism, is spreading like a blight over the land." Let us trust that we do not have to fear this effect at McGill.

After all, Dr. Hutchins and Dean Wilkinson did not discover these facts. Aristotle said: "The same education and the same habits will be found to make a good man and a good statesman and king."

It was with great pleasure that I noted that Professor John Hughes, of the Department of Education at McGill, argued some time ago in public that the greatest of all dangers to education was that we might forget that it must be founded on the eternal verities. There is no question of difficulty in finding out what the eternal verities are. The *Summa Theologica* says: "It is evident that as regards general principles . . . . truth or rectitude is the same for all, and is equally known by all."

In simple words, the very foundation of education is right thinking, and right thinking is not a subject for specialization. It is accessible to all. It cannot be acquired by studying Ethics XV, or Philosophy XXIX, or Economics XLII. It can only be found by studying right thinking, and that subject is as accessible to the student taking Astronomical Mathematics as it is to the one engaged in the study of something called Library Science.

Note, however, that exactly to the extent to which over-specialization is practised in education, so will the opportunity to acquire right thinking be obscured and overlaid with a lot of technical details. Aristotle has said: "While young men become geometricians and mathematicians, and wise in matters like these, it is thought that a young man of practical wisdom cannot be found. The cause is that such wisdom is concerned not only with universals, but with particulars, but a young man has no experience, for it is length of time that gives experience."

Now one of the greatest difficulties encountered in obtaining fair consideration of what Dr. Hutchins and other critics of the universities have been saying is that they combine with their theories not a little very direct and pungent criticism of the actual faculties of universities today. It is, perhaps, a little difficult to expect academic officers to welcome such a remark as this: "Engineering, for example, can find the physical sciences on the campus if it is willing to associate with them. Other professional branches, like the law, have nowhere to turn, for even if we assume that the social sciences are sciences pre-clinical to the law, we cannot pretend that they are well worked out; they are, in fact, so badly worked out, that at present it may be better for the law schools to stick to the law than to confuse themselves further by association with the social sciences." Nor can we really expect university faculties to accept, with complete humility, such a remark as that of Professor F. C. S. Schiller, of Oxford, that: "The interest of the subject is to become more widely understood, and so more influential. The interest of the professor is to become more unassailable and so more authoritative. He achieves this by becoming more technical. For the more technical he gets, the fewer can comprehend him; the fewer there are competent to criticize him, the more of an oracle he becomes; if, therefore, he wishes for an easy life of undisturbed academic leisure, the more he will indulge his natural tendency to grow more technical as his knowledge grows, the more he will turn away from those aspects of his subject which have any practical or human interest. He will wrap himself in mysteries of technical jargon, and become as nearly as possible unintelligible. Truly, as William James once explained to me, apropos of the policy of certain philosophers, 'the natural enemy of the subject is the professor thereof!' It is clear that if these tendencies are allowed to prevail, every subject must in course of time become unteachable, and not worth learning."

For my own part, I think we may safely assume that both Dr. Hutchins and Professor Schiller are being a little picturesque—a little inclined to make their statements striking. That there is a germ of truth in their statements is not an offensive assertion, since it merely suggests that even university faculties are not super-human in wisdom.

What I wish to suggest most emphatically is that this sort of thing is not a problem to be dealt with solemnly by boards of governors.

Their functions in connection with the university cannot possibly be extended, without the greatest danger, to the point where they will include detailed supervision of teaching. There is such a thing as academic liberty. There is the right of academic officers to direct teaching and research, with the minimum of interference from those whose chief task is the administration of university funds and the care of university property.

Yet, as far as it is true that university teaching has not succeeded in perfecting its adaptation to its job, there is room for improvement. I have said that professors are human, not necessarily too humble, nor yet of super-human wisdom. They are not, on the other hand, necessarily irritable and conceited men unable to discuss matters of common interest with other intelligent men.

I can think of nothing which ought to be more welcome to university staffs nor more valuable to them and their students, than frequent contact with graduates whose experience of the world has fitted them to bring back to their intellectual home some practical ideas of how training and instruction might be improved.

If, as I assume, you graduates of McGill really love the University, and if you wish to serve it, I urge upon you to accept the full responsibility of membership in this home of learning. I urge you to do more than wave flags at football games, take part in collecting funds, and indulge—with the discretion for which such occasions are famous—in an annual celebration of the fact that once you went to McGill. I urge you to discuss among yourselves, in the light of your experience since you left these walls, the purpose of university education, and how well that purpose was filled when you were the corpus vile of the experiment.

I urge you to read such books as that of Dr. Hutchins; to familiarize yourself with the criticisms of universities which are heard on every side today; to remember that it is only natural that universities may tend to a semi-monastic seclusion from the affairs of the world; to invite professors to address you collectively, or to discuss their work with you individually; to make friends at least of some of the actual students.

It is only in this way that you can fulfil the obligation of continued membership in this institution, which you once undertook, and until it becomes more generally true that the graduates of our universities accept these obligations and fulfil them, I fear that university education will continue to be spoken of in the market places of the nation as though it were not at all the sort of thing of whose benefits we might be certain.

I think you will admit that I have put this picture before you as frankly and directly as possible. I am myself proud of being a university man, and not less proud of the fact that this great University—not my own originally—has asked me to take part in directing its destinies. I should feel, however, that it was a dereliction of duty to regard this University as something so perfect that pride in it might shut out all criticism and all hope of improvement.

The future of this University will depend upon its membership. It will depend upon the wisdom of the Board of Governors and of the Senate; the skill and competence of the teaching staff, and the obedience to discipline, the industry and intellectual activity of the student body. Probably not one of these bodies can play such a part in making McGill still a greater University as can be filled by that great army of graduates who may be inclined to forget, in the stress of daily life outside the walls, that they are still members of the Royal Institution of Learning, and still responsible for its fate.

The Present Policy of the University's Governors

(*Continued from Page 26*)

left his fortune with instructions to found McGill University. A charter was granted in 1821 and in time the McGill College was launched with its own Board of Governors. Questions of jurisdiction arose between the two organizations and for many years there were great trials and tribulations. The amalgamation took place in 1851 when the Governors of The Royal Institution were made the Governors of McGill University and they now have the responsibility of carrying out the work of both institutions. In a way they are carrying on the administration of the property and funds under The Royal Institution charter, while as Governors of McGill University they are responsible for the academic side, including the appointment, promotion and amotion of the members of the staff.

This self-perpetuating body is a private institution with great public responsibilities. It is supported mainly by private funds and it is privately managed under its Royal Charter.

May I say a word or two about relations with the graduates. It seems that the abolition of the old Corporation broke the only actual contact which the University had with all the graduates and there does not appear to have been anything provided to take its place. Previously, at least once a year, all graduates heard from the Uni-

versity at the time of the election of Representatives Fellows of Corporation. While that representation may not have amounted to much, still there was a tie between the University and all the graduates.

I know that the Governors would like to have closer contacts with the graduates both individually and by branches, and I am particularly glad that your branch has given me an opportunity to meet you and tell you something about the affairs of the University. There is one tie between the members of the Graduates' Society and the University which I think has been very valuable, that is, the appointment of Graduate Governors.

I am rather diffident about discussing this because although I was not appointed as a Graduate Governor, I was President of the old Graduates' Society and took part in the negotiations with the Governors when the arrangement was made over fifteen years ago. I am wondering if the situation would not be more wholesome if all graduates had a say in the nomination and election of Graduate Governors.

When the original arrangement was made an essential part of the scheme was that there should be an election each year and it was expressly laid down that there must be at least two nominees. That did not seem to work out very well, but, personally, I think it would be a very good thing if the graduates outside of Montreal would take a more active part in the nomination of Graduate Governors and I think it would be a good thing to have as many as half a dozen nominations. I do not want you to think that I am suggesting that we should follow the practice of geographical sectionalism so prevalent in Canada today, whereby because one group gets something every other group must get the same thing irrespective of what the merits of the situation may be. I suggest that the first consideration in the choice of a Governor should be his special qualification to contribute something to the government and promote the essential welfare of the University.

May I draw your attention to a recent suggestion of the Chancellor of the benefits the work of the University would derive if individual graduates could make available to members of the staff the benefit of their business and professional experiences.* As you know, the experience of the members of the staff must necessarily be restricted by the very nature of their duties and their day-to-day life, but their point of view could be enormously widened if graduates could be encouraged to pass on to them the benefit of their business and professional experiences.

*See "The University and the Graduates' Society," page 31.

The study of graduate relations has been allotted to a special committee under the chairmanship of one of the Governors—Senator Hugessen—who, I am sure, will be glad to receive any suggestions from graduates who are interested in the life and work of the University.

A Review of Recent Progress in Television

(*Continued from Page 14*)

scene. In the majority of mechanical systems the light source is such that the intensity may be varied directly by the television signal. In the cathode ray system the brightness of a fluorescent screen is affected by the intensity of the electron beam. It is necessary that the receiving equipment be properly synchronized with the transmitting equipment and for this purpose suitable synchronizing signals are transmitted.

One of the problems encountered in television was to obtain sufficient light from the scene at the transmitting point to satisfactorily operate the photoelectric cells and to obtain large enough variations in the light source at the receiving end to give a sufficiently bright image. The difficulties encountered in the old television systems with respect to light conditions at the transmitting device have been largely overcome by the cathode ray tube. The difficulty concerning the quantity of light produced by the receiving device has not been solved, however. The cathode ray receiver is necessarily confined to quite moderate dimensions and the amount of fluorescence which can be stimulated upon its screen by the transient passage of the electron beam is quite small. The result is that the image obtained is far from brilliant. Projection of this image upon a large screen, such as a motion picture screen, is out of the question, because the amount of light available in the image is entirely insufficient to illuminate the larger screen.

Attempts are being made to develop materials which will fluoresce to a much higher degree, under the same stimulation, than those which are at present used to form the screens in the cathode ray tube. In this way it is hoped to overcome the difficulty regarding the brightness of the picture.

The status of television in the various countries of the world may be briefly reviewed as follows:

In the United States the Radio Corporation of America is actively proceeding with research on high definition electronic television and several other organizations are engaged in experimental

work which is resulting in improved transmission. There are no commercial systems in operation in the United States as the licensing of transmitting stations by the Federal Communications Commission is strictly on an experimental basis.

In England a regular television service for reception by the public was opened in November of last year with regular programmes twice a day excepting Sunday. This serves the London area, transmission taking place from the London television station at Alexandra Palace over a band of frequencies from thirty-five to fifty megacycles and a power output of three kilowatts capable of ninety per cent. modulation. Television in England was first developed by Baird, but has now been replaced by the Marconi E.M.I. System. The present standards used by the British Post Office specify 405 lines per picture interlaced at fifty frames per second.

The German Post Office authorities operate a fifteen kilowatt transmitter which serves the city of Berlin. This provides pictures with 180-line detail and twenty pictures per second not interlaced. Due to the method of operation, this system provides a higher quality picture than would normally be provided with 180-line reproduction. Work is now being carried out on pictures with 441 lines interlaced.

Several other countries are also conducting tests with television, but, in general, these are being operated on an experimental basis and no service is being given to the public.

Suitable receiving sets are now on the market but they are still quite expensive. In London, where television is operating on a commercial basis, the average receiver costs between four and five hundred dollars.

It should be appreciated that even with 400-line operation television does not compare favourably with the results obtained in motion pictures. While television records events at the time they take place and carries these events directly to one's home, such events often take place at an unsuitable hour for reception and the motion picture is able to present the events at a more convenient time. Therefore, television must still be regarded as a novelty which cannot be placed to much practical use. In other words, television is still "just around the corner" insofar as the general public is concerned.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Those desiring further information on recent television developments could profitably refer to a pamphlet published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. This pamphlet is entitled "Television" and has been issued by the Board of Education, South Kensington Science Museum, in connection with their television exhibition.

Newsprint—A Vital Factor - - -

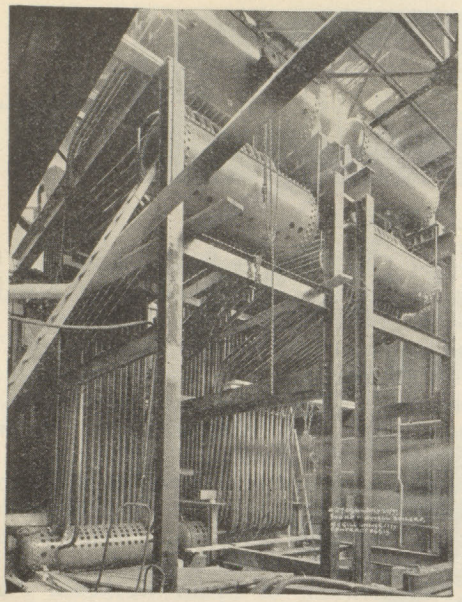
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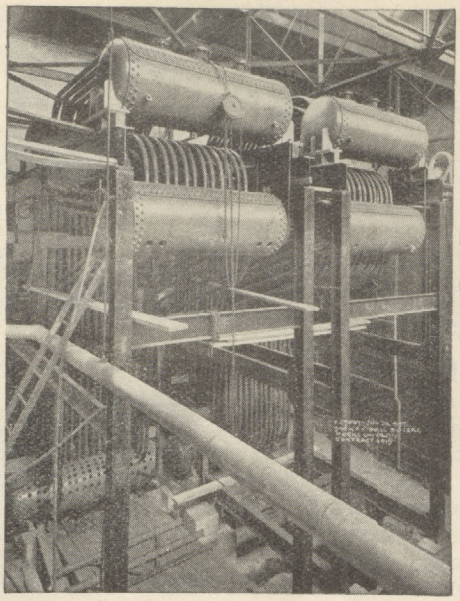
The newsprint industry is also an important source of revenue to the Dominion and Provincial Governments. In addition to the usual range of corporation taxes, the companies make payments for stumpage and ground rents to the Provincial Governments on the timber lands which they lease for cutting. Nearly all pulpwood is cut from land held under lease from the Provincial Governments and these payments run into large sums, particularly at the present time when woods activities are higher than ever before.

The industry is, in effect, the tenant of these Provincial Governments and it can be said that the Canadian public, which still owns nearly all the forest, is the "silent" partner of the newsprint mills which depend upon it and utilize it. Only the railroad industry has a closer relationship with the Canadian taxpayer and the welfare of the newsprint industry is rightly a matter of concern to every Canadian citizen.

In 1937 the newsprint industry will make more paper than ever before in its history—over ten per cent. more than in 1936, the previous peak year. It will consume more pulpwood and more power and will pay more taxes than in any previous year. Similarly it will contribute more revenue to Canadian railroads and Canadian ships than ever before. Its wage rates are now higher than before the depression. The price of newsprint is still thirty per cent. below 1929 and over fifty per cent below the 1926 level, although the effects of this drastic decline have to some extent been counter-balanced by increased efficiency of operation.

In most respects the immediate future seems bright. During 1938 a new Canadian newsprint mill, the first in eight years, will start operations, and there is some chance that even this year's record production will be surpassed. The long term demand for newsprint, both in the United States and in overseas countries, is still growing and there is little doubt that Canada will secure an adequate share of this business as it develops. Increased prices have been announced for the first half of 1938 which will bring the selling price of the product more nearly in line with actual costs and will at last make possible some return on the legitimate capital invested in the industry. There seems every reason to expect that this essentially Canadian industry will continue to enlarge its place in the Canadian business world and, as has been indicated, this is a matter which directly affects the welfare of nearly every citizen of this country.





2 views of

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of

McGILL UNIVERSITY

These two Kidwell Boilers were selected by McDougall & Friedman, Consulting Engineers, to replace two boilers of another type. The change gave double the previous h.p. in the same space.

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The Library Table

Napoleon — Model for Dictators

By H. CARL GOLDENBERG

Bonaparte. By Eugene Tarlé. Translated from the Russian by John Cournos. Knight Publishers, Inc., New York. 431 pp. $4.50.

Napoleon Bonaparte has been the subject of thousands of books—and the end is not yet. He has influenced the course of world history for almost a century and a half and now casts his shadow over the contemporary scene. The "strong man," the "deliverer," is with us again—and if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Napoleon is being highly flattered indeed by the dictators of the twentieth century.

It occasions no surprise that Mussolini makes the study of Napoleon a compulsory course in Italian schools. Il Duce obviously models himself upon the Corsican who barely escaped being born a subject of the Italian Republic of Genoa. Thus far the emulation is apparent in almost every page of Napoleon's life.

"Never once was he harsh without purpose, but for the sake of political expedience he was ready to order ruthless mass terror, let flow rivers of blood and pile up mountains of corpses. And in such instances it always served his purpose better to over-salt rather than to be too sparing." So writes Professor Tarlé of Napoleon, and so might we write of Mussolini. We have but to look at Ethiopia and Spain and we recall Napoleon's methods in Italy, in Egypt, and in Central Europe.

Following the Italian victory in Ethiopia, Mussolini visited Lybia and other Italian possessions in Africa inhabited by Mohammedans. To the surprise of many he proclaimed himself the defender of the Mohammedan faith. He obviously thought this a wise political step—and a stab at the British Empire. Napoleon also preceded him in this. His invasion of Egypt in 1798 was an attempt to undermine the British. He came in the guise of a liberator—and loudly proclaimed his respect for the Koran and the Mohammedan faith! And, in their day, both "protectors" of Mohammedanism concluded a Concordat with the Pope!

In 1802 Napoleon despatched an army of 30,000 men to the Swiss frontier because he proposed to establish in Switzerland a government "friendly to France." With the current foreign intervention in Spain, this sounds quite modern. Napoleon's troops also marched into Spain, and the invasion of Spain in 1808 may teach a lesson to those presently engaged in the Civil War—and particularly the "volunteer" invaders of the peninsula. Professor Tarlé writes:

"But suddenly—to the surprise of Napoleon and all of Europe, which in timorous silence had observed his latest violations—a fierce and sanguinary guerilla war broke out between the Spanish peasants and the French conquerors.

"Here for the first time Napoleon came to blows with a very different kind of foe, a foe whose like he had not previously encountered, except possibly, for a brief space, years ago, in Egypt and in Syria. Before him stood wrathful Asturian peasants, armed with knives; ragged Sierra-Morena shepherds, holding rusty rifles; defiant Catalonian craftsmen, with iron rods and long daggers. 'Tatterdemalions!' said Napoleon of them contemptuously. He, the sovereign of Europe, who had humiliated the Russian, Austrian and Prussian armies, with all their artillery, cavalry, kings and generals; he, who with but a word had destroyed old régimes and had replaced them with new ones—should he be afraid of this Spanish scum?

"At this moment, neither he nor anyone else knew that it was precisely these 'tatterdemalions' who had begun to dig the abyss into which the great Napoleonic Empire would eventually topple."

His invasion of Spain weakened Napoleon. The fierce resistance of the Spaniards created a new front and necessitated the maintenance of a large army in the peninsula. "The Spanish ulcer," he appropriately called it. When Mussolini and Hitler review their past, either in their respective capitals or on distant islands, they may regret that they failed to learn the lesson of Napoleon in Spain.

While these parallels occur to the reader of a biography of Napoleon, it is not the object of Professor Tarlé's work to compare dictatorships. The author presents a vivid portrayal of the phenomenal life of the Corsican—and an interpretation of its social and economic implications. To him Napoleon was the pillar of the French bourgeoisie: he did not "complete" the French Revolution but "liquidated" it.

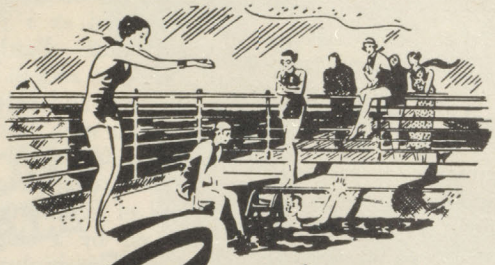
Napoleon's aim, says Professor Tarlé, was "to consolidate the triumph won by the bourgeoisie over the feudal order, to render secure the positions which ownership of property should occupy in the new social order, and to ensure the inviolability of bourgeois ownership from all attack from whatever quarter—from the feudalists, who had no inclination to give up the ghost; or from the proletarians, desirous of breaking their chains." The author, who is a professor in the University of St. Petersburg, believes that his championship of the middle classes was inevitably fatal to Napoleon.

Professor Tarlé contends that Napoleon could have become the leader of the masses, who alone were prepared to follow him—even after Waterloo. They always feared a Bourbon restoration and a return to feudalism. They remembered that Napoleon had dared fire whiffs of grapeshot into their oppressors—the old nobility and its allies. In him, therefore, they saw their saviour, notwithstanding their sufferings under his dictatorship. But he was not to be such.

To Napoleon the masses were "the unwashed rabble." He never had faith in them: he despised them. When the mobs of Paris hailed him with wild enthusiasm on his return from the Italian Campaign of 1797, he remained calm and unimpressed. "The crowd would have run round me with equal eagerness if I were being led to the scaffold," he said. Napoleon as a leader of the proletariat is, therefore, scarcely conceivable. Even if he could be envisaged as such one may well ask whither he would have led. To wars and more wars! The conclusion must be, as Marshal Caulaincourt said: "No peace with Napoleon!"

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The Library Table—*Continued*

ORDEAL IN ENGLAND

By Sir Philip Gibbs. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 407 pp. $2.50.

That "Ordeals of the Author" might possibly be a more fitting title for this book comes to the mind of the reader as he is made aware of the author's mental agitation caused by various events which have taken place since the end of the reign of the late King George V. There is certainly no holding back of intimate information on personal anxieties, and this arouses the reader's interest and sympathy. He is made to feel that he is sharing in the author's experiences, whether trivial or important. Is this kind of confidential camaraderie the true secret of Sir Philip Gibbs' long-standing hold on his public? A reader likes an author who takes him into his confidence.

First we have a sentimental presentation of personal experiences at the time of the death and funeral of King George. This is followed by an intimate picture of the new King, Edward VIII, when he came to the Throne. The author then makes a digression and takes his readers behind the scenes of the inquiry into the privately-owned armament industry in England, and lays bare the futility of the efforts which have been made to rectify abuses.

The poignant ordeal of the abdication is related with frankness, but with becoming delicacy and respect; cause and effect are admirably exposed. One feels that the author is unerring in his appreciation of the nation's feelings in respect to this amazing and alarming problem. He agrees with their conviction that the solution was the only possible one. A short chapter presents a character sketch of the younger brother who as King stepped so manfully into the breach.

Three chapters on the impending European war, and the horrors which Sir Philip Gibbs envisages as being in store for the civil population, lead up to the main thesis of the book—that Britain and France are to blame because Germany under Hitler has again become a menace to European peace. The author shows clearly that he believes the present attitude of Germany which is causing so much trouble in Europe had its roots in the Treaty of Versailles. His views are very different from those of the school of thought which maintains that in 1919 Germany was generously treated by the victors of a war which had been provoked by her, and conducted by her so cruelly that it would have been too much to expect the Allied peoples to agree to any easier terms than those which were meted out. In developing his thesis the author makes no mention of the fact that long before 1914 the Germans, following Bismarck's policy, had forced the rest of Europe to become a group of armed nations. All were fearful of undergoing at the hands of Germany some such bitter experience as that of Denmark when deprived of Schleswig and Holstein, or of suffering humiliation such as that to which France had been subjected by the harsh terms of 1871 and the crowning of the first German "Emperor" at the Palace of Versailles. The argument is followed on Germany's behalf without mention either that she has received from the former Allies, since 1920, more in financial assistance through loans and purchases of marks than she has been actually forced to pay in reparations. And yet, so persuasive is Sir Philip Gibbs, that many a reader, accustomed to look upon Germany as a whining and evasive loser, who has torn up a treaty to which she was bound and become a truculent disturber of the peace, audaciously proposing a new treaty, may possibly become convinced that he has been greatly mistaken, and that the fault lies almost wholly with French and British statesmen. The author is genuinely convinced that the great desire of the people of Germany is for peace, and in this regard he pleads for continued support and encouragement from the common people of England.

As an alternative, should it prove impossible to arrive at a friendly understanding with the fascist countries, Lord Davies' scheme for a "New Commonwealth," which is said to have already been accepted by many of the best minds in England and some of those in Germany, is presented as a practical solution to the problem of world peace. Faith in the present worth of the League of Nations and in its increasing value to the world is reaffirmed; and to some readers it may be a surprise to learn that this faith is shared, among others, by Mr. Winston Churchill.

A later chapter contains a description of the London School of Economics and its important work, and this is followed by a sharp pen picture of Professor Harold Laski. The highway casualty problem is interestingly dealt with, and the efforts of Mr. Hore-Belisha to reduce the toll are exposed for the reader's serious consideration. Finally the "Spirit of England" is comprehensively translated into print, and its manifestation at the Coronation forms the theme of what is really a brilliant epilogue.

Ordeal in England is a stimulating book, one which contains an able presentation of the reflections of English minds on present-day national problems.—*G. B. G.*

THE MAKING OF A HERO

By Nicholas Ostrovski. Translated from the Russian by Alec Brown. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York. 440 pp. $2.50.

Nicholas Ostrovski has written his first—and last—novel. Blind and paralyzed, he has died since its publication. But he bequeathed us a thrilling and inspiring story, largely autobiographical.

The setting is in the Ukraine. The period is the era of war and civil war, and, particularly, of revolution and counter-revolution in the years following the break-up of the old régime in Russia. The hero is Paul Korchagin, who, in his brief but exciting life, portrays the hardships, the struggles, the horrors, and the heroism which accompanied civil war and reconstruction in Russia.

This work is packed with drama—but it is also history. There is the cruel invasion of the Ukraine by the Germans. Then came the Bolsheviks, only to be displaced by the Poles. For a time the White Russian riff-raff under the leadership of Petloura were in command. Their deeds of horror and cruelty are vividly portrayed: no crime was beneath them. Finally, the Bolsheviks returned.

While his hero became a leader of Communist youth, the author does not hesitate to expose some of the weaknesses of the new leadership of the masses—especially the new bureaucrats. "Self-criticism" and "purges" become more understandable.

The Making of a Hero is a story of courage and endurance and idealism. It is certain to afford delight to its readers.—*H. C. G.*

(*Continued on Page 42*)



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The Library Table—*Continued*

THE BOOK OF FURNITURE AND DECORATION: PERIOD AND MODERN

By Joseph Aronson. Crown Publishers, New York. 347 pp. $9.50.

There are few of us who are not interested in some aspect of interior architecture and decoration. Perhaps we are planning to furnish a new home or renovate an old one; or perhaps we merely take a cultural interest in decoration and are seeking a reliable guide which will give us a clearer insight and understanding of this fascinating subject.

This book provides the reader with a wealth of valuable information; in fact, between its covers it contains a complete course in interior decoration. It is well written in a clear, direct style although the author occasionally resorts to slang. Profusely illustrated with more than 200 excellent photographs of both period and modern rooms by many of America's foremost decorators, the book also has numerous line drawings by the author.

Mr. Aronson has divided his book into three parts. Under the first heading, "The Development of Furniture and Decoration," he traces the history of furniture—its design and origin—from earliest times to the present in England, France, Italy, Spain and Germany, as well as on this continent, and shows the relation of furniture to architecture in these countries during the eras dominated by the growth of religion, politics and industry.

The fine work of Chippendale, the Adams brothers, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Duncan Phyfe, and many other great craftsmen of the past, is explained in detail and sketches and photographs illustrate the different types of furniture created by these artisans.

The second part, "The Elements of Decoration," describes various kinds of woods and their suitability to furniture making and interior panelling. There are also chapters devoted to the correct use of fabrics and leather, wall and floor coverings, draperies and curtains, what to look for when buying furniture and the selection of pictures and decorative objects.

Writing about decorative objects in the home, the author states: "We can only say that taste and the basic, always vital, sense of fitness is the only criterion. Your room may express *you* more clearly through the ornaments and the unconscious gesture than in all the studied artfulness of composition and color harmony."

In the last section, "Principles of Decoration," room planning and arrangement are discussed. Each room is separately analyzed and remedies are suggested to overcome architectural defects such as badly-placed windows, lofty ceilings and other irregularities. How to combine furniture of various periods successfully, the grouping and arrangement of chairs for comfort and sociability in the living room, combination rooms, suitable juvenile furnishings for the nursery, the use of gay colours and originality in the game or recreation room, and ways to make a house look cool and summery or convey a sense of sheltered warmth as the season dictates, are a few of the topics covered.

In conclusion, the author advises: "Be free to use your own feeling about form and color; about everything in decoration, and the chances are that you will turn out a pretty good job. Providing, of course, you stop to consider. Don't stop to inquire: Is this what the magazines recommend? A better test is: Do I honestly like it? You will find yourself learning more new things, be more open to new impressions and be independently creative if you use your own abilities—honestly, truthfully, analytically."—*V. W. J.*

HISTORY OF THE ARABS

By Philip K. Hitti. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 767 pp. $9.50.

Following the defeat of the Turks and the re-establishment of Arab states, Islam has re-asserted itself in the post-War world. Ibn Saud, the strong man of modern Arabia, has carved out for himself a large kingdom in a strategic area of the world. Egypt has attained its independence, as has also Iraq. There is ferment in the remaining sections of Arabia and the Near East, with a growing Arab nationalism. Hence, a history of the Arabs is of interest at the moment.

Professor Hitti, of Princeton University, has produced a scholarly work: it is the story of the Arabians and the Arabic-speaking peoples from earliest times to the Ottoman conquest of the early years of the sixteenth century. It is marked by wide knowledge and diligent research and will be of great value to the student.

The author has appropriately divided his book into five sections, dealing respectively with the pre-Islamic age, the rise of Islam and the caliphal state, the Umayyad and Abbasid empires, the Arabs in Europe, and the last mediaeval Moslem states. He is concerned not merely with war and conquest, but writes of religion and government, of education and art, of science and literature, of family life and social customs. The book is splendidly illustrated with maps and portraits.

It is not always appreciated that within a century after their rise, the Arabs were masters of an empire extending from the shores of the Atlantic to the confines of China—an empire greater than that of Rome at its zenith. Islam spread with remarkable rapidity. This expansion is commonly regarded as a fanatical religious movement—"the Koran or the sword." Undoubtedly religion provided a driving force, but Professor Hitti properly stresses also the economic aspect. He writes: "Not fanaticism but economic necessity drove the Bedouin hordes . . . beyond the confines of their arid abode to the fair lands of the north. The passion to go to heaven in the next life may have been operative with some, but the desire for the comforts and luxuries of the civilized regions of the Fertile Crescent was just as strong in the case of many."

It is also of interest to note that between the military conquest of new lands and their religious conversion a long period intervened. In other words, Arabianism triumphed first, and Mohammedanism came afterwards.

Professor Hitti writes in choice language of the Western Caliphate—Moslem Spain. Cordova, the Umayyad capital, became, under the Arabs, one of three cultural centres of Europe. "The jewel of the world," it was styled. Under the caliphate, Spain became one of the wealthiest countries of Europe and wielded tremendous political influence in Europe and in Africa.

Covering a vast field of history, the author has necessarily omitted many details of interest. But his work does not suffer thereby. Professor Hitti's *History of the Arabs* is in a class by itself: it is invaluable to the student of history and to others interested in the subject. —*H. C. G.*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

By Rion Bercovici. Sheridan House, New York. 1937.

The layman has not yet been inflicted with many novels about press agents. Presumably, during the past few years he has had his fill of newspaper stories wherein every working newspaperman is a confirmed alcoholic with a constant history of love affairs mingled with "scoops." The talking pictures, in their efforts to glorify the newspaperman, have rather added to the extraordinary picture.

And now we have a novelist turning the spotlight on the press agent—or the public relations counsel, as he prefers to be called in New York. The result is even worse.

The publishers sum up the book in one frank sentence. "Briefly," they say, "it is the hilariously ribald story of how one press agent kidded and cajoled his clients so successfully that he fell for his own baloney." That is the story and it is hilarious and ribald enough, but by no means a true picture of a new profession.

College boys once aspired to become newspapermen. Now, after reading this book, many of them will aspire to become press agents. For it is all too, too glamorous. Swanky offices, beautiful secretaries, even more beautiful clients make up the setting and cast for this novel by a novelist's son. Sometimes, obviously, work must be done, but *when* is left to the reader to decide for himself.

Mr. Bercovici, again according to his publishers, has done publicity for a wide variety of American clients. If he can persuade these same clients to continue to use his services after his portrayal of his profession, then he is a super press agent on his own behalf.

Perhaps it is all true. Perhaps New York ruins press agents as well as newspapermen. And perhaps it is a "break" for the newspaperman that someone has discovered a new character that can be even more ribald, and can portray him with all vividness without running the danger of bringing down upon his head the fiery criticism of the long-libelled profession of journalism.—*L. L. K.*

THE GREAT MIGRATION

By Edwin C. Guillet. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. 284 pp. $4.00.

From newspaper files, letters, diaries, emigrant guide books, and books of travel in North America, the author of *The Great Migration* has collected valuable material not readily available. From such sources he describes the conditions which led people of England, Scotland, and Ireland to seek their fortunes in the new world, their preparations for the journey, the actual voyage across the Atlantic, and the reception of the newcomers in America. Although he writes of both cabin and steerage passages, he estimates that ninety-eight per cent. of the British immigrants arriving in America between 1770 and 1890 travelled steerage, and pictures life in such quarters in great detail. In spite of government regulations the ships were unsanitary, overcrowded and sometimes unseaworthy and the food was often bad. He describes vividly the resulting epidemics of cholera and ship fever in consequence of which many passengers died on the voyage, or on arrival in America, while others were too ill to undertake the journey inland from Montreal or New York. Those who could afford it travelled up the St. Lawrence or Hudson by boat, while

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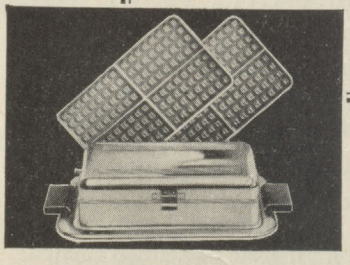
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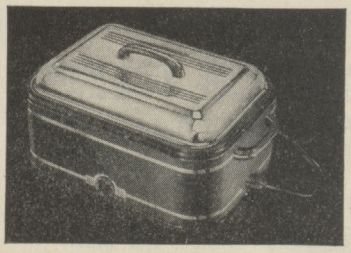
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A McGill Conspectus

September - December, 1937*

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

H. C. Goldenberg Adviser to Commission

H. Carl Goldenberg, graduate of McGill, Montreal lawyer and economist, and member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS, has been retained as an adviser in the taxation field by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, according to an announcement made in Ottawa, on November 3 by Chief Justice Newton W. Rowell, of Ontario, Chairman of the Commission. Mr. Goldenberg is economist of the Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and an extension lecturer at McGill.

Queen's Honours Sir Edward Beatty

Every time a university official publicly utters a wild, or even an unguarded statement, he delivers a blow to the cause of university education as a whole, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, declared in an address delivered at a Convocation of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, on October 17, when he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Sir Edward appealed for freedom of thought and speech which will be tempered with a sense of responsibility.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude Given Degree

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Annual Fall Convocation of McGill University held on October 6, Founder's Day and the 193rd anniversary of the birth of James McGill. Forty-three other degrees were conferred by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, at the ceremony which was held in Moyse Hall. His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Visitor to the University, was among those on the platform, and Mr. Patenaude was presented for his degree by Dr. W. H. Brittain, Acting Principal. The Convocation Address was delivered by Prof. P. E. Corbett, former Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Caricatures on Display at Library

An exhibition of coloured caricatures, made possible by a gift from Lady Roddick, is now on view in the exhibition gallery of the Redpath Library. The display will be open to the public week-days until December 31 from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays when the Library closes at 5 p.m.

McGill Team Wins First Debate

McGill University debaters defeated a team representing universities in the Maritime Provinces in the first intercollegiate debate of the season held in the McGill Union in November.

Sir Edward Beatty at Macdonald

Troubles of the world do not result from failures in the organization of society but from the failures of the people themselves, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, said in an address to the students and faculty of Macdonald College on November 12. Dr. W. H. Brittain, Acting Principal of McGill and Vice-Principal of Macdonald, and R. J. D. Martin, President of the Students' Council, also spoke. Later, Sir Edward attended the debate between representatives of Maritime colleges and Macdonald held under the auspices of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, the Macdonald team being victorious.

Work of Drama Classes on View

A graphic display of the work being done by the drama classes of McGill's Department of English was shown on the stage of Moyse Hall in November. The exhibition consisted of costume and scenic designs by both instructors and students.

Professors Give Lectures to Adults

McGill University is providing three tutors this session to carry out a programme of adult education in the district of Montreal under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association. The tutors are: Prof. Leonard C. Marsh, Director of the Department of Social Research; C. C. Bailey, of the Department of History; and George Luxton, graduate in economics.

Graduate Invents Important Instrument

Widespread recognition was accorded early in November to the invention of a photoelectric microcolorimeter by Kenneth A. Evelyn, B.Sc. '32, son of a Jamaica, B.W.I. clergyman and final year student in McGill's Faculty of Medicine. He devised the instrument as a result of several years' experimentation in the McGill University Medical Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. The instrument has been adopted for use by medical clinics on this continent and in Europe and medical research workers have hailed the invention as a great step forward in promoting the fight against disease and suffering. For the past three years he has held a Banting Research Fellowship but, due to the three-year limit on this award, he was not eligible for it this session.

Record Enrolment at Library School

With graduate students from ten universities and colleges in attendance, the McGill Library School has a record enrolment this session. Authorities of the School attribute the increase to a marked demand for trained librarians.

*Other news about the University was published in the November issue of the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN.

New Honour for Dr. E. W. Archibald

Dr. E. W. Archibald, Emeritus Professor of Surgery and former Head of the Department at McGill, was named Doctor of Medicine, honoris causa, of the University of Paris, on November 7. Praising the distinguished career of Dr. Archibald, Prof. Marc Tiffeneau, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris, said: "Despite the traditional bonds linking us most closely through community of language to Laval University we have this year chosen as doctor, honoris causa, the great and renowned surgeon of the English university of McGill."

Glider Given to McGill Flying Club

The official presentation of a modern type of glider, donated by Norman Holland to the McGill Flying Club, took place at St. Hubert Airport, near Montreal, in October. The machine was accepted with thanks by Dr. L. R. Richardson, President of the Club.

Dean of Arts Welcomes Freshmen

Teaching at McGill University does not seek to divorce learning and religion; rather it attempts to enrich human life in all its activities, said Dr. C. W. Hendel, Dean of McGill's Faculty of Arts and Science, in an address of welcome to freshmen students on September 29. The University, he added, is a great community of scholars where different people form a fellowship, each being ready to appreciate what he can learn from others.

School for Teachers' Enrolment Higher

Enrolment in the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, this session shows an increase of eleven over last year, the total being 104 as compared with ninety-three students during 1936-37.

Professors Asked to Aid China

An appeal to McGill University professors to aid China against Japan was contained in a letter received by Dr. W. H. Brittain, Acting Principal of the University, early in November from Dr. Hsu Cheng-Yang, Dean at the University of Lingnan, Canton, China. Dr. Hsu is the husband of Miss Pearly Wu, former student at McGill.

Adventure and Law

When the Royal Canadian Mounted Police decided to send four "Mounties" to university to undertake a legal course so that the force, when occasion demanded, could be independent of local Crown prosecutors, one of the chosen was Corporal Thomas Scrogg, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Scrogg, of Bolton, England. Corporal Scrogg was sent from the Montreal Division to McGill University. Several times Corporal Scrogg has earned big headlines in the Canadian press by his exploits as a guardian of the law—notably in rounding up a gang of counterfeiters and in stopping liquor smuggling—but his latest entry to the main news columns of the press is as Alexander Morris prize winner as leading student of the second year.

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Head Master

The Library Table

(*Continued from Page 43*)

the poorest immigrants trudged along the roads subsisting on charity.

The author states in his preface that "Anglo-Saxon colonization made its most spectacular growth between 1770 and 1890, when eleven million people came from the British Isles to North America, and this book tells the story of the transition." Of these eleven million immigrants almost nine million came to the United States and only slightly over two million to Canada. In view of this fact a general criticism of *The Great Migration* is that it gives the impression of being a study of British immigration to Canada with British immigration to the United States treated merely as a supplement. The author repeats an error that has been made several times when he refers to the twenty thousand people who landed annually at Montreal or Quebec in the early 1770's. The book contains numerous quotations from contemporary sources, with detailed references, and excellent illustrations depicting life at sea and in the new world. Those who are interested in knowing where groups of British settlers established themselves and in what numbers must turn elsewhere for information. *The Great Migration* tells how these immigrants came.—*I. F. C.*

Reviews in Next Issue

Due to lack of space reviews of the following books have been held over until the next issue:

The Settlement of Canadian-American Disputes. By P. E. Corbett. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 134 pp. $2.75.

The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-18. By Elizabeth H. Armstrong. Columbia University Press, New York. 270 pp. $3.00.

English Monks and the Suppression of the Monastries. By Geoffrey Baskerville. Jonathan Cape, Ltd., London. 1937. 312 pp. $4.50.

Books Received

The Good Society. By Walter Lippman. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. 389 pp. $3.25.

Meet Mr. Hyphen—and Put Him in His Place. By Edward N. Teall. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. 1937. 174 pp. $1.50.

History of Brome County—Vol. 2. By Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A. John Lovell & Son Ltd., Montreal. 1937. 297 pp. $3.00.

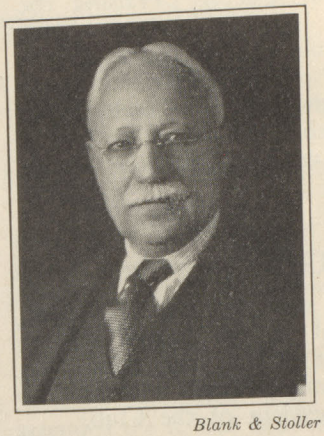
Goliath: The March of Fascism. By G. A. Borgese. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1937. 483 pp. $3.35.

"History of Brome County" on Sale

The second volume of the *History of Brome County* (Quebec), by Rev. E. M. Taylor, B.A. '75, M.A. '82, Secretary-Treasurer of The District of Bedford Branch of the Graduates' Society was published recently by John Lovell and Son, Ltd., Montreal. The book contains 307 pages and twenty-four illustrations, including the portraits of the County's representatives in the House of Commons and Quebec Legislature from 1908 to date. A record of the proceedings of the County Council from that time to the present is also included in the volume as well as the names of the officers of fraternal organizations, councils and school boards. Copies may be obtained from Rev. E. M. Taylor, Knowlton, Que., or from Foster Brown and Son, booksellers, Montreal, for three dollars, plus postage if sent by mail. As the edition is small, those desiring copies should order them at once.

Nevil Norton Evans Scholarship

Announcement of the establishment of a scholarship to be known as the Nevil Norton Evans Scholarship in Chemistry was made at the Founder's Day Dinner by Fraser S. Keith, formerly Honorary-Secretary of the Graduates' Society.



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PROF. N. N. EVANS

In making the announcement, Mr. Keith said: "Doctor Evans, as you all know, has completed fifty years of professorial work at Old McGill, during which time he has endeared himself to thousands of students fortunate enough to hear his lectures . . . . Some of Dr. Evans' friends, feeling that his work at McGill deserved an even greater recognition than other tributes he has received, formed a committee, of which I had the honour to be chairman, to raise funds to establish a scholarship. This committee had the blessing of the Graduates' Society.

"It is now opportune to state that a sufficient sum has been raised to establish the scholarship, which will be of a minimum amount of one hundred dollars. It is to be awarded on the recommendation of the Faculty of Engineering, in consultation with the Department of Chemistry, to a third or fourth year student in chemical engineering whose academic standing is sufficiently high to entitle him to special consideration and who is in need of financial assistance."

Library School Lists "Best Sellers"

"In His Steps," a devotional book written in 1899 by Charles Monroe Sheldon, heads a list of sixty-five books each of which sold 500,000 copies or more, between 1875 and 1933, according to records kept by McGill University's Library School. Other "best-sellers" include Gene Stratton Porter's "Freckles," "Laddie," and "Girl of the Limberlost," E. M. Hull's "The Sheik," Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," Jack London's "The Call of the Wild," Owen Wister's "The Virginian" and Jesse Lyman Hurlbat's "The Story of the Bible."

Library's Development Noted

The tremendous development which has taken place in McGill's library facilities since 1893 was noted on October 31 when the forty-fourth anniversary of the opening of the Redpath Library was celebrated at the annual tea. During the interim the number of readers has increased from 12,680 to 139,384 per annum, while circulation has grown from 13,899 to 170,897.

McGill Extension Courses Popular

Attendance at the fifty-three extension courses offered by McGill University this session is expected to set a a record, according to preliminary indications.

Sports Notes*

Football: McGill's senior intercollegiate team won only one of its six games, defeating University of Toronto at Montreal by the score of 7 to 5. Queen's won the championship. Doug Kerr has been re-appointed coach for 1938, which will be his third season in charge of the senior team. McGill has not won a championship since 1928. Three members of this year's team—Captain George Hornig, inside wing; Ronnie Perowne, quarterback; and Andy Anton, middle wing—were selected on the all-star intercollegiate squad.

"Baz" O'Meara, sports columnist of *The Montreal Daily Star*, summed up the concensus of opinion at the end of the season when he commented as follows: "McGill lost games this year because of lack of a good distance kicker. They would have won at least two games had they had a man of the versatility of Munro, of Queen's, on their club. The lesson here is obvious. It has been obvious for years. It may be hard to find a remedy, but it seems to those who remember how they used to develop kickers in pre-war years, and before the forward pass became the vogue, that a start on prospects could be made in their freshman year. McGill had a fine line . . . . Even despite the fact that the team finished last, no squad in recent McGill history has served up the thrills they produced in both the Varsity and Queen's encounters at home."

Seven members of this season's team will graduate in the spring. They are: George Hornig, Cam MacArthur, Andy Anderson, Arden Hedge, Russ Merrifield, Charlie Thompson and Jimmie Hall.

Hockey: McGill's entry in the Quebec Senior League had not won a game up to December 1, losing successively to Quebec, Royals, Victoria and Ottawa. The schedule of McGill games in the International Intercollegiate Hockey League follows:

December	11—U. of Montreal at McGill
December	18—Princeton at McGill
January	6—McGill at Dartmouth
January	8—McGill at Harvard
January	31—Yale at McGill
February	5—Queen's at McGill
February	11—McGill at Queen's
February	12—McGill at Toronto
February	28—Toronto at McGill
March	7—McGill at U. of Montreal

Harrier: McGill retained the Canadian intercollegiate championship.

Sailing: The McGill Sailing Club finished seventh in the Fourth Semi-Annual Boston Dinghy Club regatta.

Skiing: The McGill Ski Club, under Coach Bill Ball, is looking forward to an active season. Highlight of the campaign will be the intercollegiate Ski Union championship meet at Middlebury, Vermont, in February. The McGill skiers may journey to Sun Valley, Idaho, for the college tournament there, and there may be a college competition at Quebec City. In addition, the skiers will likely compete in the Dominion championships at Ottawa and, of course, they will defend their Laurentian Zone team crown and enter the various Laurentian events.

*Other sports news was published in the November issue of the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN.

(Continued on next page)



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The letters in these columns express the opinions of our contributors, which are not necessarily endorsed by THE McGILL NEWS. *All letters are subject to the Editor's acceptance and any contribution may be withheld from publication until accepted at a regular quarterly meeting of the Editorial Board. Contributors submitting letters for consideration are requested to write as briefly as is reasonably possible. Letters for publication in the Spring Number must be received before February 1.—Editor,* THE McGILL NEWS.

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—One of the items in the last issue (Autumn, 1937) of THE McGILL NEWS which had a particular appeal to me was a review by Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh of a small volume of Arctic adventure entitled *Unflinching*. This book comprises the diary of Edgar Christian, a boy who lost his life by starvation together with the other two members of an expedition endeavouring to spend a winter in the sub-Arctic of Canada. My personal interest in the story arises from the fact that I happened to be the wireless operator who sent out the first message informing the outside world of the fate of the Hornby party, of which Christian was a member.

The schooner *Morso* (Capt. J. T. Randell, later of *I'm Alone* fame) sailing into Hudson's Bay in the summer of 1928, was, I believe, the first wireless-equipped vessel to touch at Chesterfield Inlet after the report of the finding of the remains of the Hornby party had been received. Staff-Sgt. M. A. Joyce, of the R.C.M.P. at Chesterfield Inlet, gave the news to Mr. G. H. Blanchet, the leader of our expedition, who was personally acquainted with Jack Hornby. Mr. Blanchet then sent a radio message to Ottawa, and the writer, as wireless officer, transmitted this message from the ship's radio station.

The party of travellers who found the remains of the Hornby expedition included, I believe, Messrs. Wilson and Dewar, two McGill graduates, one of whom, K. M. Dewar, was a classmate of mine. G. H. Blanchet, the leader of the expedition with which I was associated, was another McGill man, being a classmate of Mr. G. B. Glassco, Sci. '05.

Perhaps you will find the above items of interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. MOORE,
B.Sc. '27, M.Eng. '32

Westmount, Que.

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—Do you not find it amazing that a university of our prestige and size should lack a graduate employment bureau? Our Chancellor desires McGill to be eminent in the field of graduate research, so naturally the question arises: What of the placement of graduates once their scholastic careers are at an end?

As members of the class of '37, a modicum of aid was tendered us by men such as Prof. Woodhead, who realized the lack of University assistance in our quest for positions, but little was accomplished. There is a real need for a permanent body to assist graduating students to locate openings, and to aid graduates of previous years to better their positions.

An inspection of Canadian and American colleges, including many which are smaller than McGill, will show that they have realized this fact for all have placement bureaus which serve as a contact between the university and industry.

An intense effort should be made to re-establish the Graduates' Society's placement bureau at McGill. The new Principal, Dr. Douglas, should be informed of the deplorable situation upon his arrival. Then, perhaps, American initiative will accomplish something, where others have failed. In any case, THE NEWS should strongly support the revival of this important body.

Sincerely,

'37.

McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

Note: THE McGILL NEWS reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution which may be received.

Founder's Day Dinner

Hope for the future development of McGill University rests on a more secure foundation at the present time than it has for a great many years, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, declared at the Founder's Day Dinner held in the Windsor Hotel under the auspices of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, on October 6. Sir Edward made this comment when referring briefly to the appointment of Dr. L. W. Douglas as Principal of McGill. His main address, "The University and the Graduates' Society," appears in full elsewhere in this issue of THE NEWS.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, Acting Principal of the University, also spoke briefly.

Hugh A. Crombie, President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, was in the chair. Seated at the head table were: Sir Edward Beatty, Dr. W. H. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Douglas, F. S. Keith, Dr. N. N. Evans, Hon. A. K. Hugessen, Dr. J. B. Collip, A. B. Wood, Dean Sinclair Laird, Col. R. F. Stockwell, Mrs. A. F. Byers, Dean Douglas Clarke, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, J. W. McConnell, J. T. Hackett, Mrs. W. L. Grant, W. M. Birks, G. C. McDonald, Dean Ernest Brown, Dr. J. W. Ross, G. C. Currie, Dean C. W. Hendel, M. W. Wilson, and E. V. Crutchlow.

Sports Notes

(Continued from previous page)

Basketball: McGill's senior intercollegiate team will play the following games:

January	28	McGill at Toronto
January	29	McGill at Western
February	5	Toronto at McGill
February	12	McGill at Queen's
February	25	Western at McGill
March	5	Queen's at McGill

Research and Testing in the Department of Electrical Engineering

(*Continued from Page 22*)

of obtaining a triangular beading on which to support the plates used in the electrolytic refining of copper. The welding method was finally adopted. It is very much cheaper than machining, and the extra copper loss is very small.

10. Investigation of the experimental determination of positive, negative, and zero sequence impedances of synchronous machines.

11. A mathematical and experimental study of power system stability.

12. Adapting an X-ray machine to the special requirements of research with stereoscopic X-ray photographs of the skulls of living small animals. Also designing and constructing a moving grid for the absorption of scattered radiation. This work was carried out jointly by the Departments of Biochemistry and Electrical Engineering. A paper is in process of preparation.

13. Another joint research by the Departments of Biochemistry and Electrical Engineering that is in progress at present is concerned with audiometric work.

In addition to the researches and investigations already mentioned, the standardizing laboratory of this Department has carried on a fairly extensive range of tests, including the calibration of electric metering equipment of all kinds, the measurement of conductivity and current-carrying capacity of conductors, dielectric strength and electric resistance of solid and liquid insulation, flashover tests on insulators, total light output and candlepower-distribution curves of lighting units, efficiency of enclosing globes and reflectors, capacitance of condensers, mutual and self inductance of coils, efficiency of motors and generators, etc. Oscillographs are also available for the testing of automatic control equipment, wave form, etc.

In conclusion, it should be stated that it has never been the policy of the electrical standardizing laboratory to compete with commercial testing firms, but rather to supplement their work by performing tests that they are not equipped to carry out, and by providing authoritative tests where such tests are required. For example, in contracts for large amounts of power it is sometimes specified that the metering equipment shall be tested at McGill University.

James McGill, merchant, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1744. About 1770 he went to Canada and engaged in the fur trade at Montreal, accumulating a substantial fortune. He died in 1813.

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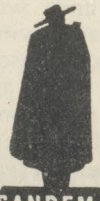
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Alumnae Society Scholarship Committee Report

The Scholarship Committee of the McGill Alumnae Society has issued the following report of its activities:

During the session 1936-37 awards were made to sixteen women students, eight of whom were entering fourth year, three third year, four second year and one first year. These awards were made up of bursaries totalling $1,075, and loans totalling $325.



Miss Edythe Cox

It has been the policy of the Committee since its inception to aid especially students who are about to complete their courses. Only in exceptional cases do the Committee feel justified in helping students entering their freshman year. Moreover, the Committee favour the granting of a bursary, in so far as their funds will permit, rather than giving a loan. In many cases, however, once the bursary fund is exhausted, loans are most gratefully received. That such loans are appreciated by the students may be gathered from the following: The first loans were granted in 1933. Since then $1,575 has been loaned. Of this sum $586 has been repaid, so the loans now outstanding amount to $989. This sum is divided amongst fourteen students and graduates. Considering the small salaries received by most women graduates upon entering business, this effort to repay is most gratifying to the Committee. During September, 1937, awards were made to three students entering fourth year, to four entering third year, to three entering second year, and to three entering first year. These were made up of bursaries totalling $500 and one loan of $100.

The Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Scholarship of $100 was awarded to Miss Edythe Cox, an honour student in Greek and French, who is entering her fourth year.

The Council of Jewish Women's Scholarship of $100 was awarded to Miss Eileen Marshall, who is entering her third year.

The Committee are making a special effort this year to increase their endowment fund in the hope of establishing the "Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship." Not only will this serve to perpetuate a name well beloved at McGill, but it will give the Committee a definite sum of money available every year. This fund, including two bonds of $1,000 and $500 each, now stands at $1,739. At the present low rate of interest a total sum of $3,000 must be secured to make the scholarship available.

The treasurer's report on October 12, 1937, was as follows: Bursary fund, $6.07; Loan fund, $215.28; Endowment fund, $239.33.

Members of the Committee will be glad to answer any questions or to receive suggestions regarding their activity. Officers of the Committee are: Zerada Slack, Chairman; Eileen Harold, Secretary; and Mabel Corner, Treasurer.

The list of subscribers, 1933 to 1937, follows:

Dr. Maude Abbott, Alpha Gamma Delta, American Women's Club, Mrs. W. Brainerd, Miss M. Brown, Mrs. A. F. Byers, Dr. M. Cameron, Mrs. C. V. Christie, Miss H. C. Colby, Mrs. P. E. Corbett, Council of Jewish Women, Delta Gamma, Mrs. G. Drinkwater, Lady Drummond, Mrs. A. D. Fry, Miss M. L. Finley, Miss J. D. Fleet, Estate of late Misses Gairdner, Mrs. R. W. Gibb, Mrs. H. Gillean, Miss E. G. Hall, Miss R. Harvey, Mrs. A. Henderson, Miss J. S. Herriott, Mrs. H. Hibbert, Miss A. B. Hickson, Miss M. Hickson, Miss C. E. Holman, Miss G. Hunter, Miss I. M. Hurst, Mrs. A. Hutchison, I.O.D.E.—Edward Baldwin Savage Chapter, R. L. S. Chapter; Miss A. S. James, Mrs. H. J. Keith, Mrs. A. Kingman, Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, Miss L. C. Lamb, Mrs. A. G. Law, Mrs. P. C. Leslie, Mrs. W. Lyman, Mrs. G. C. McDonald, Mrs. G. MacDougall, Miss H. F. McEwen, Mrs. P. F. McLean, Mrs. W. Molson, Miss H. Murchison, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Modern Literature Study Group, Miss M. Molson, Miss H. Oakeley, Outremont and North End Women's Club, Dr. E. S. Percival, Mrs. M. A. Phelan, Miss Philp, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Miss J. Radford, Miss E. Raynes, Miss A. Redpath, Mrs. J. R. Redpath, Dr. H. R. Y. Reid, Lady Roddick, Mrs. G. Ross, Mrs. J. Rhind, Mr. P. D. Ross, Mrs. C. K. Russel, Miss E. Scott, Miss D. Shephard, Mrs. F. N. Southam, Mrs. R. Starke, Miss J. Snyder, Women Graduates of McGill in Toronto, Women Graduates of McGill in Vancouver, Mrs. W. Vaughan, Miss A. Van Horne, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. D. Warren, Westmount Women's Club, Mrs. H. Whittemore, The Hon. Cairine Wilson, Women Associates of McGill, Mrs. E. C. Wright, Mrs. F. Wright, Miss L. Young, The Classes of 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1937.

Macdonald Has New Common Room

Through the generosity of Mrs. Walter M. Stewart, students of Macdonald College now have an attractively furnished and decorated common room. Mrs. Stewart handed the key of the room to R. J. D. Martin, President of the Students' Council, at a simple ceremony held in November.

Douglas Hall, McGill's First Residence for Men

(*Continued from Page 30*)

As this is the first men's residence at McGill, it was decided to test out one other type of accommodation. This consists of a number of large bedrooms, which serve also as living rooms, each occupied by a single student. The relative popularity of the "suite" and "single room" types of accommodation is not yet known, but each has its possible advantages.

The equipment of the buildings is too varied to be described in this article, but it may be said that emphasis has been placed on the quality rather than on the elaborateness of items and that simple materials, well chosen and designed, have been used throughout. The comfort and health of the students have received careful consideration, warmth being assured by a forced hot water system and provision having been made for the adequate humidification of the air. All large rooms are provided in addition with forced ventilation, and the lighting is based on the modern standard of comfort and efficiency. The steam for the Residence is generated at the central power plant of the University, which also supplies the Pathological Building and the Neurological Institute.

With the completion of the Residence, a long-cherished dream of the University has been realized. McGill has always had much to offer her prospective students, but this splendid gift of Dr. James Douglas has given her still more. The lasting friendships that will be formed within these walls, the memory of student days in Douglas Hall, will, it is believed, forge a new link in the chain of the graduates' devotion and inspire them to a deeper loyalty to their *Alma Mater*, "Old McGill."

Rutherford at McGill

(*Continued from Page 17*)

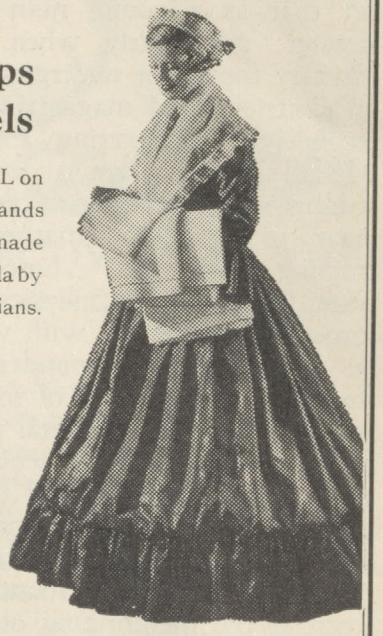
The McGill Physical Society, which has been active without interruption since 1897, reached its greatest heights in Rutherford's day. The announcement of each discovery of importance was first heard there. The frequency of these, the brilliancy of the work, and the quality and value of the discussions, impressed all comers. It was there that Rutherford developed rapidly as a speaker, and after the first few years was to be heard and seen almost at his best. His clarity and direct use of simple language were coupled with a dynamic ardour, and contagious enthusiasm, so that even those who were unable to keep pace with the technical aspects of the subject were delighted and spellbound listeners.

Witness for example the reactions of the eloquent John MacNaughton, Professor of Classics, who has shot many a satiric dart at scientists and their doings—"plumbers" and "destroyers of art" he has sometimes called them—but Rutherford seems to have captured him in one lecture. He wrote as follows, in the *McGill University Magazine* for April, 1904: ". . . . We paid our visit to the Physical Society. Fortune favoured us beyond our deserts. We found that we had stumbled in upon one of Dr. Rutherford's brilliant demonstrations of radium. It was indeed an eye-opener. The lecturer seemed himself like a large piece of the expensive and marvellous substance he was describing. Radioactive is the one sufficient term to characterize the total impression made upon us by his personality. Emanations of light and energy, swift and penetrating, cathode-rays strong enough to pierce a brick wall, or the head of a professor of Literature, appeared to sparkle and coruscate from him all over in sheaves. Here was the rarest and most refreshing spectacle—the pure ardour of the chase, a man quite possessed by a noble work and altogether happy in it."

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When the assurance is recalled with which Rutherford discussed the major problems of physics in learned societies, and the ability with which he handled men, it is surprising to remember that as a young man he was a nervous lecturer, particularly when dealing with elementary topics for undergraduates. His lectures on electricity and magnetism to large classes of second-year Engineering and Arts students at McGill were at first above the heads of the students, and revealed a feeling of despair in regard to the previous mathematical and scientific training of his class. Those of his students who were interested in physics, however, caught something of the fire with which he inspired all his advanced students and collaborators. They learned the importance of striving to build their knowledge on fundamental principles established by experiment and to achieve the capacity to apply these principles and to reason concerning them. Any attempts to concentrate mainly on definitions and isolated facts, and to rely primarily on memory, he roundly condemned. His scorn at the memorizing of electrical formulae, imagined by many students then as now to be a necessary part of the process of learning, will never be forgotten by students in his classes who pinned their faith on memory.

It was in this electricity and magnetism class, and at the meetings of the Physical Society, that the present writer first came in contact with Rutherford. Each year a number of students changed their minds about their choice of career and followed physics as a result of these contacts —among them the writer. There is now hardly a physics staff in the British Empire where there is not some former student of either Lord Rutherford or Sir J. J. Thomson, for example there are six in the Physics Department at McGill. The friendly bonds which are so frequently evident between physicists are largely due directly or indirectly to the influence of these two men, and to the resultant custom of proceeding for final training to their laboratories as to a Mecca. The 1851 Exhibition Scholarship Fund, which is due to the foresight of Albert the Prince Consort, took Rutherford as a research student to J. J. Thomson at the Cavendish, and continuously thereafter has been one of the chief aids in the promotion of a kind of apostolic union and succession among British physicists.

In the profession of physics, Lord Rutherford, like Sir J. J. Thomson, insisted that ability to add to knowledge was an absolutely essential qualification. He held that the most gifted teacher was soon seriously limited if he neglected investigation, and nothing disappointed him more than to see a former student so burdened with routine and teaching that he became useless in the major task of extending the frontiers of knowledge.

It is sometimes alleged that Rutherford had little interest in the technical applications of physics. This is not the case, as he was usually ready and able to give valuable advice on practical problems of the day. He had the capacity to keep on finding the richest veins of new knowledge, and super miner that he was, he kept on finding them ever richer, and mining them ever faster. There was thus little time for other work, and little sense in leaving what he alone could do, to join with many others in their tardier pursuits. When he turned to specific applications he was, however, equally successful; for example, he was the first to transmit signals by wireless to a distance of two miles, and with Barnes, was the first to demonstrate the sending and reception of wireless from a moving train. He was also actively interested for a short time in the perfection of Roentgen ray technique for use in medicine and surgery.

The prompt recognition of his work and the frequent award of honours, his natural cheerfulness in accepting the problems of life and the people around him as he found them, and his complete freedom from the curses of secrecy and suspicion, enabled Rutherford, with the further aid of his vigorous physique, to display throughout his life an air of happy satisfaction and a youthful zest in all he did. "It's a great life," he would say, and whether in the laboratory, at home or on the golf course, he usually acted as if he thought so at the moment and was enjoying it immensely.

Before he left Montreal in 1907 at the age of thirty-six, he had already received the following honours: Elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (1900), and Fellow of the Royal Society of London (1903), awarded the Rumford Medal (1904), appointed Bakerian Lecturer at the Royal Society (1904), Silliman Lecturer at Yale (1905), elected President of Section III in the Royal Society of Canada (1906), and recipient of honorary degrees from the universities of New Zealand (1901), Pennsylvania (1906), Wisconsin (1906) and McGill (1907). Before leaving he was also already slated for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry ($40,000) which was awarded to him in 1908. He was given the chemistry award because the Nobel Committee classified the new phenomena of atom changing as chemical by definition.

Our debt, and indeed the debt of Canada, to Lord Rutherford is beyond assessment. Un-

doubtedly the greatest outburst of original discovery in Canada was entirely due to his leadership. Its subsequent influence affected all walks of science in the country, speeding the growing demand for higher scientific training and investigation. For almost the first time, Canadians began to understand that the scientific developments of modern civilization had been made possible primarily by workers and thinkers of the Rutherford type. The uniquely successful methods of scientific thinking and procedure attracted more attention as an immediate result of his spectacular achievements, and the vital demand for more research and scientific method in universities, in industry and national enterprises, was greatly strengthened.

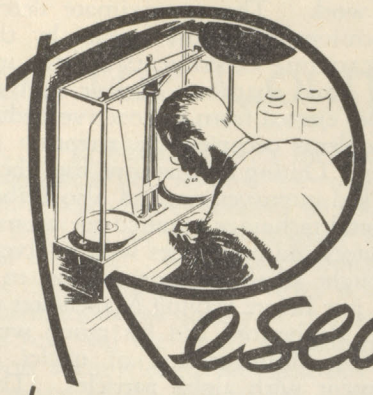
The standards of our youthful Canadian Royal Society, the quality of scientific work in government departments, and the procedure of higher training in our universities, were in turn the targets of his constructive criticism—for in spite of his indefatigable labours in the laboratory, he rarely missed an opportunity to promote the spread of science and its methods of thought and procedure.

Rutherford at Manchester and Cambridge

When Rutherford went to Manchester in 1907 to become Langworthy Professor and Director of the Physics Laboratory, it was agreed that he would be free to delegate much of his administrative work to others, and that his lecturing duties would also be light. He was thus able to continue working with his own hands and devote special attention to the rapid organization of a large group of research students. These were directed in a series of mass attacks on various objectives in the field of radioactivity.

While Sir J. J. Thomson states: "Rutherford's scientific activity was never greater than when he was in Montreal;" many name the Manchester period as the peak of his research career. The writer, and some others incline to the view that the final period at Cambridge was perhaps the greatest. However, this is an invidious point to attempt to settle.

At Manchester the use of the alpha particle as an atom splitter was developed, culminating ultimately in the transmutation of matter by design, as distinct from the spontaneous changes accompanying natural radioactivity. In leading up to this, the characteristics and behaviour of the alpha, beta and gamma radiations while passing through matter were further studied in great detail. Methods of counting individual alpha and beta particles, particularly with Geiger, became highly developed; the charge on the alpha particles was measured precisely, and the difficult theory and interpretation of measurements made on the scattering of alpha rays by matter were successfully launched. The famous experiments of Moseley on X-ray spectra established the identity of the atomic number (place in the periodic table of elements) with the number of charges on the nucleus, and with the number of surrounding electrons. The final proof that the alpha particle really was the nucleus of helium came in another ingenious experiment.



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ALDRED BUILDING MONTREAL

It was here that Rutherford first obtained his conception of the atom as a minute heavy-charged nucleus surrounded by the lighter electrons. In his original picture the electrons were assumed to move in orbits like those of planets going round a central sun. With the collaboration of the great Danish physicist, Niels Bohr, who came as a young man to work with Rutherford, the theory of this atomic model was developed and made to explain the observed ordering of the lines of the spectrum of atomic hydrogen. This model is the well known Rutherford-Bohr atom.

There was soon a steady stream of papers from such able men as Boltwood, von Hevesy, Geiger, Marsden, Moseley, Chadwick, Royds, Fajans, Gray, Wilson, Boyle, Kovarik, Darwin, Andrade, Antonoff, Russ, Makower, Evans and Florance, whose names will at once be recognized by students of physics. The spectra of both beta and gamma rays and their connection were investigated thoroughly, and laid the foundation for another

important branch of work. The approximate determination of the dimensions of atomic nuclei by the ingenious analysis of scattering experiments and the use of C. T. R. Wilson's cloud chamber—further analysis of the ranges of particles ejected from radioactive bodies—and many other problems occupied the attention of this distinguished group. During all this time too, there was a particularly marked improvement and also elaboration in the experimental technique required for atomic physics; many new devices and procedures were evolved.

The Great War brought all this activity almost to a standstill but in 1919, just before leaving Manchester to proceed to Cambridge, Rutherford and his group were able to demonstrate the disintegration of nuclei of nitrogen by bombardment with alpha particles. This was really the birth of sub-nuclear physics, the most active field of work in atomic physics today.

During the interruption caused by the war, Rutherford gave assistance in a great variety of problems. The Board of Invention and Research under the presidency of Lord Fisher appealed to him continually for opinions and help. He prepared an important report on the problem of detecting submarines and strongly favoured a particular method, which was thoroughly investigated and developed. Sir J. J. Thomson, who was a member of the Central Committee of this Board, referred recently to an important mission as follows: "Rutherford also visited the United States to find out what they were doing in this matter and to tell them what we were doing." He also writes: "There was no one whose opinion carried greater weight."

In 1919, Rutherford became Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, in succession to Sir J. J. Thomson whose pupil he had been twenty-one years before. The onslaught on the nucleus became the main object, but the experiments were now extremely difficult and much time was required in the development of another new technique. One particularly useful aid was the automatic rapid electrical counter. Our own Etienne Bieler, whose brilliant career was cut off so tragically later, made an important contribution at the Cavendish at that time, in regard to the law of force near the nucleus.

In 1920, the possibility of the existence of neutrons was envisaged in Rutherford's Bakerian lecture of that year. After a long search came their experimental detection by Chadwick in 1932, for which he obtained a Nobel Prize. Beryllium bombarded by alpha particles was found to emit a stream of swift uncharged particles of about the same mass as that of the proton, or nucleus of hydrogen. The fact that the neutron is uncharged enables it to pass freely through the interior of atoms and it is thus difficult to detect or capture, being mainly observed through the results of a head-on collision with an ordinary nucleus.

The disintegration of elements by swift protons, by Cockcroft and Walton, was the next great advance, and the game of transmutation of the elements was in full swing.

It is not possible here to name all the notable investigators and their advances from the Cavendish group in this period. The Cavendish Laboratory itself burst its bounds, with extensions and with the separate Royal Society Mond Laboratory, originally designed for the work of Kapitza with intense magnetic fields. Rutherford's last interests were the planning of his new High-Tension Laboratory, and the adoption of the indispensable cyclotron developed by Lawrence of California. He was about to have experimental means of producing radiations more intense than any he had ever used. The attack on his last great problem, the structure of the nucleus, is well on the way. Long after he has gone the results and developments of this work will still roll on.

During his final period at Cambridge, his external services to science increased rapidly. Sir Frank E. Smith writes: "Lord Rutherford's death is a calamity for the departments of Scientific and Industrial Research." He was Chairman of the Advisory Council for seven years and, believing that the future of Britain depends upon the effective use of science in industry, he gave unsparingly of his services to this department.

He had the additional post of Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution during this period, and he also gave much time to the affairs of the Royal Society, of which he became President in 1925.

Honours from all parts of the globe continued to shower upon him. More than a dozen universities were added to his list of honorary degrees—Toronto, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Oxford, Dublin, Cambridge, Cape Town, Leeds, Melbourne, Glasgow, Bristol, Paris. Knighted in 1914, awarded the Order of Merit by King George V in 1925, elevated to the peerage as Baron Rutherford of Nelson in 1931, he finally has been honoured by his country with a resting place among its greatest in Westminster Abbey, not far from Sir Isaac Newton and Lord Kelvin.

Old friends and pupils of Rutherford will always have memories of the *man*, even more deeply cherished than their recollections of his work. His lively humour, boyish zeal, and kindly human interest in the affairs of those around him, his untiring help in time of need, that remarkable driving ability by which he could obtain almost incessant work willingly given, his uncanny and unerring instinct for the next best step, his hatred of pretense and untested generalization, his outspoken frankness, his uniform fair dealing, his capacity to pick able men and later place them in their life's work, his friendliness and approachability, his dominating voice and personality when deeply stirred—these attributes and more will be recalled as hall marks of one man, Ernest Rutherford. In our lifetime we shall not see his like again.

* * *

"His death . . . . is, I think, one of the greatest tragedies in the history of science."—Sir J. J. Thomson.

"The life of one of the greatest men who ever worked in science has come to an end."—Niels Bohr.

"The splendour of Rutherford's contributions to science excites a wonder as to the means by which he could achieve so much."—Sir W. H. Bragg.

"He was in my opinion the greatest experimental physicist since Faraday."—J. Chadwick.

"Here was a man of the greatest intellectual power . . . . who ranks among the greatest scientific men of all ages."—A. S. Eve.

Annual Meeting of the Council

DUE to the unavoidable absence of the President and of several of the senior officers of the Graduates' Society, business transacted at the annual meeting of the Graduate Council held in the faculty room of the University Arts Building on Tuesday evening, October 26, was largely of a routine nature. Summaries of the reports presented at the meeting appear below.

Honorary Secretary's Report

Membership in the Society as at September 30 showed an increase of 49 over the previous year, the total being 2,973 members in good standing, according to a report prepared by D. C. Abbott, Honorary Secretary, which was read by A. E. Sargent. Ten meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year and proposed changes in the constitution of the Society are now being considered by that body. Approximately $2,500, which had been collected during the past two years from the graduates of the Faculty of Applied Science (Engineering) was turned over to the University for the establishment of a scholarship to be known as the Nevil Norton Evans Scholarship in Chemistry which will have an annual value of about $100. Appointments made by the Executive Committee during the year were: H. E. Herschorn, as Graduates' Representative on the Advisory Board of the Students' Council for two years, from June 1, 1937; G. F. Jones, as Graduates' Representative on the Athletics Board for three years from June 1, 1937; H. R. Little, re-appointed as Graduates' Representative on The Hugh McLennan Travelling Scholarship Committee for one year from June 1, 1937.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

Financial reports for the year ended September 30 were presented by G. W. Bourke, Honorary Treasurer. A statement of revenue and expenditure for the current year showed a surplus of $171.62, to which the sums of $286.66 and $34, representing the surplus from the 1936 Reunion and profit on the redemption of securities, were added, making a total addition to the surplus account of $492.28. The schedule of investments showed that the market value of securities held by the Society was greater than the book value. Mr. Bourke explained that the large amounts of cash on hand in the Society's account and in the Sir William Dawson Memorial Library account were due to the difficulty of finding suitable securities in which to invest, but, he stated, it is expected that a satisfactory trustee investment will be found soon. No award was made from the Dawson Library Fund for the year ended September 30, he pointed out, because information had not been received from the Library on the use made of the previous year's award. The Gymnasium-Armoury Fund account showed $96,457.52 cash in bank, to which were added unpaid pledges receivable, making total assets of $150,603.76 in this Fund. The balance sheet and statement of revenue and expenditure of the Society appear on the following pages of THE NEWS.

The McGill News Report

The report of R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS was read by Dr. H. E. MacDermot, a member of the Board. The magazine's net revenue for the year was $3,414.89 while expenditures totalled $3,830.16, leaving a deficit of $415.27, an amount slightly less than the previous year's deficit. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's report pointed out that although THE NEWS is seldom able to pay for contributions the quality of the articles published during the year had been well maintained. In particular, the report acknowledged the generous co-operation of many members of the staff of the University and of several members of the Graduates' Society. Referring to the work of the Editorial Board the report stated that Dr. MacDermot, who attended meetings regularly, had contributed two scientific articles of outstanding merit; that H. Carl Goldenberg had directed the book review section and written an excellent article on European affairs; and that Miss Adele Languedoc, who had attended all meetings, had gathered material from the Alumnae. It also referred to contributions by Prof. A. S. Noad, Dr. Wilfrid Bovey and Clifford P. Wilson and stated that Dr. W. B. Howell, who had been a frequent contributor to the magazine in the past, had resigned from the Board on leaving Montreal to reside in England.

Graduates' Endowment Fund

In the absence of Walter Molson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund, his report was read by the Executive Secretary. The financial statement showed total assets of $92,495.52 at the end of the year while net revenue totalled $3,948.50. During the year the Trustees decided to increase the annual amount for maintenance of the gymnasium, when and if built, from $2,500 to $3,000, in perpetuity, unless the revenue of the Fund should be insufficient to meet this payment. It was also reported that legal opinions had been obtained which clarified the authority and legal power of the Board of Trustees, especially in regard to the making of gifts and pledges. Changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees made during the year were: A. B. Wood replaced H. M. Jaquays, as Governors' Representative; Mr. Jaquays replaced S. G. Blaylock, as Representative of the Graduates' Society; Dr. C. F. Martin resigned as Graduates' Society Representative and also as Chairman, his unexpired term being filled by Dr. D. S. Lewis while Walter Molson replaced him as Chairman; Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay succeeded John McDonald.

Election of Officers

The scrutineers' report on the result of the elections conducted by letter ballot was presented and the following were thereupon declared elected:

H. B. McLean, B.A. '08, M.A. '10, B.C.L. '21, as Representative on the Board of Governors of the University for three years from October 1, 1937;

G. E. Reid, B.A. '15, as Second Vice-President for a two-year term;

A. S. Bruneau, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '17, as Honorary Secretary for a two-year term;

J. W. McCammon, B.Sc. '12, as Honorary Treasurer for a two-year term;

W. G. Hanson, B.Sc. '10, and O. S. Tyndale, B.A. '08, M.A. '09, B.C.L. '15, as members of the Executive Committee for two-year terms;

Charles L. Brooks, B.Sc. '22, E. J. Carlyle, B.Sc. '04, A. R. M. MacLean, B.A. '11, M.Sc. '12, Ph.D. '16, J. L. O'Brien, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, and G. E. Tremble, M.D. '21, as members of the Graduate Council for two-year terms.

On motion of G. M. Pitts, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers.

The following were elected to serve on the nominating committee for three-year terms: Prof. R. E. Jamieson, D. C. Abbott and Miss Mary Hamilton, while Prof. W. G. McBride was elected to complete the term of office (two years) left vacant through the death of Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger.

Branch Society Reports

Alumnae Society: On account of the unavoidable absence of the President, Mrs. A. F. Byers, her report was read by Mrs. J. W. McCammon. The report reviewed the year ended May 1 last, a summary of which appeared in the Summer Number of THE NEWS, and

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

REVENUE

	Year 1936-37			Previous Year 1935-36		
Revenue from Membership Dues:						
Montreal Branch Society—						
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member..		$2,226.00			$2,158.00	
Branch's share at $1.00 per member.....	$1,113.00			$1,079.00		
Less: Expenses paid for its account.....	707.84			408.21		
		405.16			670.79	
		2,631.16			2,828.79	
Alumnae Society—						
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member..	404.00			493.00		
Less: Expenses paid for its account.....	202.00			135.45		
		202.00			357.55	
Other Branch Societies—						
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member..		1,316.00			1,440.00	
Members with no Branch Affiliation—						
Parent Society's share at $3.00 per member..		2,365.40			1,986.75	
			$6,514.56			$6,613.09
Interest On:						
Deposits.....		13.08			25.45	
Investments.....		290.41			291.94	
			303.49			317.39
McGill News—Advertising Administration:						
Advertising Revenue—35%.....		1,822.80			1,720.78	
Less: Agents' Commissions.....	233.70			251.13		
Expenses.....	33.89			6.50		
		267.59			257.63	
		1,555.21			1,463.15	
McGill News—Publishing:						
Advertising Revenue—65%.....	3,396.89			3,241.68		
Sales.....	18.00			22.00		
	3,414.89			3,263.68		
Less: Cost of Publication.....	3,830.16			3,712.08		
		— 415.27			— 448.40	
			1,139.94			1,014.75
Dinner to Principal—Net Revenue (Oct. 1935)...			—			249.57
			$7,957.99			$8,194.80
TOTAL REVENUE.....						

EXPENDITURE

Salaries.....		$5,860.10			$5,954.30	
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc.....		1,114.81			899.26	
Provision for Depreciation on Furniture and Equipment.....		441.25			434.87	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....		110.66			91.31	
Travelling Expenses.....		87.13			90.00	
Publicity.....		20.00			40.00	
Bank Charges.....		39.22			34.15	
Provision for Unpaid Advertising.....		113.20			—	
			$7,786.37			$7,543.89
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the Year			171.62			650.91
			$7,957.99			$8,194.80

added that since that date the Society had held an entertainment for 150 members of the graduating classes during Convocation week, and a reception in honour of Mrs. W. L. Grant, new Warden of the Royal Victoria College, on October 12.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society: Col. A. F. Duguid reported that membership in the Society is not as large as would seem to be warranted by the number of graduates resident in that district. He enumerated the social events held during the year and referred briefly to the annual meeting, details of which will be found in another column. McGill's standing has been on the wane in the Ottawa Valley during recent years, he stated, but the Society is making every effort to interest young students of that district in the University.

Montreal Branch Society: Hugh A. Crombie, President, outlined in detail the principal events of the year which are dealt with in another column of this issue.

Gymnasium-Armoury Fund

At the request of the Chairman and in the absence of the President of the Society, Mr. Crombie reviewed the present situation with respect to the Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund, reporting that the Society had requested the Board of Governors of the University to accept the amount of money that had been raised and complete arrangements for the early construction of the building. So far, he said, no reply had been received from them.

Athletics Board

The Executive Secretary read a report prepared by Frank S. McGill on behalf of the representatives of the Society on the Athletics Board of the University. After reviewing briefly the activities of the Board during the year, the report asked graduates to lend a greater measure of support to the football team through the purchase

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$4,802.78	
Accounts Receivable—Advertisers McGill News	922.85	
		$5,725.63
Investments (Approximate Market Value $7,188.00)		
As per Schedule	6,525.50	
Add: Interest Accrued to date	102.79	
		6,628.29
Deferred Charges:		
Unexpired Travelling Credits	184.25	
Prepaid Publishing Expense	100.00	
		284.25
Furniture and Equipment:	4,412.45	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	3,222.33	
		1,190.12
		13,828.29
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund:		
Cash in Bank	2,565.86	
Investments as per Schedule	$7,792.75	
Add: Interest Accrued to date	118.11	
(Approximate Market Value of Investments $8,460.00)	7,910.86	
		10,476.72
The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Fund:		
Cash in Bank	96,457.52	
Pledges Receivable due 1936	1,143.15	
do 1937	21,524.54	
do 1938	29,956.55	
do 1939	953.50	
do 1940	568.50	
		150,603.76
		$174,908.77

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Subscriptions Paid in Advance	$2,651.00	
Accounts Payable	203.15	
		$2,854.15
Surplus:		
Commutation Fund Account—		
Balance as at 30th September, 1936	9,798.35	
Add: Life Memberships Paid	100.00	
	9,898.35	
Revenue and Expenditure Account—		
Balance at Credit, 30th September, 1936	$583.51	
Add: 1936 Convention Surplus	286.66	
Profit on Redemption of Securities	34.00	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the year	171.62	
	1,075.79	
		10,974.14
		13,828.29
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund:		
Balance as at 30th September, 1936	10,101.47	
Add: Interest on Investments	373.75	
Interest on Savings Account	1.50	
		10,476.72
The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Fund:		
Total Subscriptions to 30th September, 1937	164,271.30	
Revenue from Sale of Cigarettes	2,692.36	
Interest	817.27	
	167,780.93	
Deduct: Expenses to 30th September, 1937	17,177.17	
		150,603.76
		$174,908.77

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the books and accounts of the Graduates' Society of McGill University for the year ended 30th September, 1937, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

MONTREAL, 20th October, 1937.

(Signed) McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

of season tickets, and recorded the formation, during 1936, of the McGill Graduates' Athletic Association. Before any action is taken in connection with the construction of the proposed gymnasium it is important that the Athletics Board should be consulted, the report concluded, as several suggestions have been made by the Board which will improve the usefulness of the building without altering its exterior appearance to any great extent.

Miscellaneous Matters

In the absence of Dr. C. F. Martin the report of the Society's representatives on the Board of Governors of the University was deferred until the next meeting of the Graduate Council.

McDonald, Currie and Company were re-appointed auditors of the books of the Society, and of the Gymnasium-Armoury Fund, for the ensuing year.

The Chairman announced that through the generosity of Dr. C. F. Martin arrangements had been completed for at least two more numbers of the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN but that the permanence of the publication would ultimately depend upon the support of the graduate body at large.

It was decided that questions as to the right of the Nominating Committee to select a woman for an elective office, and to reduce the number of nominations for any office—which would require amendments to the by-laws of the Society—would be discussed at the next meeting of the Graduate Council.

Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, Second Vice-President of the Society, was in the chair and, in addition to those already mentioned, those present were: Gen. G. E. McCuaig, Dr. R. E. Powell, Dr. L. H. McKim, P. S. Fisher, A. F. Byers, Aubrey H. Elder, J. L. O'Brien, E. C. Common, Col. R. A. Fraser, Miss Ruth Barrington, O. S. Tyndale, C. L. Brooks, W. E. Hanson, J. W. McCammon, R. C. Picard, E. A. Cushing, W. P. Malone, Miss Mary Hamilton, Prof. G. J. Dodd and E. A. Leslie.

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

The McGill Society of Ontario

Senator The Hon. A. K. Hugessen was the speaker at the Annual Reunion Dinner of The McGill Society of Ontario held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on November 6. G. Eric (Buster) Reid, retiring President of the Society, was in the chair.

On motion of Francis Malloch, seconded by Doug. McGregor, both of Hamilton, the following officers were elected unanimously: W. D. Wilson, Hamilton, President; F. I. Ker, Hamilton, Vice-President; E. G. McCracken, Toronto, Secretary; K. Carter, Toronto, Assistant Secretary; H. C. Davies, Toronto, Treasurer.

Senator Hugessen, who was introduced by Hilton Wilkes, outlined the financial position of the University and referred briefly to the appointment of Dr. L. W. Douglas as Principal. The vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Reid, who also read telegrams from Stephen Leacock and George McDonald expressing regret at being unable to attend the dinner.

Other speakers included John T. Hackett, K.C., President of the Graduates' Society, who outlined the present status of the Gymnasium Fund Campaign; J. Eakins, of the Northern Ontario Branch; R. M. P. Hamilton, of Toronto; Doug. Kerr, Coach of the Senior Football Team, and George Hornig, Captain of the team.

The Treasurer's report was delivered by Mr. Davies, and Mr. McCracken reported on the Society's loan fund.

Earlier the same day a score of officers and members of the Branch, and Mr. Hackett, attended an informal luncheon in the University Club.

Montreal Branch Annual Meeting

MEMBERSHIP in the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society at the end of the 1936-37 fiscal year stood at 1,113, an increase of thirty-four over the previous year, it was reported by D. L. Morrell, retiring Honorary Secretary of the Branch, at the ninth annual meeting held in the McGill Union on October 19. Briefly reviewing the activities of the year, Mr. Morrell referred to the successful Smoker held in February, to the participation of the executive in the first annual dinner of the Graduates' Athletic Club and to the presentation of suitably engraved pewter mugs to the University hockey team in recognition of the winning of the first international intercollegiate title. Continuing, he pointed out that over 200 persons attended the Founder's Day Dinner in October, which was revived under the auspices of the Branch, and that $225 had been contributed towards the expenses of the Graduates' Athletic Club. With the advent of the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN it had been deemed advisable to discontinue the graduate section in the *McGill Daily*. One of the most recent activities undertaken by the Branch was an effort to brighten the out-of-town freshmen's first few months in Montreal, he concluded. Under this plan graduates are invited to entertain freshmen in their homes from time to time.

E. A. Cushing, Honorary Treasurer, reported income of $1,113 and expenses totalling $707, leaving a balance of $405 which had been turned over to the parent society in payment for executive and secretarial services. Mr. Cushing supplemented his financial report with several observations, including the following: (1) The Branch's activities are handicapped by insufficient revenue due to the small membership as compared with the number of McGill graduates resident in the district of Montreal; (2) social functions are often operated at a loss and while more publicity and advertising may be the solution of this and the membership problem, this expense can only be incurred by reducing the amount contributed to the parent society for executive and secretarial services; (3) the formation of a workers' organization, each pledged to bring the activities of the Branch before a certain number of members and non-members, offers the only solution of the Branch's financial difficulties; (4) some definite financial arrangement should be made by the Montreal Branch with the parent society; (5) every social function held in Montreal under the auspices of the Society should be considered as a financial responsibility of the Montreal Branch and no such function should be arranged until it has met with the approval of the Branch's executive.

Prof. W. G. McBride, Chairman of the Committee on Undergraduate Relations, outlined details of the plan for the entertainment of out-of-town freshmen. C. K. McLeod, Chairman of the 1937 Smoker Committee, reported details of that event, while E. V. Gage referred to the revival of the Founder's Day Dinner as a formal function under the auspices of the Branch.

Dr. A. F. Argue, speaking as one of the representatives of the Montreal Branch on the executive of the Graduates' Athletic Club, commented on that organization's activities and the meeting, by unanimous adoption of his report, authorized the Branch to continue financial aid to the Club.

The Nominating Committee's report was presented by Dr. Stuart Ramsey, Chairman. Names of those elected were published in the November issue of THE BULLETIN. The vote of thanks to the retiring officers was proposed by G. McL. Pitts and seconded by John T. Hackett.

On motion of P. S. Fisher, H. E. Herschorn, Dr. H. M. Elder and A. D. McCall were nominated as members of the Nominating Committee for the regular term of two years and, as there was no opposition, they were declared elected.

H. A. Crombie, President of the Branch, who was in the chair, briefly reviewed the past year. He noted that the increase in membership was disappointingly small, referred to the unsatisfactory financial relationship between the Montreal Branch and the parent society, pointed to the importance of the Graduates' Athletic Club and commented on several other activities.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

Two amendments to the constitution were adopted at the annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University held in the Quebec Suite of the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on October 20. The amendments follow: (a) That a Standing Committee of the President as Chairman, the immediate Past President, Secretary and two others chosen by them shall meet at a convenient time prior to the date of the Annual Meeting and prepare a slate of officers for the ensuing year, to be voted on at the Annual Meeting; (b) That the office of Historian be added to the Executive Committee of the Society.

The guest speaker was Major George C. McDonald, Governor of McGill, who was introduced by H. Aldous Aylen, K.C., President of the Society, and thanked by General H. F. McDonald. The text of Major McDonald's address appears elsewhere in this number of THE McGILL NEWS.

The names of the officers elected at the meeting were published in the November issue of THE BULLETIN.

The District of Bedford Branch

The annual meeting of The District of Bedford Branch of the Graduates' Society was held in Knowlton on September 4 with Col. R. F. Stockwell, President, in the chair. The following committee was appointed to make arrangements for a social gathering to be held during the summer of 1938: Col. Stockwell, W. F. Bowles, K.C., and Dr. Sherman Rodger. It was announced that the Branch's scholarship had not been awarded this year as there were no eligible applicants. The Scholarship Committee was re-elected as follows: Col. Stockwell, Mr. Bowles, Dr. A. C. Paintin, W. A. Kneeland and Rev. E. M. Taylor.

Names of the officers of the Branch were published in the November issue of THE BULLETIN.

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Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas: A Brief Biography

Lewis Williams Douglas, B.A. (Amherst), LL.D. (Harvard and Amherst), was born in Bisbee, Arizona, on July 2, 1894. This town was settled by his grandfather, Dr. James Douglas, one-time Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and a Governor and benefactor of McGill whose bequests to the University enabled the erection this year of Douglas Hall of Residence. Both Dr. Douglas' father and his grandfather were born in Quebec, although he is an American citizen.

As a boy, Dr. Douglas attended schools in Arizona, southern California and Tarrytown, N.Y. At Amherst College, he read history and literature, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1916. During 1916-17, he was a special student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied mining and metallurgy but when the United States entered the Great War, in April, 1917, he promptly enlisted, being sent to the Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio in San Francisco. As a First Lieutenant with the 91st Division, and on the staff, he served in France, seeing action at the Argonne and in Flanders. He was cited by General Pershing during the Argonne offensive and decorated with the Croix de Guerre by Belgium.

After the War, he returned to Amherst where he was an Instructor in History during 1919-20. From 1921 to 1926 he was engaged in mining and citrus ranching in Arizona. In 1923 he was elected a Member of the Arizona State Legislature, serving in that capacity until 1925. In the following year, he was elected to the U.S. Congress as representative at large from Arizona. In the House of Representatives he served on the military affairs and appropriation committees and, while his voice was seldom heard on the floor of the House, he functioned diligently and effectively at committee hearings. Representing a district which reputedly had a larger proportion of World War veterans among its voters than any other in the United States, Dr. Douglas nevertheless stuck out strongly against extravagance in the matter of veterans' benefits. He voted consistently against the Adjusted Compensation Act, or the "bonus" bill, and went home in 1932 to seek re-election. Convincing his constituents that, far from betraying them, he had been defending their interests, he was re-elected, only to resign from Congress on March 4, 1933, to become Director of the Federal Budget under President Roosevelt.

Often called the "eleventh member" of the Roosevelt cabinet, Dr. Douglas fought for economy during 1933 and 1934 but when the President turned from the Douglas philosophy of a balanced budget to a programme of increased spending, he resigned. This was in September, 1934, and since that date Dr. Douglas has been one of the most severe critics of the New Deal. Fighting tirelessly against policies which he insisted were leading to inflation and dictatorship, he sounded repeated warnings as an after-dinner speaker, as a journalist and as the author of a book entitled *The Liberal Tradition*.

Such forthright criticism from a Democrat and a former high official of the New Deal administration caused Republicans to mention him in unofficial conversations as a possibility for their party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency and even for the Presidency of the United States in 1936. Dr. Douglas, however, let it be known that he was not interested in "running for anything." As a matter of fact, he had returned to civil life nearly two years previously, on December 1, 1934, when he was elected Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Cyanamid Company. He resigned these offices, effective December 31 next, in order to assume his new post as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

Dr. Douglas is a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, Amherst College, American Museum of Natural History, Memorial Hospital (New York), and of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

On June 19, 1921, he married Miss Peggy Zinsser, of Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., and has three children—Stuart, Peter and Sharman. Mrs. Douglas, a graduate of Smith College, is the daughter of the New York scientist, F. G. Zinsser and a niece of the scientist, Hans Zinsser, who is widely-known in connection with his work on typhus. During recent years, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas have maintained homes in Phoenix, Arizona and New York City.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Douglas by both Amherst College and Harvard University in 1933, and he delivered the Godkin lectures at Harvard in 1935. He likes books and the theatre, enjoys "good" motion pictures, and his hobby is fishing. He played baseball while a student at Amherst, and while in Congress he pitched for the Democratic team of the House of Representatives.

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Deaths

BOWLES, MRS., wife of C. T. Bowles, M.D. '99, in Ottawa, on August 28, 1937.

CAMERON, CHARLES ERNEST, M.D. '83, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), in Whetstone, London, Eng., on October 4, 1937.

COHEN, LYON, father of Horace R. Cohen, B.A. '18, of Montreal, in Old Orchard Beach, Me., on August 15, 1937.

CROMBIE, FREDERICK RUBIDGE, Past Student, in Montreal, on November 2, 1937.

d'AVIGNON, JOSEPH P., Past Student, accidentally killed near Lake Placid, N.Y., on August 25, 1937.

DAY, JOHN LEWIS, B.A. '88, M.A. '95, M.D. '95, of Westmount, Que., in Como, Que., on September 12, 1937.

FANTHAM, H. B., Strathcona Professor of Zoology and Head of the Department, in Montreal, on October 26, 1937.

FARTHING, MRS., wife of Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, LL.D. '21, and mother of H. C. Farthing, B.A. '14, of Calgary, and J. C. Farthing, B.A. '21, of Montreal, in Montreal, on October, 14, 1937.

GREENWOOD, FRED STOWELL, M.D. '78, in St. Catharines, Ont., on August 4, 1937.

GROSS, LOUIS, M.D. '16, of New York, killed in aeroplane crash in Summit County, Utah, on October 17, 1937.

HODGSON, MRS. C. J., mother of J. Archibald Hodgson, B.Sc. '17, in Montreal, on August 22, 1937.

HORNBECK, C. SAHLER, M.D. '21, accidentally killed near Rochester, N.Y., on November 7, 1937.

KERRY, WILLIAM S., father of John Kerry, K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '15, in Montreal, on October 6, 1937.

LORIMER, GEORGE HORACE, LL.D. '24, in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 2, 1937.

LYNCH, WILLIAM J., I.S.O., father of Arthur L. Lynch, M.D. '03, of Vancouver, B.C., in Ottawa, on September 22, 1937.

MacDERMID, STANLEY ANGUS, Past Student, in Lakeside, Que., on August 16, 1937.

MACDONALD, JEREMIAH J., B.Sc. '11, in London, Eng., on September 4, 1937.

MacDONALD, RT. HON. J. RAMSAY, LL.D. '29, aboard ship bound for South America, on November 9, 1937.

MacINNES, FLIGHT-LIEUT. JAMES ALLISTER, B.Sc. '29, fatally injured in aeroplane collision, at Trenton, Ont., on October 18, 1937.

MacLENNAN, REV. GEORGE A., B.A. '85, of London, Ont., in Port Dover, Ont., on September 2, 1937.

McCRACKEN, MISS KATHRYN, Past Student, in Montreal, on October 19, 1937.

McILMOYL, HENRY A., M.D. '76, in Ogdensburg, N.Y., on September 21, 1937.

MARTINEAU, MRS. EMMA, widow of Hon. P. G. Martineau, B.C.L. '79, in Montreal, on September 9, 1937.

MORRISON, FLIGHT-LIEUT. CLAUDE WILSON, B.Sc. '31, of Camp Borden, Ont., in Belleville, Ont., on September 15, 1937.

PATERSON, REV. ANDREW, M.D. '01, in Joliette, Que., on September 26, 1937.

POTTER, REV. JAMES GEORGE, M.A. '12, in Montreal, on October 24, 1937.

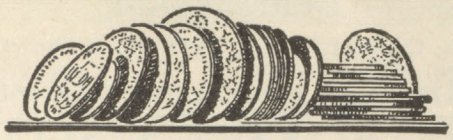
ROBBINS, MRS. SARAH GLADYS, wife of C. Douglas Robbins, M.D. '14, in Montreal, on September 11, 1937.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD, M.D. '00, in Saint John, N.B., on October 8, 1937.

RUTHERFORD, LORD, B.Sc. '00, LL.D. '07, in Cambridge, Eng., on October 19, 1937.

RYAN, CHARLES PERCIVAL, B.Com. '27, in Watertown, N.Y., on September 20, 1937.

SHIP, MOSES LOUIS, B.A. '98, M.D. '02, in Montreal, on November 3, 1937.



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Deaths—*Continued*

STEEVES, CHARLES PECK, M.D. '96, of Denver, Col., in Moncton, N.B., on October 3, 1937.

TAYLOR, MRS. ALICE MADELEINE, widow of Lieut.-Col. E. Thornton Taylor, B.A. '78, in London, Eng., on September 3, 1937.

WEINFIELD, ABRAHAM, Past Student, in Montreal, on October 31, 1937.

WICKHAM, PATRICK M., father of J. C. Wickham, M.D. '14, of Westmount, Que., and Paul Wickham, B.C.L. '25, of St. Lambert, in St. Lambert, Que., on September 10, 1937.

Marriages

ABBOTT—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on October 2, Miss Elizabeth Edith Abbott, B.A. '19, to Lewis McIver Terrill, both of Montreal.

ADAMS—In Ville St. Pierre, Que., on October 2, Miss Doris Clara Adams, B.A. '27, to Walter Leo Kemp, of Montreal.

ANDREW—In Massena, N.Y., on October 16, Miss Elizabeth Ladd, to Russell Herbert Andrew, M.D. '35, both of Massena.

BARRETT—In New York, on October 2, Miss Ruth Tilsby Maryott, of Pawtucket, R.I., to Henry Alfred Barrett, M.D. '16, of New York.

BELBIN—In Mascouche, Que., on October 23, Miss Ida Mary Alexander, to Rev. Herbert Stanley Belbin, B.A. '35, of Russeltown, Que.,

BISSON—In Bellingham, Wash., in August, Miss Elizabeth Alice (Betty) Williamson, to Russell D. A. Bisson, M.D. '31, both of Vancouver, B.C.

BOONE—In Montreal, on September 24, Miss Dorothy Alice Payne, to Charles Sheldon Boone, M.Sc. '37, both of Montreal.

BOWMAN—On June 25, Miss Charlotte R. Bowman, B.A. '36, to Paul C. Roberts.

BROCKWELL—In England, Miss Barbara Brodie Brockwell, Past Student, to Robert D. Ewing.

BROWN—In Lachine, Que., on September 3, Miss Dorothy May Houston, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Ernest F. Brown, B.Eng. '35, of Montreal.

BROWN—In Montreal West, on October 16, Miss Constance Bull Brown, B.A. '34, B.L.S. '35, to Laurence Adams Quick, of Yonkers, N.Y.

CAMERON—In Brockville, Ont., on September 22, Miss Evelyn Marion MacKenzie, to James W. McBain Cameron, B.S.A. '30, M.Sc. '32, of Macdonald College.

CLARKE—In Montreal West, on October 2, Miss Nancy Caroline Allyn, to Thomas Roy Clarke, B.Eng. '35, both of Montreal West.

CUMMINGS—In Montreal, on October 2, Miss Jacqueline Cummings, Past Student, to Jacques K. Laflamme.

CUNNINGHAM—In Montreal, on October 29, Miss Edith Agnes Benvie, to Harold Emberson Cunningham, B.Sc. '31.

DAY—In Montreal, on October 9, Miss Eleanor Howitt Day, Phy. Ed. '28, to John Kenneth Brooks.

DONNELLY—In Montreal, on October 23, Miss Kathleen C. Donnelly, Past Student, to William P. Krausmann.

DUNLOP-McLEOD—In Westmount, Que., on September 18, Miss Laura Eleanor McLeod, B.A. '34, to Robert John Forrest Dunlop, B.Eng. '32, both of Montreal.

DUNNE—In Ottawa, on October 23, Miss Dorothea Clancy to Charles Vincent Dunne, B.Eng. '35.

EVANS-BRISBANE—In Westmount, Que., on November 2, Miss Marion Lyle Brisbane, B.A. '31, to Edward Norton Evans, B.Sc. '31, son of Nevil Norton Evans, B.A.Sc. '86, M.Sc. '92, LL.D. '36, all of Westmount.

FEENEY—In Montreal, on October 26, Miss Suzanne Beullac, to Neil Feeney, M.D. '27, both of Montreal.

FENSOM—In Montreal, on September 19, Miss Jean Phyllis Fensom, B.A. '29, to Bryce W. H. T. Kell.

FRASER—In Montreal, on September 11, Miss Amy Elizabeth Fraser, Past Student, to Frank de Brisay Walker.

FULCHER-MORRISON—In Sutton, Que., on August 28, Miss Jessie Margaret Morrison, Past Student, to John Gordon Fulcher, B.Com. '33, of Montreal.

GIBBARD-REID—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Eleanor E. Reid, B.A. '35, to Harold Allan Gibbard, M.A. '34, of East Lansing, Mich.

GODWIN—In Belleville, Ont., on October 2, Miss Dorcas Campbell Walker, of Belleville, Ont., to Flight-Lieutenant Harold Brandon Godwin, B.Sc. '28, R.C.A.F.

GRAHAM—In Outremont, Que., on September 25, Miss Verda Evelyn Cowan, to Eric Richard Graham, B.Com. '33, both of Outremont.

HANKIN-BAZIN—In Westmount, on September 25, Miss Cynthia Hersey Bazin, B.A. '34, Phy. Ed. '35, daughter of A. T. Bazin, M.D. '94, and Mrs. Bazin, to Edmund Alfred Hankin, B.Eng. '34, both of Westmount.

HATFIELD—In Montreal, on November 20, Miss Jessie Gordon (Nettie) Patterson, to Bryce S. H. Hatfield, B.Eng. '34, of Grand'Mere, Que.

HEARNE—In Burford, Ont., on July 10, Miss E. Marie Hearne, Ph.D. '33, to Hugh J. Creech.

HENDERSON—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Eileen Isabel Baxter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. A. Baxter, to John Verte Henderson, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, all of Montreal.

HIGGINSON—In Montreal, on September 17, Miss Mildred Higginson, B.H.S. '32, to Alexander Maclean.

HORNER—In Granby, Que., on September 25, Miss Muriel E. Horner, Past Student, to Ernest F. Davidge.

HORSFALL—On July 1, Miss Norma E. Campagnari, to Frank L. Horsfall, Jr., B.A., M.D., C.M. '32, of New York City.

HUDSON—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Ray M. Hudson, B.Com. '34, to John A. Robertson.

HUTCHINGS—In Westmount, Que., on October 16, Miss Mildred Marion Hutchings, B.A. '35, to Charles F. L. Kelsey.

IRELAND—In Montreal West, Que., on September 9, Miss Wilma Robertson Muir, of Westmount, Que., to Laurence Ireland, B.Com. '29, son of Rev. Canon F. C. Ireland, B.A. '03, and Mrs. Ireland, of Montreal West.

JOPLING—In Montreal, on September 25, Miss Dorothy Grace Doyle, to Thomas Reginald Jopling, B.Sc. '30.

KRAKOWER—In Brookline, Mass., on October 3, Miss Jean Levenson, of Boston, Mass., to Abram Krakower, M.D. '28, of Monument Beach, Mass.

LAING—In Montreal, on October 23, Miss Strelsa Gwendolyne Wade, to David Alexander Shearer Laing, B.Sc. '30.

LeGROW—In Finch, Ont., on September 20, Miss Katherine N. Cameron, to Rev. Walter Harris LeGrow, B.A. '33, of Newington, Ont.

LINDSEY—In Detroit, Mich., on September 18, Miss J. Marion Ross, to Ross Otto Lindsey, B.Eng. '34, of Grand'Mere, Que.

LOCHHEAD—In Vancouver, B.C., on August 14, Miss Kathleen Mary Shearer, to Kenneth Young Lochhead, B.Eng. '32, of Winnipeg.

LYMAN—In Manchester, N.H., on September 27, Miss Marie Marthe Edithe Duperre, of Chicoutimi, Que., to Charles Philip Lyman, B.Eng. '33.

McLAREN—In Montreal, on September 25, Miss Willa Keith McLaren, B.A. '36, to Garth Thomson.

McLEISH—In Montreal, in September, Miss Margaret Buchanan McLeish, B.A. '30, to Roger William Varey, both of Montreal.

NAPIER—In Campbellton, N.B., on September 4, Miss M. Kathleen Napier, Past Student, to Dr. George L. Covert.

NEVILLE—In Sherbrooke, Que., on October 9, Miss Ena Catherine Rogers, of Qu'Appelle, Sask., to Henry Russell Neville, B.Sc. '30, of Sherbrooke.

NIXON-HURRY—In Montreal, on October 7, Miss Elizabeth Hurry, B.A. '34, to John Scott Nixon, B.A. '32, both of Montreal.

PASHLEY-ALLEN—In Westmount, Que., on October 16, Miss Irene Grace Allen, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, to Cuthbert Frith Pashley, B.Com. '25, both of Montreal.

PIDOUX—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on July 2, Miss Ida Kathleen Whittaker, to John Leslie Pidoux, M.Eng. '36, of Montreal.

PUGSLEY—In Keady, Ont., on October 16, Dr. E. Bliss Macquarrie, to Leonard Irving Pugsley, M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '32, of Prince Rupert, B.C.

RABNETT-DOBSON—In Montreal, on November 6, Miss Kathryn Janet Dobson, B.A. '34, to Basil Rabnett, B.Eng. '36, of Noranda, Que.

RICHARDSON-MacKINNON—In Montreal, on September 3, Miss Jean Douglas MacKinnon, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, daughter of the late George D. MacKinnon, B.Sc. '97, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Seton L. Richardson, M.D. '32, of Montreal.

RYAN—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Madeline Ann Macdonald, to Joseph James Ryan, M.D. '24, both of Montreal.

SCOTT—In Montreal, on September 25, Miss Jean Seath Lothian, to David George Scott, B.Com. '32, both of Montreal.

SEATON—In Valleyfield, Que., on September 18, Miss Margaret Lois Aird, to William Bigdow Seaton, B.Com. '30.

SHEARER—In Montreal, on September 1, Miss Audrey G. Shearer, Past Student, to William G. MacKenzie.

SKINNER—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Lucille Maude Hodgson, to Norman Stewart Skinner, M.D. '34, of Saint John, N.B.

TAIT-HOLLIDAY—In Montreal, on October 2, Miss Ethel Patricia Holliday, B.H.S. '35, to Alexander Hunter Tait, B.Eng. '37, of Perron, Que.

TEES-CHISHOLM—In Montreal, on October 16, Miss Helen Winnifrede Vaughan Chisholm, B.Com. '34, to Ralph Charles Tees, B.Com. '33, of Montreal.

THOMSON—In Ottawa, on August 30, Miss Edith Isabella Cartwright, to Walter Wilfred Thomson, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '23, of Ottawa.

TILTON—In Montreal, on August 18, Miss Janet Ernestine Mugridge, of Shediac, N.B., to Frederick Bayard Tilton, B.Com. '28, of Montreal.

TROTT—In Pembroke, Bermuda, on October 14, Miss Elsie F. Trott, B.A. '37, to John Gibson Young.

VAN VLIET—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Jean Gillespie Schwab, to George Lyman Van Vliet, B.A. '23, B.C.L. '27, of Montreal.

WAIN—In Montreal, on October 2, Miss Dorothy Grey Robinson, to Eric James Wain, B.Sc. '22.

WALLACE—In Windsor, Ont., on September 4, Miss Marguerite Isabell Burke, to Alexander Burns Wallace, M.Sc. '36, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

WHEATLEY-BESWICK—In Westmount, Que., on September 11, Miss Wenonah Prudence Beswick, B.A. '32, to Eric Edmund Wheatley, B.Sc. '30, of Three Rivers, Que.

WHITE—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Christeen Isabell Slessor, to Arthur Richard Vaughan White, M.D. '32, of Stanstead, Que.

WILLIAMS—In Port Elgin, Ont., in September, Miss Anne MacArthur, to Richard Louis Williams, B.Sc. '31, of Copper Cliff, Ont.

YORK—In Montreal, on September 25, Miss Florence Jallaria York, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, to Philip Godfrey, both of Montreal.

YUILE—In Crowthorne, Berkshire, England, on September 16, Miss Jeanne Panet, to William Sclater Yuile, B.Sc. '27, of Montreal.

Births

BENSON—In Montreal, on September 5, to H. G. Benson, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Benson, a daughter.

BLUNT—In Montreal, on October 26, to H. Walton Blunt, B.Com. '25, and Mrs. Blunt, a son.

BROOME—In Montreal, on August 6, to Edward P. Broome, B.Com. '34, and Mrs. Broome, a daughter.

CHISHOLM—In Montreal, on September 23, to Gavin Chisholm, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Chisholm, a daughter.

DAVISON—In St. Lambert, Que., on September 10, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davison (Marjorie Hadwin, B.A. '31), a son.

FISHER—In Ottawa, on October 4, to T. L. Fisher, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Fisher, a son.

GRIGG—In Montreal, on September 12, to Alec P. Grigg, B.A. '16, B.C.L. '20, and Mrs. Grigg, a son.

HENRY—In Montreal, on September 9, to Wallace R. Henry, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Henry, a daughter.

HODGSON—In Montreal, on October 13, to J. A. Hodgson, B.Sc. '17, and Mrs. Hodgson, a son.

KATZ—In Montreal, on October 5, to Morris Katz, B.Sc. '26, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, and Mrs. Katz, a son.

LEWIS—In Ottawa, on November 11, to David Lewis, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Lewis, a son.

LONG—In Edmonton, on May 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Morden H. Long (Winifred McGoun, B.A. '22), a daughter.

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Forty-seven years ago there was established in Montreal a Trust institution, the first of its kind in this City — the Montreal Trust Company. During the intervening years it has qualified as Executor under hundreds of Wills and in many serving also as Trustee.

Seldom, if ever, has a year passed without showing a gain in the volume of its business and the number of its Trust Accounts. Through good times and bad its growth has been steady and consistent — convincing evidence of public confidence in its administration of Trusts of every kind.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $5,000,000

MACKENZIE—In Montreal, on October 5, to J. C. Mackenzie, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Mackenzie, a son.

MACLEOD—In Montreal, on October 20, to J. Wendell Macleod, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Macleod, a daughter.

MESSENGER—In Montreal, on October 25, to W. A. Messenger, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Messenger, a son.

OLMSTED—In Hartford, Conn., on September 6, to J. Gerald M. Olmsted, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Olmsted, of West Hartford, a daughter.

PRETTY—In Montreal, on August 10, to H. Gurth Pretty, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Pretty, a son.

SEELY—On September 25, to E. T. H. Seely, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Seely (Phoebe Gutelius, B.A. '31), a son.

STARKEY—In Montreal, on September 22, to Duncan Hugh Starkey, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Starkey, a daughter.

STEWART—In Montreal, on September 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Colin E. C. Stewart (Isobel Holland, B.A. '31), a daughter.

TOKER—In Montreal, on August 8, to Maxwell H. Toker, D.D.S. '24, and Mrs. Toker, a daughter.

VICTOR—In Montreal, on August 18, to William V. Victor, B.Com. '31, and Mrs. Victor (Laura Schubert, B.A. '32), a daughter.

WICKENDEN—In Montreal, on September 21, to J. F. Wickenden, B.Sc. '20, and Mrs. Wickenden, of Three Rivers, Que., a son.

WILLIAMS—In Chateauguay Basin, Que., on August 23, to I. K. Williams, D.P.H. '31, and Mrs. Williams, a son.

Life of Sir Thomas Roddick

A life of the late Sir Thomas Roddick is in the course of preparation by Dr. H. E. MacDermot. He would be grateful for any reminiscences, photographs or letters concerning Sir Thomas Roddick. These should be sent to Room 1024, Drummond-Medical Building, Montreal, Que.

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Spring issue should be forwarded prior to February 1.

AMARON, E. C., B.A. '23, M.A. '33, has been elected President of the Stanstead, Que., Frontier Branch of the Canadian Legion.

ANGUS, PROF. H. F., B.A. '11, is a member of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Economic Relations.

AVISON, REV. H. R., B.A. '22, who served as pulpit supply in St. Luke's United Church, Montreal, during the summer, is now doing special work in rural Manitoba under the sponsorship of the University of Manitoba.

BALDWIN, MAJOR S. G., M.C., M.D. '16, of the C.A.M.C., has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

BECKET, R. W., B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, Manager of the Prince Edward Island Trust Company, was recently awarded the Charlottetown Little Theatre Gold Medal for "the best male performance in 1937."

BIGGAR, H. WM., B.Com. '31, is now Secretary of the Canada Life Assurance Company's branch office in Windsor, Ont.

BOULDEN, C. ERIC, B.S.A. '18, of Truro, N.S., has been appointed Provincial Animal Husbandman of Nova Scotia.

BRADBURY, REV. W. J., B.A. '13, of Montreal, had charge of the services in St. George's Episcopal Church, Newport, R.I., for six weeks during the summer.

BRITTAIN, DR. W. H., B.S.A. '11, Acting Principal of the University, represented McGill at the installation of Dr. Edmund Ezra Day as President of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N.Y., on October 8.

CAMERON, K. M., B.Sc. '02, M.Sc. '03, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, has been elected a Director of the American Association of Port Authorities.

CHEASLEY, C. H., B.A. '28, M.A. '29, was recently appointed as the English-speaking member of the newly-formed Quebec Fair Wage Board.

CLIFF, REV. H. W., B.A. '07, of Kingston, Ont., worked his way to England during the summer tending cattle on the freighter *Delilian*.

COPLAND, REV. E. BRUCE, B.A. '22, M.A. '32, who has been on furlough from the North Honan Mission field, has been appointed Minister of St. Andrew's United Church, Larder Lake, Ont.

DAVIDSON, W. J., B.Sc. '13, is now General Sales Manager of the Winton Engine Co., subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, in Cleveland, O.

DAVIS, CHARLES W., B.Eng. '34, M.Sc. '37, is at the Nickle Plate Mine of the Kelowna Exploration Co., Hedley, B.C.

DERRICK, F. DOUGLAS, D.D.S. '17, of London, England, was one of the clinicians at the annual meeting in Paris of the American Dental Society of Europe.

DOUGLAS, R. A. C., B.Com. '34, has been admitted to the British Columbia Bar and is now practising with the firm of Robertson, Douglas and Symes, Vancouver.

EAVES, CHARLES A., B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '37, lectured on "The Biology of Fruit Preservation with Particular Reference to the Apple" at the inauguration of the food and nutrition group of the Society of Chemical Industry in Montreal on November 17. Mr. Eaves contributed an article to the Autumn issue of THE McGILL NEWS.

EVE, A. S., D.Sc. '08, M.A. '08, LL.D. '35, represented McGill University at the Empire Migration and Development Conference held in London from October 11 to 13.

FAULKNER, J. A., M.D. '04, former Minister of Health of Ontario, has been appointed Chairman of the Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowance Board of that province.

FINLAYSON, S. M., B.Sc. '24, who has been Assistant to the General Manager of the Canadian Marconi Co., in Montreal, has now been promoted to the position of its Deputy Manager.

GOFORTH, REV. J. F., M.A. '28, has returned to Canada after making a tour of China.

GRANT, ELIZABETH RHODE, B.A. '24, M.A. '30, Ph.D. '32, has been appointed Assistant in the Department of Physiology at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

GREENWOOD, F. CYRIL, M.D. '18, of St. Catharines, Ont., attended the annual post-graduate course in medicine and surgery at the University of Buffalo in September.

GURD, FRASER B., B.A. '04, M.D. '06, of Montreal, has been elected Second Vice-President of the American College of Surgeons for 1938-39.

HAGUE, LT.-COL. H. McL., B.C.L. '21, of the 2nd Field Brigade, R.C.A., has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

HALPENNY, GERALD, M.D. '34, who has been on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, is now pursuing post-graduate studies in London hospitals under a fellowship awarded to him.

HAMILTON, W. F., M.D. '91, of Montreal, was presented with an oil painting on his retirement recently as Consulting Medical Referee of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

HATHEWAY, MISS ELIZABETH G., Phy. Ed. '37, has been appointed to the staff of the Young Women's Christian Association, Montreal, as Instructor in Swimming and Gymnastics.

HERBERT, CHARLES H., B.Com. '27, is now Chief Clerk in the Investment Department, Head Office, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal.

HERSCHORN, H. E., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, has been elected to honorary life governorship in the Royal Life Saving Society.

HICKEY, M. ALLAN, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.D. '34, has left Montreal to pursue post-graduate studies in London.

HILTON, R. J., B.S.A. '36, who has been Agricultural Representative for Hants County, Nova Scotia, with office at Windsor, has been awarded a post-graduate scholarship at East Malling Fruit Research Station, Kent, England, where he will work toward his Master's degree in pomology.

HOBBS, MISS HELEN R., Phy. Ed. '31, has taken charge of physical education at Strathcona Lodge School, Shawinigan Lake, B.C.

HORSFALL, FRANK L., JR., B.A., M.D., C.M. '32, who has been granted a Life Fellowship in the International Health Foundation of the Rockefeller Institute, will sail for Europe in January to do special work in Upsala (Sweden), Paris, London and Budapest, after which he will return to the Institute in New York City.

HOUSE, REV. K. W., B.A. '31, is now Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hagersville, Ont.

HOWIE, JOHN, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Howie, have taken up residence in London, Ont., on their return from Jobat, India, where they were engaged in Presbyterian medical mission work.

HUTCHISON, KEITH O., M.D. '21, of Montreal, attended the annual meeting of the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Chicago.

Are you one of the **200,000?**

THAT'S the approximate number of men and women who come of age every year in Canada.

Some start work at fourteen, sixteen or twenty; some go to college; some graduate from the school of hard knocks, and some *never* graduate from it.

But there is one common ground on which all can meet, and that is the habit of saving money and putting it in the bank regularly.

Money in the bank is far more than a reserve for "rainy" days. To each of this year's 200,000 a bank account will mean confidence, so essential to youth's success; and when opportunity comes along, a fund of ready cash to provide a means to grasp it.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

OVER 600 BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

HYNES, J. S., M.D. '22, who has just completed post-graduate and practical hospital courses in roentgenology, the latter at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, under Eric J. Regan, M.D. '21, has taken charge of the X-Ray Department at Victoria Public Hospital, Fredericton, N.B.

JOHNSTON, J. A., M.D. '02, of Quebec, has been appointed a Trustee of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

LEGGETT, T. H., M.D. '01, of Ottawa, President of the Canadian Medical Association, has been re-elected Councillor of District No. 8 of the Ontario Medical Association.

LEONARD, COLONEL ELTON IBBOTSAN, D.S.O., B.Sc. '05, has been elected President of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, and he has also been appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, London, England.

LIKELY, DAVID STANLEY, M.D. '05, who is practising internal medicine and gastro enterology, announces the removal of his offices to 45 East 62nd Street, New York City.

LOMER, G. R., B.A. '03, M.A. '04, University Librarian, has been elected Honorary President of the Quebec Library Association.

LUSHER, DAVID W., B.A. '32, M.A. '33, has been appointed Assistant in Economics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

MacDERMOT, MISS FRANCES, B.A. '37, has been awarded a scholarship by the French Government and is continuing her studies in France.

MacDONALD, DR. S. A., B.A. '26, has been appointed Instructor in Surgery at the University of Western Ontario, London.

MACKENZIE, MISS CATHERINE I., B.A. '04, Principal of the Montreal High School for Girls, has been elected President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.

MACKENZIE, REV. A. D., B.A. '04, M.A. '05, has been elected President of the Saskatchewan Conference of the United Church of Canada.

MACKINNON, MR. JUSTICE C. GORDON, B.A. '00, B.C.L. '03, of the Superior Court of Montreal, has been appointed a Trustee of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

MacLAREN, DONALD RODERICK, Past Student, has been appointed Assistant to Vice-President of Trans-Canada Air Lines with headquarters in Montreal.

MacMILLAN, W. J. P., M.D. '08, LL.D. '35, has been re-elected Leader of the Conservative party in Prince Edward Island, of which Province he was formerly the Premier.

MACPHAIL, MORAY, M.A. '34, has assumed an appointment in the Department of Mathematics at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

McDONALD, GEORGE C., B.A. '04, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

McEUEN, C. STUART, M.D. '20, of Montreal, made a two-months' cruise of the Arctic aboard the *SS. Nascopie.*

McGILLIVRAY, A. M., M.D. '21, has been appointed radiologist on the staff of the Cornwall, Ont., General Hospital after having served in a similar capacity at Woodstock, Ont.

McKECHNIE, MAJOR D. W., D.S.O., M.D. '03, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

McKENZIE, R. TAIT, B.A. '89, M.D. '92, LL.D. '21, recently contributed an article entitled "Our Typical Boy and Girl: A College Composite" to *The New York Times Magazine.*

McLEOD, G. R., B.Sc. '97, has retired on pension from the post of Assistant Director of Public Works of the City of Montreal.

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J. G. NICHOLSON	J. G. BRIERLEY
J. C. BINNIE	C. F. HARRINGTON

MAGUIRE, JAMES C., B.Eng. '37, has been awarded a scholarship in the School of Engineering of Columbia University.

MARLER, SIR HERBERT, B.C.L. '98, Canadian Minister to Washington, was received by the King at Balmoral Castle on September 11 and also lunched with the King and Queen. On October 19, Sir Herbert and Lady Marler were guests of honour at a dinner and dance of the Canadian Club of New York.

MELROSE, MRS. W. J., (Charlotte Hinds, B.A. '97), has been elected President of the Canadian Federation of University Women.

OGILVY, JAMES A., B.Sc. '30, has been appointed Resident Mining Engineer and Geologist of Fontana Gold Mines.

OLIVER, CUTHBERT JACK, B.Sc. '23, of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light & Power Co., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been appointed a Life Member of the Graduates' Society.

OPPE, J. STEPHEN, B.A. '30, has been admitted as a general partner in the Montreal brokerage firm of Smith, Fairbanks & Co.

PEDLEY, F. G., B.A. '13, M.D. '16, of Montreal, has assumed duty as Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.

POLLARD, REV. S. L., B.A. '29, M.A. '30, has been appointed to the parish of Cartierville and Bordeaux after service at Poltimore, Que.

PROUDFOOT, D. G., B.A. '19, B.Sc. '20, of the Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., contributed a paper to the proceedings of the recent regional meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers in Tulsa.

PROUDFOOT, MRS. D. G., (Marion K. Lindsay, B.A. '19), has been elected President of the Bartlesville, Okla. Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

PUGSLEY, LEONARD I., M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '32, is now serving as Assistant Biochemist in the Dominion Fisheries Experimental Station at Prince Rupert, B.C.

RINFRET, HON. THIBAUDEAU, B.C.L. '00, has retired as a member of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Economic Relations on account of illness.

RIVARD, ROBERT F., B.Sc. '36, has joined the staff of Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que.

ROBERTSON, D. M., M.D. '98, of Ottawa, has been elected a Director of the Ontario Hospital Association.

ROSS, P. D., B.Sc. '78, LL.D., delivered an address entitled "The Short Word in English Poetry" on Press Day, September 3, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, B.A. '97, M.A. '14, LL.D., contributed an analysis of the present provisions of the New York State Constitution to the November 19 issue of *The Independent Journal of Columbia University.*

SCOTT, REV. R. de WITT, B.A. '16, has been elected Chairman of the Montreal Presbytery, United Church of Canada.

SMITH, STANLEY G., B.Sc. '35, M.Sc. '36, holder of a Royal Society of Canada Fellowship and formerly Research Assistant in the Department of Genetics at McGill, is continuing his research work at University College, London, and the Imperial Institute of Entomology in Farnham, England.

STENSON, WALTER T., M.D. '22, has been appointed Associate Surgeon at the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City.

STONE, FRED, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, formerly Secretary to Premier Aberhart, of Alberta, has been appointed to conduct a survey of adult education in Canadian industry under the auspices of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

TAYLOR, CYRIL M., B.Arch. '33, has been appointed Chief Building Assessor of the City of Ottawa.

TAYLOR, REV. F. W., B.A. '29, who has been pastor of the United Church at Bristol, Que., has now taken charge of the church at Wakefield, Que.

TAYLOR, MISS MARGARET E. B., B.A. '37, has been appointed Teacher of English in the Maison d'Education de la Légion d'Honneur, at Saint Denis, near Paris, France.

TRIMINGHAM, H. L., B.Sc. '32, M.D. '37, is now on the staff of the Grace Dart Home Hospital, Montreal.

TURNER, D. C., B.A. '32, is in charge of tri-chlor-ethylene production in the Organic Chemicals Division of Canadian Industries Limited at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

WARD, C. V., M.D. '28, of Montreal, is pursuing post-graduate studies in London.

WARNER, MISS ELIZABETH N., M.D. '32, has been awarded the Diploma in Child Health granted by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians of London.

WECHSLER, J. J., M.D. '25, announces the removal of his office to 888 Grand Concourse, S.E. corner 161st Street, New York City.

WERRY, W. W., B.A. '31, is lecturing on short story writing at Sir George Williams College, Montreal Y.M.C.A., and also delivering lectures on play writing at the Montreal Repertory Theatre.

WHILLANS, REV. DR. GEORGE, B.A. '82, and Mrs. Whillans, of Westmount, Que., recently celebrated their golden wedding.

WHITESIDE, O. E. S., B.Sc. '94, M.Sc. '00, who has resided at Sarnia, Ont., for the past year, is spending the winter in Florida and California and will then take up residence in Vancouver.

WILLIS, REV. S. T., B.A. '33, was elected President of the Anglican Fellowship of the West at a recent meeting.

WISELY, JOHN STUART, M.D. '34, who has completed his interneship and residency at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, announces the opening of an office for the practice of medicine at 123 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

WOLFF, MISS SARAH, B.H.S. '30, who took a post-graduate course at the Beth Israel Hospital in Boston following graduation tion, and has been a dietician at the St. George's Hospital in London, England, for the last two years, recently visited her mother in Montreal.

WRIGHT, H. P., M.D. '14, of Montreal, has been pursuing post-graduate studies in Europe and presented a paper on the contagiousness of childhood tuberculosis before the Fourth International Paediatrics Congress in Rome, which he attended as the Canadian delegate.

WRIGHT, R. PERCY, M.D. '08, of Montreal, attended the convention of the American Academy of Otolaryngology in Chicago in October.

Class Notes

Science '12

In accordance with their established custom of meeting together socially on the evening of the McGill-Toronto football game, the members of the Class of Science '12 foregathered at dinner at the University Club, Montreal, on October 16. They had as their guest Professor R. de L. French, of the Engineering Faculty, who delivered an informal address, comparing McGill today with twenty-five years ago, and explaining briefly some of the problems that changing conditions have brought about.

The hearty vote of thanks tendered to Professor French testified to the appreciation with which his remarks were received. The following members of the Class attended: W. Abbott, W. M. Bolan, A. Gall, Chas. H. Garth, E. Gohier, T. G. Goode, R. A. C. Henry, G. Alan Johnson, J. W. McCammon, A B. McEwen, C. K. McLeod, H. McMaster, J. J. McNiven, R. H. Mather, W. T. May, A. R. Renaud, A. E. Sargent, A. N. Scott, D. A. Shaw, J. T. Steeves, and J. H. Wheatley.

The year 1937 being the twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation, the Class celebrated by holding its first annual golf tournament on September 16 at Laval Sur Le Lac Golf Club. Eighteen holes of golf on this beautiful course, followed by a sumptuous dinner in the club house, presided over by E. Gohier, a Past President of the Club, proved to be a most enjoyable function. Those participating included E. Gohier, R. A. C. Henry, J. A. Kearns, J. W. McCammon, C. K. McLeod, H. McMaster, J. J. McNiven, R. H. Mather, A. R. Renaud, B. Robb, E. A. Ryan, A. E. Sargent, A. N. Scott, J. T. Steeves and F. R. Whittall.—*J. J. McNiven, Secretary, Science '12.*

Science '16

HAROLD ANDREWS, who was for some time in Newfoundland, is back in his old haunts in Shawinigan.

RAY BANGS returned to Ottawa on the completion of the Welland Canal and is in the employ of the Dominion Government there.

PERCY BOOTH is now connected with the LaSalle Stone Co. Ltd., Montreal, being in charge of their marble department.

We hear from CHARLIE GIBBS at least once a year. Charlie is now located at Kalamazoo, Mich., with the Parchment Paper Company.

LAWRENCE LAFFOLEY was recently promoted to Assistant Engineer of Buildings, Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters in the Windsor Station building, Montreal.

ALBERT LEGAULT, also with the C.P.R., received a promotion recently, and is, we understand, operating as Roadmaster, with the Park Avenue Station, Montreal, as his starting point.—*Stanley A. Neilson, Secretary, Science '16.*

Arts '27

ADAMS, DR. GORDON TAYLOR: Now radiologist at the Homoeopathic Hospital in Montreal, very happily married and father of two children.

ASTWOOD, DR. ERNEST MILLARD: After a great deal of post-graduate work in Montreal, the United States and Bermuda, Dr. Astwood now has a flourishing practice in Hudson, P.Q., where he and Mrs. Astwood have an enviable home with their six-year-old twins, Peter and Edith.

BARSKEY, DR. SIMON: Left McGill in 1927 and graduated in medicine from the University of Montreal. He is now practising in Montreal.

BARZA, DR. DAVID: Practising medicine in Montreal and is on the staff of the Jewish General Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital.

BAZIN, DR. A. RANDOLPH: Practising medicine in Montreal and is on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

BLAU, DR. ABRAHAM: Graduated from McGill in medicine and is now practising in the United States.

BLOND, DR. HARRY H.: Graduated from McGill in medicine after finishing his arts course and is now practising his profession in Hollywood, Cal., where, if rumour be true, he is personal physician to many of Hollywood's celebrities.

BLOOMFIELD, LOUIS MORTIMER: A very busy barrister, Louis seems to be much to the fore in court work and is occasionally known to nod to his friends on St. James Street, Montreal.

CASGRAIN, JOHN V.: Associated in the practice of law with Messrs. Ewing & McFadden, Montreal.

COHEN, DR. LIONEL: On the staff of the Montreal General Hospital and is practising his profession in Montreal.

COTLER, NATHANIEL: Working for the RCA Victor Company in Montreal.

DAVIDSON, GORDON: After practising law for some years as a member of the firm of Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden, Tubby Davidson was invited last August to become Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company and is now very happily installed there.

DAY, DR. JOHN JESSUP: On the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, specializing in gastro-enterological work.

DUBRULE, WILLIAM MOSSMAN: Conducting a very successful practice of law in his home town of Prescott, Ont., where he is married and the father of a nice family.

DUCKWORTH, J. M. C.: Making his life's work the directing of Y.M.C.A. activities in which organization he is director of the Notre Dame de Grace Branch, Montreal.

EDEL, DR. ABRAHAM: After obtaining his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Oxford, Abe is now a Professor of Philosophy in the City College of New York and is married to a noted anthropologist and authoress.

EDEL, DR. LEON: Having obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Sorbonne University in Paris, is now connected with the Havas News Agencies in Paris.

ERDRICH, HAROLD JACK: Now practising law in Montreal.

FITCH, BENJAMIN: In the manufacturing business in Montreal.

GAMMELL, R. G. M.: Bobbie has been practising law for some years in Montreal and is now doing special legal work for the Crown Trust Company.

GODINSKY, SAMUEL: Practising law in Montreal, being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Greenblatt & Godinsky.

GORDON, T. MILES: Ever since graduation Miles has been an official in the Stafford Advertising Company in Montreal.

HAMILTON, E. H. P.: Eddie has for some years been with the Montreal Trust Company.

HART, LAWRENCE: After several years' association in the practice of law with Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey, now has his own office in Montreal.

HAYES, SAUL: Partner in the law firm of Messrs. Sperber, Godine & Hayes, Montreal.

HENDERSON, DR. JOHN T.: After a distinguished career in scientific research at home and abroad, is now at the National Research Laboratories, Ottawa.

HENDERSON, THOMAS GREENSHIELDS: After graduating in arts, Tommy studied law for a while and then took an M.A. course at McGill. For some years he was a partner in the stockbroking firm of Burnett & Company in Montreal, but finally returned to his old love, philosophy, and has for the last four or five years been doing post-graduate work at Harvard. He expects to graduate with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy next spring.

TEMPLE-HILL, M. C.: A chartered accountant in Montreal.

JAMIESON, BROCK F.: Was a stockbroker for some years with the firm of Greenshields & Company, Montreal, and then became a school teacher with a great deal of success in Kitchener, Ont. He recently married and is now an official of the Ford Motor Company of Canada with his office in Toronto and his home at Port Nelson, Ont.

KURIE, DR. FRANCIS DEVEREUX: Research Associate in the Physics Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, working with the famous E. O. Lawrence on the "cyclotron," an instrument upon which much scientific and public interest has lately been centred. This instrument produces penetrating radiations of high-speed particles, and can break matter into atoms and change it from one form to another.

LEGATE, DAVID MOORHEAD DE CONLAY: The famous "D.M.L." of *The Montreal Daily Star* with whose punning headlines everyone is familiar, still seems to be getting away with it, although our information is that he now buys his own cigarettes. His very great claim to recognition is his wife, the former Marjorie Mathews, also a member of the Class of Arts '27.

LESLIE, CHARLES W.: Married to Juanita Mallison and father of handsome young David Leslie, Charlie is a member of the firm of Messrs. Wainwright, Elder & McDougall and still manages to keep up his reputation as a crack tennis player.

LUKE, DR. JOSEPHUS C.: Specializing in surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, and recently obtained an F.R.C.S. degree in London.

MacDONALD, DR. J. K. L.: Took his Ph.D. at McGill, went to Toronto where for some years he was Lecturer in the Physics Department. He is now Instructor in Mathematics at Cornell University.

McNAUGHTON, DR. FRANCIS L.: Married and the father of two little girls, has a fellowship from McGill which places him on the staff of the Montreal Neurological Institute. He is also on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital and conducts a private practice in neurology.

MILLEN, S. BOYD: After practising law for some years as a member of the firm of Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden, Boyd married Miss Charlotte Bishop, of Toronto, and entered the firm of John Millen & Son Limited, founded almost a century ago by his grandfather. For three years he was manager of its Quebec branch, but he was recently transferred to its head office in Montreal.

MOORE, REV. ARTHUR BRUCE: After occupying a pulpit for many years in Howick, P.Q., Art recently accepted a call to the United States.

OXLEY, A. K. H.: Has for some years been a teacher at the West Hill High School, Montreal.

PEMBERTON, JOHN S. B.: An official of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, John is at present in England filling a Company post.

PENROSE, G. H.: Principal of Roslyn School, Westmount.

ROBERTSON, MELVILLE S.: Director and Secretary of Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, and Director of the Snap Company Limited.

ROTGAUS, JACOB: Practising law in Montreal.

RUSSELL, J. V.: Who some years ago married Helen Allison, a past student at McGill, is now practising law in Saint John, N.B., and lives with his family near Rothesay.

SCHWISBERG, CYRIL E.: Practising law in Montreal and is a member of the firm of Schwisberg, Schwisberg, Ginsberg & Mendels.

SEGAL, MENDEL: A chartered accountant and is in charge of the office of the Jewish General Hospital, Montreal.

SIMS, J. K. D.: Married to Mabel Cameron, also a McGill graduate, Kenneth has been practising law for some years with his father in Kitchener, Ont.

STARKEY, DR. D. H.: Married to Charlotte Stairs and is doing research work at McGill University and Royal Victoria Hospital.

YUILE, DR. CHARLES LAING: After graduation Charlie was for some years in business and then decided to take up medicine at McGill. After admittance to the profession he did post-graduate work at Harvard and is now specializing in pathology in the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.—*Lawrence Hart, Secretary, Arts '27.*

Science '30

The annual dinner of Science '30 was held on Saturday, October 16, at the Queen's Hotel. Twenty-three members of the Class attended, including several from out of town. FRANK CALDER and BOB MANSON motored from Arvida where Frank is Town Engineer and Bob is with the Aluminum Company. GORDON SUTTON and ERIC WHEATLEY came from Three Rivers where they are doing their best, along with HASTINGS SKELTON, to keep the paper industry alive. ADDIE LAING, who is residing in Ottawa, also attended. Addie makes sure that the lighthouses are kept in good condition and that the channel buoys are in their proper places.

KEITH WALLACE is now located in Farnham with Barry and Staines Linoleum Company.

RUSS NEVILLE is with the Manganese Steel Castings, Ltd., in Sherbrooke. Russ was in Bermuda at the time of the Reunion, on a honeymoon trip.

JOE KOEHLER is with the Canadian General Electric as illumination specialist.

LES BERENSTEIN is in private business as a consulting engineer.

LEW JEHU and GORDY CAPE are with the Dominion Bridge Company. Gordy is in charge of welding operations and Lew is a designer.

EWING TAIT and DEL EVANS are with the Dominion Engineering Works.

The telephone industry has lured several members of the Class to its ranks. BASIL HUTCHINSON, JIM BROWN and FRANK CARBRAY are with the Bell Telephone Company. TOM BROWN, RUSS McCABE, DAVE LAING, DICK YEOMANS, JIM CARLISLE and BEN BERGER are with the Northern Electric Company, Ltd.

JIM HARTNEY is with Willis, Faber and Company in Montreal.

TOM JOPLING is connected with the Canadian Tube and Steel Products in Montreal.

TOM MORRISON and ANDY BOAK have apparently felt that distant pastures are greener. Tom has just joined forces with the C.I.L. Salt Division in Windsor and Andy is with the Empire Brass Mfg. Co. in London, Ont.

MAC YOUNG and BILL ACENA are with the Aluminum Co. of Canada. Mac is in Toronto and Bill is in Montreal.

PETE SOUTHAM is in Vancouver, helping to edit the *Vancouver Daily Province.*

BILL THOMAS and ERIC WYKES, according to reports, are doing very well in South Africa in the gold mining industry. We expect that Bill will be in Montreal soon on a visit. Eric visited Montreal a short time ago, and was full of praise for South Africa.

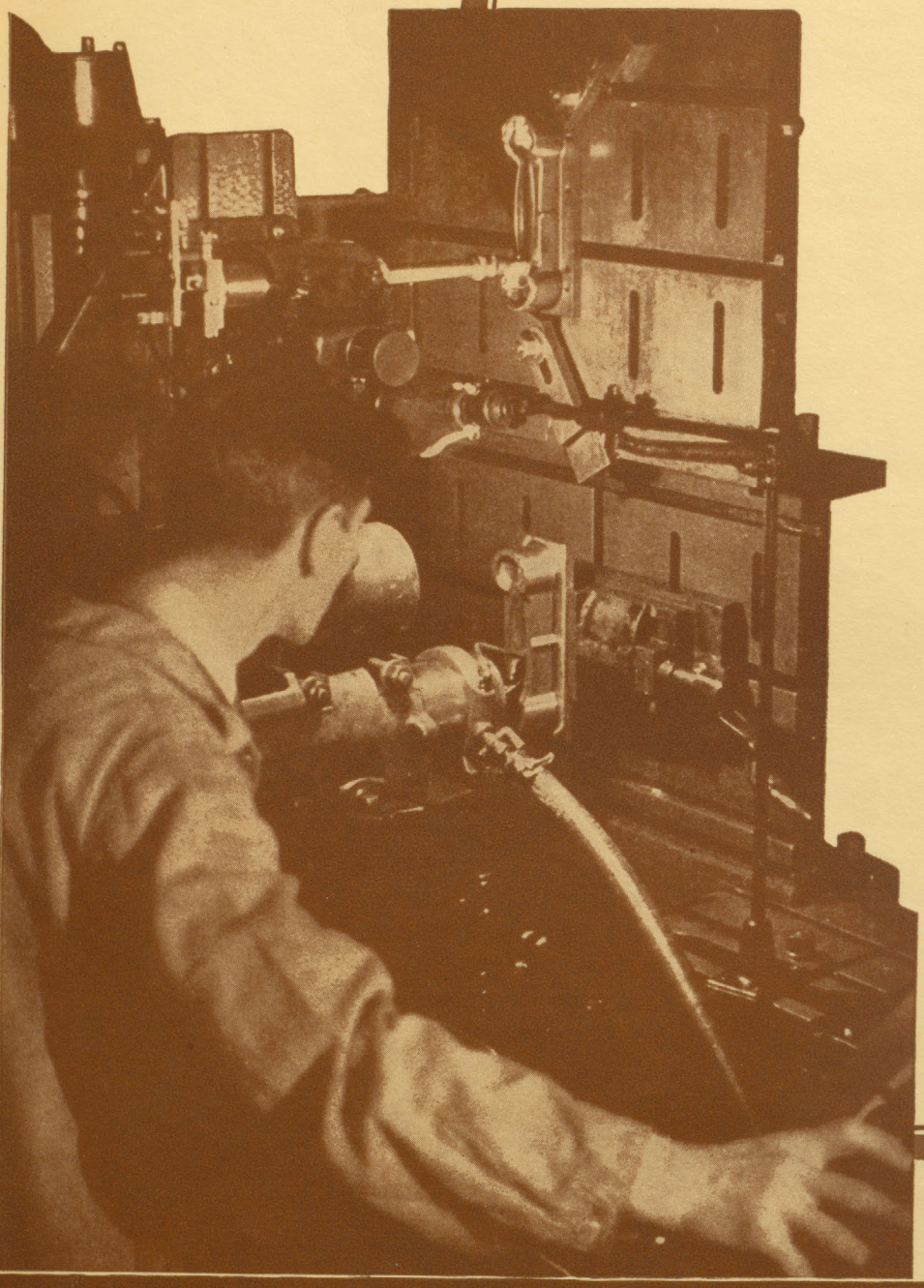
JOHN FRANCIS is with the C.I.L. in Montreal and RITCHIE TIMM has recently become connected with the Bepco Company.

JACK MELLOR and PHIL MAGOR are also located in Montreal. Jack is with the Canadian Copper Refineries and Phil is with the Southern Canada Power.

This biography of the Class will be continued in a later issue of the NEWS. In the meantime, further information will be welcomed by the Class Secretary, R. H. Yeomans, c/o Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Shearer Street, Montreal.—*R. H. Yeomans, Secretary, Science '30.*



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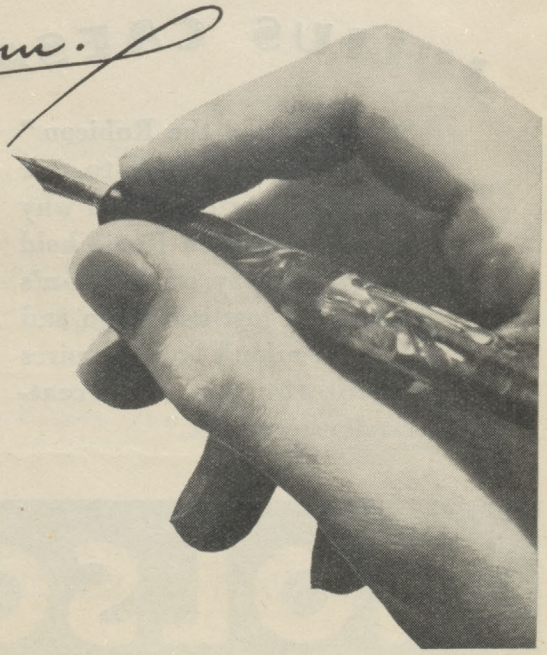
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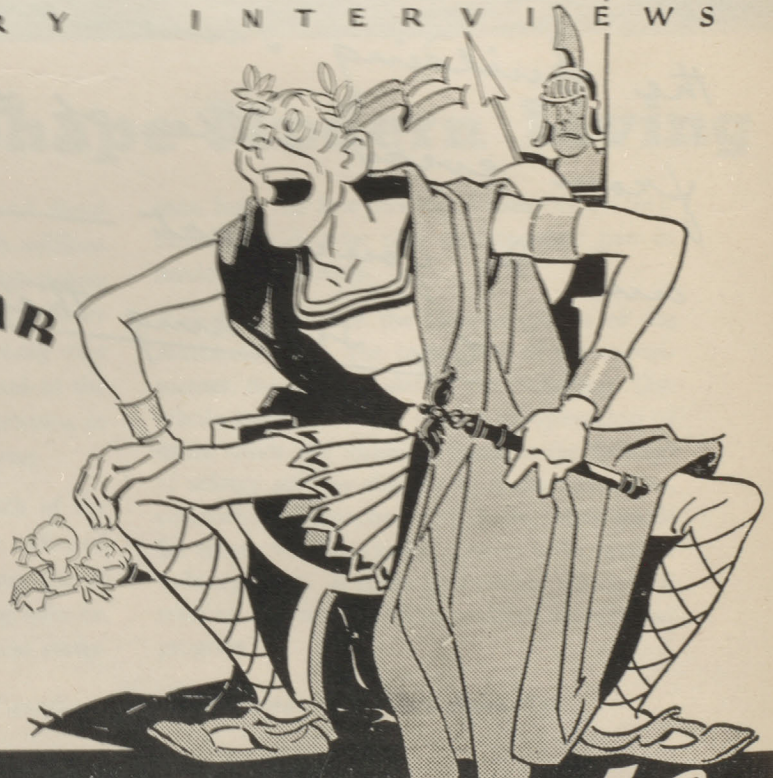
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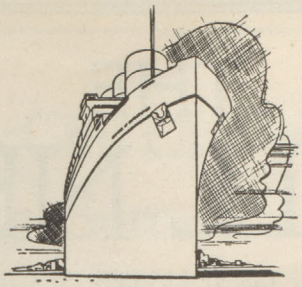
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Lewis Williams Douglas, B.A., LL.D., seated at his desk in the Principal's office.

TO THE Graduates of McGill:

It is almost impertinent for me to tell you about your own University, for I am an American who has only recently arrived. Yet, having come naturally by a certain amount of impertinence, or what might by some be called impertinence, I am picking up my pencil to write what impresses me as being a banal, even though a true message.

Perhaps through inadvertence, oversight, pressure of other interests on an all too limited supply of time, you may have overlooked some of the really fine things in which, as a part of the University, you may appropriately take pride; and perhaps, too, because of distance, lack of information, or for some other good and sufficient reason, you are not aware of what it is that McGill needs if she is to retain her traditional position among the universities of the Western world.

McGill has, of course, a great past. She has produced great men, great contributors to all fields of human endeavour. Only within the last few weeks one of her graduates, Dr. E. W. Archibald, who was for years one of the most eminent members of staff, was honoured by receiving *in absentia* the degree of Doctor, honoris causa, of the University of Paris. But McGill's creditable life of the past provides no guarantee of a rich life in the future.

The loyalty of your Governors to the University is above question. You may have differed with some of their acts, notably, perhaps, with their selection of the present Principal, but I am sure that no one for a moment doubts the sincere

interest and the deep attachment which each member of the Board of Governors has for the University. Their generosity in giving of their time, effort and money is overwhelmingly conclusive of their unselfish devotion.

The students, in so far as I have come to know them, are a vigorous, independent (I hope not too independent, for we of another generation don't relish having our boat rocked too much), hard-working (that is, as hard-working as we were when we were students) crowd of youngsters. Good sports they are, too.

There is also a fine staff of men and women, keenly interested in their tasks, intensely loyal to the University, capable of making great sacrifices for its benefit. This is demonstrated beyond question by their acts during the past few years.

And finally, the University has a large group of loyal and enthusiastic graduates. Recently I attended the Montreal Graduates' Smoker. I would have been completely insensitive if I had not been impressed with the keen desire evidenced by the graduates at that gathering to assist and support the University to the limit of their ability.

With all of these—a rich past, the devotion of the Governors, the quality of the students, the loyalty of the staff, the enthusiasm of the graduates—the University is amply endowed. But they alone are not enough to ensure the position which McGill should enjoy among the universities of this Continent. Without thought of personal gain or private position, all of these assets must be enlisted under one banner and trained in one cause—the cause of the University.

Many things must be provided: additions and improvements to the physical equipment of the departments, adjustment of the salaries of the staff, improvement in the quality of the teaching. There is now being brought to a focus for final tabulation and digestion the survey which was commenced a year and a half ago. Thus, in the not too distant future, there should be available a carefully considered estimate and a mature judgment of the requirements of McGill.

It is my hope that quantity *per se* will not be considered a virtue, and that the measure of the needs will be the quality of the intellectual and moral wares which the University offers to her students. It matters not how magnificent may be the exterior if the interior decays. It matters not that many courses be available if what is offered in them is poor stuff. In a quantitative world, McGill should stand for excellence.

L. W. DOUGLAS
Principal, McGill University

The Installation of Principal Douglas

By H. E. MACDERMOT

THE installation of Lewis Williams Douglas as our Principal, on January 7, had certain unique aspects. It was the first time that such a function had been held in mid-winter. All through the solemn unwinding of the induction one could —and did—glance up through the long high windows of Moyse Hall, from the scene of black and purple and scarlet and blue, and watch the incessant drifting of fresh snow. The elements themselves lent a hopeful and characteristic setting, giving promise of the loveliness of a steady Canadian winter.

The ceremony itself bore more significance, and had been more carefully arranged than was probably realized by many of the audience. Our charter is nothing if not specific in its terms as to selecting the University Principal. It distinctly enunciates that the choice must be made by the Board of Governors. The name must then be submitted for Royal consideration, and must be approved, tacitly or otherwise. Until these conditions have been complied with there can be no accepted Principal of the University.

All this was carefully symbolized in the ceremony. The academic procession, the opening prayer, the "Hail, Alma Mater," all formed the conventional preliminaries. The first formal step was "The Presentation of the Principal by the Chancellor": here was the Board of Governors announcing its choice.

Next, the Principal was "greeted by the Visitor." Our Visitor is the Governor-General of Canada, and in Lord Tweedsmuir's simple and dignified "greeting" lay the Royal consent to the appointment.

Then, and only then, was it proper to proceed with the enduing of the Principal with his gown of office. Up to this point he had worn his own LL.D. gown.

Now the ceremony was complete in its formal requirements. There remained, however, the warmer, more personal element of welcome,

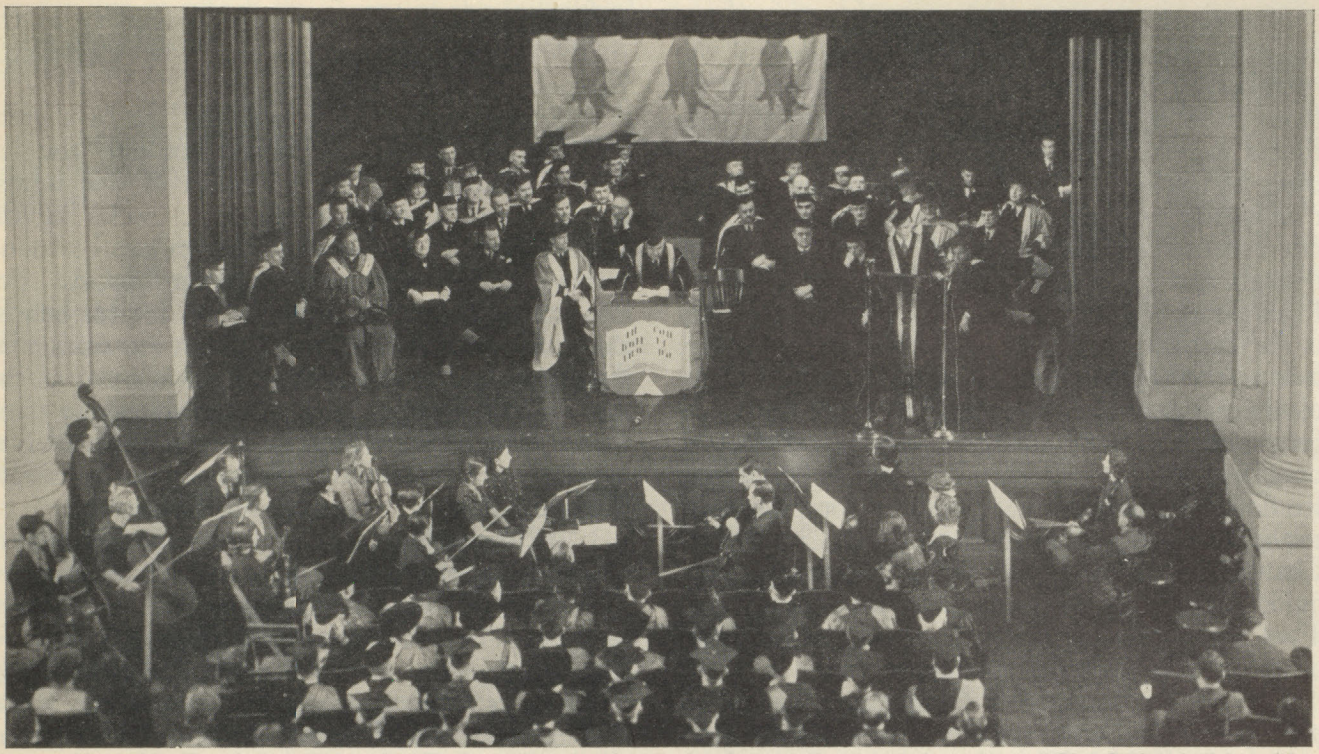


Photo by Associated Screen News

Lewis Williams Douglas, B.A., LL.D., eighth Principal of McGill University, delivering his address at the installation ceremony in Moyse Hall on Friday, January 7. Mr. Douglas is standing at right; Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, who presided, and Lord Tweedsmuir, Visitor, may be seen in the centre of the picture. Also on the platform are the specially invited guests: His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, the Rector of the University of Montreal, the Chancellor of Bishop's University, the President of the Graduates' Society, and the American Consul General. The Board of Governors, and representatives of the staff and students who assisted at the ceremony, are also seated on the platform.

first, from the University staff and graduates, by Dr. Brittain, and next from the student body through Mr. Everett Crutchlow, President of the Students' Society.

Finally, there was the acceptance by the new Principal of his position, and of the duties that lie before him.

There was another aspect which marked out this ceremony as unusual. Never before has the platform group for such a function included an official representative of the United States Government, for we had never before had an American citizen as our Principal. But Mr. Douglas' ancestry is as distinctly Canadian as it is notably eminent, and the association of his family with McGill is one which makes our University a natural home for him.

The Chancellor's Address

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Douglas, members of the Board of Governors, members of the Senate and Faculties, and undergraduates of McGill University, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled for the purpose of assisting in the installation of the newly elected Principal of McGill University, Lewis Williams Douglas. The selection of a new Principal for a great university is always a matter of significance and importance, and in this instance is of unusual moment.

The University considers itself fortunate in that very little time elapsed between the retirement of its former Principal and the selection and election in his stead of Mr. Douglas. That interregnum of seven months was bridged most effectively by the appointment of Dr. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, as Acting Principal of the University, and through the efficient work of the members of the Senate and of the Board of Governors and of Committees of the latter. I desire at this time to pay public tribute to the energy and ability shown by Dr. Brittain in his dual position. The governing body of the University is indebted to him for his very substantial contribution to its administration during that period.

Mr. Douglas has already informally met his fellow officers, and he has been assured by them that his welcome is a very real one and that, with all those human frailties to which even university officers are sometimes subject, they will try to give him that co-operation on which the success of this institution must depend. We expect from him and believe we shall obtain sound leadership.

If there is any one thing which should distinguish more than any other the relations of the members of the staff of a university to each other from those which exist in other institutions it is that a university is in purpose a very real democracy of intellect. There must be, in any institution whose purpose is to produce wisdom and not commodities, a great deal more freedom of thought and speech than in any other surroundings. I can assure Mr. Douglas on your behalf that this is the custom at McGill, and that we are given here to meeting each other on the common plane of the service of truth. I know that you will forgive me for explaining to the new Principal that there is one exception to this rule, and that freedom of thought and speech is not permitted to the unworthy holders of the office of Chancellor. Chancellors are definitely—that has been made quite plain to me—to be seen and not heard. They are apparently selected for beauty, or some other unfitting reason—not for wisdom.

I do not think that this is expected to apply to principals, and I conceive that you are willing to have me assure Mr. Douglas that he may express his opinions and endeavour to influence the work of the University as freely as any junior professor or sessional lecturer. Beyond that we could scarcely be expected to go.

I can definitely assure Mr. Douglas of one thing—that he is entering a community which believes in the old ideals associated with the somewhat shop-worn word "gentlemen." We shall try to show him true sportsmanship; to appreciate his difficulties, and to co-operate with him in meeting them. I think that I may also say that we can safely promise him a reasonable collection of difficulties with which to deal.

Universities are not peaceful places, nor should they be. The process of fermentation is not a peaceful one, and universities exist to permit the fermentation of ideas.

Our Principal comes to us with an experience of life not often given to men of his age. He has played a great part in the affairs of a great nation, and while we do not hesitate to insist that we have conferred on him an honour in inviting him to preside over our affairs, we appreciate very fully the honour he has shown us in accepting. Our welcome to him is a very genuine one, and it is my own hope that both the new Principal and ourselves will often look back on his first official contact with his new family with sincere and lasting pleasure.

In your name I welcome Mr. Douglas to the group which is trying to find out what is true and to teach it at McGill.

It is an apt symbol of important influences in our national life that this University in the metropolis of Canada is honoured by Vice-Regal patronage.

Mr. Douglas—distinguished citizen of a great and friendly nation—is himself not only the son of a Canadian, but the grandson of one whose name is still revered in academic circles in this Dominion, and whose benefactions can be found in tangible and very useful shape at McGill. For this reason I do not need to stress for his benefit the fundamental fact that Canada—a nation as American in the broad sense of that term as the one to which he belongs—is at the same time forever one of that great commonwealth of free nations which employ allegiance to a single Throne as their sole outward bond of unity.

I say the sole outward bond—for Canada is tied to Britain and her sister nations of the Empire by bonds less tangible which, we may thankfully remark, unite with us also the great Republic to the South. The British Empire includes many millions of other tongues and races than those of England. Yet, I do not think that there is in all the British Empire, and I know that there is not in the United States, anyone who for a moment fails to realize the debt which we owe to the Mother Country. We have inherited from her great traditions of literature and of art; a store of accumulated wisdom; a mass of skill. Far more important than any of these, we have inherited those traditions of ordered liberty; of justice for all; of consideration for the weak, and of fair and honest dealing between man and man that are the very foundations of civilization.

Our Principal's own country has shown throughout its history that these things can persist; even after the outward symbols of union have been removed. He will appreciate very fully the depth of our pride in our continued allegiance to the Crown of Britain.

In a world in which rival theories of public polity are struggling for acceptance, we in Canada very sincerely believe in something that seems to us to be the most priceless of all the possessions of a people. Liberty—the ordered liberty of civilized man; liberty of thought; liberty of speech—within the bounds of decency and order; liberty of conduct in our public and private affairs—bounded only by considerations of justice for others—this is the foundation of our theory of public affairs.

We are not indifferent in Canada to the opportunities for co-operative action for the common good. We are not individualists to the extent of refusing to admit that each is his brother's keeper. We are willing to share our common burdens. It is sometimes hard to draw the

precise line at which the liberty of the individual must be subordinated to the good of the state—but we can assure Mr. Douglas that, where doubt exists concerning the wisdom of any detail of public policy, the people of Canada will demand that liberty shall prevail before any other consideration.

It is probably only fitting that I should remind Mr. Douglas that he has now become a resident of the second French-speaking city of the world. The presence in Canada of two great elements in the population speaking different tongues and belonging to different races might seem, to the casual observer, to present insoluble problems. That the fact involves certain minor difficulties in our national life no man would question. Experience has taught us, however, that the benefits of this diversity far outweigh any conceivable disadvantages which it might imply. We of English-speaking Canada are proud to share the culture of a great race which has played a noble part in the affairs of humanity. We are proud to have ready access to the language and literature of France. We find the generous enthusiasm and the sober realism of our fellow-citizens of French blood not merely contributions to the amenities of our life but lasting foundations in the building of a nation.

The University of McGill—an English-speaking university in what is essentially a great French-speaking community—can never be indifferent for a moment to this fact. French speech and letters must always occupy a leading place in our affairs. The task of building a union of heart and mind between the two great races which constitute the vast majority of the Canadian people is and should be one of the most important charges committed to the University.

Mr. Douglas will learn with the rest of us to love New France.

I may mention to him that we long ago have learned the possibility of using our diversity of race as it should be used. If he will interest himself in our methods of teaching history in this country, he will note that we impress on our children the continuity of Canadian history. We list the Governors of Canada as commencing with Champlain. We give to a Frontenac, a Dollard, a Madeleine de Vercheres, places in the hall of fame as Canadians—not as French-Canadians. Our children of English speech learn to respect their achievements—exactly as Canadian heroes of English race are received in the memories of our French-Canadian children. We place Montcalm and Wolfe together as makers of the nation.

As Mr. Douglas will note, those assembled to greet him include representatives of the great religious bodies. This country is committed, by overwhelming opinion, to acceptance of the Christian ethic. We may be modern, but I do not think that we are becoming materialist. At McGill we are not bound to the teachings of any of the Christian communions. We are committed, by an insistent demand of public opinion, to the theory that religion and the Christian ethic are vital parts of education.

The country to which you come, Mr. Douglas, cannot be without interest to you, as an American, and the son of a Canadian. It is not becoming for me to praise it. I may be permitted to assess a few of its qualities. The people of Canada are loyal to the fine traditions of the past. They are tolerant and kindly. They are practical and sensible. As it has been put, they show in no small degree the possession of one of the finest of all combinations—hard heads and soft hearts. From the English, French, Scottish and Irish strains which are most marked in our makeup, we have drawn the qualities for which these races are known. To them all we have added—and our fellow Canadians of other races have helped us in this—that breadth and tolerance which the world labels American. In such a country the opportunities for service of an institution such as this Royal Institution of Learning should be unbounded. This assembly should show you that your University holds deservedly the respect and affection of many elements in our public life. You can depend upon the support and co-operation of the state, of Church, of commerce, and of all the groups in our society.

Mr. Douglas will now be greeted by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Visitor to the University, after which he will be endued with his robes of office by Dr. Brittain, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College.

Principal Douglas then rose and turned toward the audience as the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, stepped forward to shake hands with him and welcomed him as follows:

Greeted by the Visitor

Dr. Douglas, as Visitor of this University, I offer you our warmest welcome to McGill. And I would express to you my sincerest good wishes and my confident hope for your success and happiness here.

The Registrar next came forward, saluted the Principal and assisted him in removing his academic robes. Dean Brittain stepped up, saluted the Principal and helped him don the Principal's cap and gown.



Photo by Associated Screen News

Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, Lord Tweedsmuir, Visitor to the University, and Principal L. W. Douglas, photographed just before the installation ceremony.

At the call of John McDonald, Vice-President of the Students' Society, three cheers were given for the Principal who, after acknowledging the cheers, resumed his seat.

Welcome by Dean Brittain

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Principal, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my great privilege, Mr. Douglas, to extend to you on behalf of the staff, the graduates, and other friends of the University, a most cordial welcome as our Principal and Vice-Chancellor. I can assure you that you will receive from every member of the staff a willingness to co-operate and a firm loyalty of which I can myself speak in terms of warm and grateful appreciation.

Your background, your wide experience of affairs, and above all the qualities of heart and mind that those of us who have already met you know you to possess; these form an admirable equipment for the high office to which you have been called and we realize our good fortune in having you as our Principal.

We confidently expect that under your guidance our work may prosper and the fame of the University may be enhanced. In our common effort to achieve the high ideals that make up our academic creed, we promise you our wholehearted and sympathetic support.

Finally, we would extend through you a warm welcome to your family. We trust that they and you may find yourselves truly at home in the larger family of the University.

Having in mind the honorable traditions with which the name of Douglas is associated in the annals of McGill, we like to think that, in assuming your present high office, you are, in a sense, continuing those traditions. We are convinced that the present fortunate reunion will bring further success to McGill and happiness and satisfaction to yourself.

Greetings from Students

Speaking as President of the Students' Society, Everett Crutchlow said:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I, Mr. Principal, on behalf of the Students' Society extend you to a most cordial and wholehearted welcome to McGill University. In this greeting the students at Macdonald College join with the students here in Montreal.

It is fitting, on this occasion, that we express to our Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, and the Board of Governors, the gratitude and appreciation of the Students' Society for selecting as our Principal a man so well qualified by wide experience and by family tradition as Mr. Douglas.

We are indeed most happy to see you installed and assure you of our fullest co-operation in any duty which you may see fit to ask us to perform.

In conclusion, we, the students of McGill University, sincerely hope that you and your family will enjoy living in Montreal and wish you, Sir, a most happy and successful term of office as our Principal.

The Principal's Address

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr. Chancellor, members of the Board of Governors, members of the Staff, graduates of McGill University and students:

May I say that the presence of the distinguished guests, the Mayor of Montreal, the American Consul General, the Chancellor of Bishop's University and the Rector of the University of Montreal, does honour to McGill.

The warm welcome which you extend and the confirmation of that warmth which is evident on every hand touches me deeply. My hope is that you will find it to have been justified.

Though born in the southwestern part of the United States, I entertain a sympathetic understanding of and a very real respect for that Symbol which binds and will continue to bind a Commonwealth of Nations together in a great Empire. And I am aware, too, of the common heritage which has come down to all democratic

nations from the country which nourished "The Mother of Parliaments."

Lest it be thought that I am lacking in comprehension, may I, too, pay my respects to those from France who, from the days of the unknown fishermen of St. Malo, have played such a significant part in the exploration and development of this continent. It is known that more than a century ago French-Canadian voyageurs had preceded Americans into my own region—Arizona.

When the governing bodies of this institution invited me to become associated with it I was surprised, flattered, pleased and highly honoured. And when I accepted their invitation I did so with an understanding of the very great accompanying responsibilities, with a sense of pride that they had chosen me, with a sneaking feeling of elation (at least it was a feeling suspiciously like elation) that I had been able so successfully to deceive them, and with a consciousness of my own deficiencies.

Today is for me a very solemn occasion, for it marks the formal beginning of an association with you, a comradeship, a trust—in a sense a joint public trust which I hope will prove to be as gratifying to you as I know it will be to me.

In joining you in this important enterprise, will you not believe that in so far as you elect to make them so, your problems become my problems, your difficulties become my difficulties, your anxieties become my anxieties, your accomplishments (in the past they have been great indeed; in the future they will, I know, continue to be great) remain your accomplishments—the accomplishments of a universally respected university of which you are the corpus.

I do not propose to discuss profound principles of education which should govern the academic policies of McGill University. I do not propose to do this because, very frankly, I have none to disclose. But in a very few minutes it is, I think, fitting to state what appears to me to be the great problem with which all universities in the democratic world are face to face.

Those who believe with Lord Acton that "liberty is not a means to a higher end; it is, itself, the highest political end" have an abiding faith in the processes of democracy which are refined by an appropriate division of public power. But more important than the restraints of constitutional provisions are those which spring from the inner spirit of the self-ordered man who sanctions the formal defences against what he understands to be his own genius for fallibility. This, I think, may be called the essence of man's right to be free, for the liberation of the spirit is won by the amount of discipline which man imposes on himself. When he fails to recognize his responsibilities to his family, to his community, to his world and to truth itself, when he releases his capacity for prejudice and intemperance, when he reaches out for an excessive amount of power, when he exercises that power to exploit the social organism to which he is obligated, then he forfeits his right to liberty and brings down upon himself as a reaction external arbitrary limitations on his own freedom. And thus the soul and mind of man, once liberated, become the captive of his own license, and thus for the liberties of the democratic processes there are substituted the oppressions of authoritarian practices.

The pendulum of history moves back and forth, at times slowly and rhythmically, at others rapidly and irregularly. And it is always difficult to discover in the quiet and methodical movement the obscure manifestations of sudden and discordant swings. Yet they exist. He who would understand the present must apprehend its lineage; he who would look to the tomorrows must understand the yesterdays.

It is not appropriate here today to describe the origins of the world wide issue which is now the subject of so much debate. But it is appropriate to say that it is an issue between two wholly different conceptions of law, of order, of government, of education, of institutions, of civilization itself. And it is appropriate to say, too, that throughout the world in varying degree and with different emphasis the ideas and practices of democracy are being threatened by the ideas and practices of absolutism.

The revolution to emancipate mankind was never carried through to its conclusion; on the contrary, it has been, for the moment at least, checked—perhaps it has been temporarily reversed—by the reactionary forces which have been generated by the loose thinking and the thoughtless policies of the last three-quarters of a century.

The menace to democracy lies not in change; it lies, rather, in the too ready acceptance of, the too easy belief in, doctrine couched in plausible, superficial and seductive words—words which need definition, ideas which must be subjected to the test of experience tempered by intellectual toughness and mental integrity.

The problem which confronts society everywhere is to find in men that kindliness, that understanding, that respect for their fellows, that high sense of responsibility, which, together, make for the art of public leadership—a leadership which, in time (for effective changes cannot be made rapidly) may secure for mankind the

blessings of liberty within the framework of social obligations. This is not a national problem. It is, indeed, an international one, which entertains only contempt for boundary lines and which will not be limited by conceptions of narrow nationalism. It is precisely within this field that the universities of today are challenged.

They have not been, they must not become, instruments of political propaganda. They have been, they must continue to be, sanctuaries for intellectual integrity. Since that memorable day more than 700 years ago, when the mother of universities, the University of Paris, came into being under the charter granted by Gregory IX and under the protection of his benevolent influence, it has been the primary purpose of the university to cultivate that variety of mind which, specialized as it may be, sees its own specialty in relation to the whole field of thought and knowledge and experience; which insists on examining every premise, which is not satisfied with the *status quo* merely because it is the *status quo*, which has no disposition to follow the new merely because it is the new, which follows the truth wherever it may lead, which cherishes restraint above license, and worships honour above expediency.

Today, more than ever before, the universities are challenged to continue in this tradition. The future of the democratic process, of liberty itself, depends upon the way in which they meet this challenge.

Visitor's Address*

MY FIRST DUTY, as Visitor of McGill, is to join in offering to our new Principal a most warm and heart-felt welcome. I am jealous of McGill's repute. It is an old University as age goes on this side of the Atlantic; it has played a great part in Canadian life; it has produced, or has been associated with, great men, men like Osler and Rutherford, whose fame has gone abroad in the earth. Like all seats of learning in the world today, it has a difficult task, and its future depends upon wise guiding. I think we have found our guide. Dr. Douglas is, like me, a Canadian by adoption, temporary adoption, but he has also, what I have not got, a fine Canadian ancestry. It is a wonderful thing that we have induced one of the ablest of the younger Americans to cross the border and join us, a happy omen for that close understanding between the two peoples upon which depends the future of civilization.

Our new Principal, if he will allow me to say so, has all the qualifications for his onerous duties. He has scholarship in those subjects, like history and economics, which especially engross our attention today, and he understands the meaning of humane culture. He learned much about human nature in that most strenuous of all schools, the European War. He has wide business experience, which will be valuable to him in the conduct of a great corporation. He has had experience in politics and in public life. No man could be more adequately equipped. And above all, he has those gifts of sympathy and kindliness which will win for him the hearts as well as the heads of our Canadian youth.

I have said that this University, like all universities, has no easy part to play. All my life I have been concerned with universities, and today, Sir Edward, I am on a level with you, for I, too, am a Chancellor of one of them. Will you permit me to give you, in a few words, my confession of faith? There are two duties before us, both vital, both important, but not of equal importance. I will take the lesser of the two first.

A university in its point of view must be realistic, with a keen eye to the practical world. I make no apology for insisting upon this, for academic theorists have often forgotten it. A university must fulfil a utilitarian purpose. It must provide the special techniques which enable a student to earn a livelihood. Its work must serve some recognizable social need. A smattering of general culture will be of very little use to a young man if he is going to starve. Let us honestly recognize this duty, though I do not think that McGill is likely to forget it. I would only add that in our technological work we should remember that it is our business not to load memories, but to train minds. Let me, in passing, commend the excellent series of handbooks called the Foundation Library, which the great railway of which our Chancellor is the head is issuing to its employees. There you have the right balance between the technical and the cultural.

I would go further. The old universities like Oxford and Cambridge, with their tutorial systems, enable men of experience to do much to advise their pupils about their future careers. They have appointment boards, too, which keep them in touch with the practical world, and aim at securing the right kind of posts for the right kind of men. I want to see this purpose developed. How many misfits there are in life; how many round pegs in square holes! I want to see a system in every university under which young men can be advised about their future by preceptors who know their characters and capacities, and who are also in touch with the professional

*This address was delivered by Lord Tweedsmuir at a dinner given by Sir Edward Beatty in honour of Principal Douglas on Friday evening, January 7, 1938.

and business worlds, so that recruits are sought for in the right place and drafted into the right kind of jobs. For a university should be, along with other things, in the fullest and widest sense an employment bureau. There is a special opportunity for a university situated like McGill in a great city, where the Muses must be cultivated in close contact with the bustling everyday world.

So much for one side. But there is a second duty, a higher purpose, without which a university is meaningless. Its primary function is the trusteeship of humane learning, the guardianship of the central culture of mankind. Its task is to pursue truth by research and speculation, and to inspire its members, young and old, with the love of truth, which includes the love of beauty, with that spirit of disinterested enquiry which means intellectual freedom. Its primary business is not so much to instruct, as to enable youth to educate itself—in the words of a famous Cambridge scholar "to seek for themselves and to seek with an exacting conscience," and for that it must provide the proper atmosphere. Without this high and serious purpose a university is only sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. An academic institution may be highly prosperous in the material sense, and yet be no more than a few classrooms and laboratories attached to a football team. It may be very famous, a wonderful manufactory of half-baked knowledge, so that its name is attached to patent medicines and fancy goods, and yet as a university be as dead as Queen Anne. It is a university's duty above all, in Matthew Arnold's phrase, to "guard the fire within," to keep alight that sacred flame which is bequeathed to it from the past and which it must hand on undimmed to the future.

If you go today to St. Paul's Church in Richmond, Virginia, you will find a memorial to General Robert Lee with, I think, the proudest inscription I have ever read. It is a text from the Bible: "By faith Moses refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God." Today there is a perpetual temptation before institutions, as before individuals, to think more of the material than the spiritual, the temporal than the eternal, to choose the easy path of a showy, worldly success instead of the difficult road of truth and wisdom. But if a university is to play its proper part in shaping the future it is the latter course which it must take. So that, gentlemen, is my academic confession of faith. A university cannot be too practical in the right sense, for it must be in the closest touch with every worthy human activity, so that its sons shall readily find their niche in the world. But first and foremost it must make these sons citizens in the full sense, citizens of Canada, citizens of the British Commonwealth, citizens of the world, citizens of the immortal kingdom of the mind and the spirit.

Scholarships and Student Aid at McGill

By C. W. HENDEL

THE university is a body of scholars engaged in the pursuit of learning. As an institution which is meant to endure it must enroll those of every generation who have the aptitude and ambition to study. This is generally done by offering scholarships. For it is by scholarships that the university gives notice to the world that achievement in the field of knowledge is a distinction valued within its walls. Scholarships also provide the financial assistance which may be needed by students of such attainments. If a society of scholars is really to prosper it must set a premium on scholarship and be prepared to aid those who possess it.

But it is not the university alone that benefits by scholarships, for they are a help to the work done in the public and private schools. Boys and girls see that scholarship is valued by the world into which they will be trying to find their way. They perceive that there is a way open to them to enter the college and the professional schools. So at a difficult time, when they are groping for a foot-hold in life, they are given hope and encouragement. Ambition is aroused, too, and they try to do something for themselves. All this helps to make them good citizens.

These truths have always been appreciated outside as well as within academic circles. From time to time various private individuals have generously aided worthy boys or girls known personally to them, or about whom they have heard through friends, and such aid is often extended unknown to any but the recipients of the aid and some few persons through whom it is tendered. Others who have been grateful for what they received at the university have

paid their debt afterwards by endowing scholarships to be awarded to students whom they themselves will never know but for whom they want to make helpful provision. Sometimes these scholarships are especially destined for the students of a certain school or from a particular town or region; sometimes they are given to encourage the study of certain subjects cherished either for their own sake or because of the memory of some beloved or respected teacher; sometimes there is no limitation whatsoever, but simply the injunction that the university should honour those of the highest scholarly merit and character. This endowing of scholarships has happened generally in universities. In the course of years the institutions acquire through such gifts of individuals considerable funds for these purposes. Besides those individual contributions there are others from graduate and alumnae societies, from special foundations and from governments. All these scholarships have been great assets to the institutions.

Particular Difficulties of Recent Years

The general economic situation has diminished the value of these assets in more ways than one. Provisions which seemed fairly satisfactory twenty-five or even ten years ago have begun to prove alarmingly inadequate. The aid which can be granted to good students through the existing scholarship funds has been out of adjustment with the costs of higher education to the student. For one thing the universities themselves have had to increase the fees for tuition. The various endowments made to help special classes of students from this or that school or locality have proven to be too limited to be applied effectively, that is, where the need is greatest and most deserving of relief. For instance a scholarship founded twenty-two years ago for the benefit of "French students studying for the Presbyterian ministry" is bound to have a very restricted field of competition. It is almost unique to have any one qualify for such an award. Similarly a fund which is planned for a student who is studying the subjects which are described on page so-and-so of the Calendar of some forty years ago, these being the particular subjects taught by a certain professor, is very hard to employ effectively at present when the curriculum has taken a very different form. All such restrictions have interfered with the efficacious use of scholarship funds. They constitute serious limitations upon the aid which the University can extend today. Then, too, there is the fact that many more students need assistance, students from the kind of families which have in the past sent their children to the University out of their own resources. The effect of greater costs of education coming when there are diminished means both in the homes and in the funds of the University for scholarships could easily be catastrophic. Many very able students might be suddenly cut off from a university career, students of the class who cannot think of it as part of their normal expectations in life but who have to work for it, and who therefore appreciate their education. The loss of such a type of student, continuing over a period of several years, would mean the loss of scholarly material damaging both to the institution and the community at large. This is the crisis which all the colleges and universities have been facing. Uniformly they have all turned their attention to their scholarships.

Measures Taken by McGill

We have looked over our supply of scholarships and searched out our records. We have been gathering data to enable us to see precisely what our resources for aid are and what amount of need there is among students. We have revised our methods of award in order to grant aid with a more careful discrimination of both merit and need. We have also, in the course of this work, developed a policy and a programme.

In 1932 it was necessary to increase the tuition fees. During the discussion of this step it was proposed, particularly by the late Dean Ira A. MacKay, that some compensatory step should be taken to aid those students who possessed little or no resources, in order that they might continue their education and not have to leave the University. To such suggestions the Board of Governors responded by establishing the University Loan Fund, amounting to $10,000 annually. This Fund was to be used to advance money to undergraduates, particularly in their final years, and the amounts loaned were not to be greater, ordinarily, than the fees. This Loan Fund was administered along the lines of the successful Frost Loan Fund which was already established in the Faculty of Engineering. The University was further guided by the study of student loans made for the Harmon Foundation.

In 1935 the Board of Governors again appropriated $10,000 annually, this time as a Bursary Fund for aid outright, in the form of scholarships or bursaries. This new provision for student aid likewise coincided with a general increase in the fees for tuition. It was made upon the urgent representations of the deans, and particularly of Dr. W. D. Woodhead who saw the magnitude and acuteness of the need in McGill College, the largest undergraduate faculty, from whose classes

most of the other faculties draw their student membership. In the emergency of that year, with an increase in fees immediately in effect, the deans of the various faculties were entrusted with certain portions of the Bursary Fund for the session 1935-36, to aid those students whose records warranted it, and in such amounts as the deans ascertained to be necessary in each case.

A considered policy had to be formed, however, as to the permanent method of employing the annual Bursary Fund. How should it be distributed? Should it be parcelled out in various proportions to faculties and departments? Or should it be held as a single fund, to be applied wherever the need appeared greatest, and by a body set up by the University with power to deal with the whole situation? To answer such questions it was necessary first of all to find out how the established scholarships were actually distributed and how they were allocated to subjects of study and classes and faculties. A general stock-taking was required so that all the funds could be envisaged in a single picture and subsequent action taken on the basis of accurate information. So the deeds establishing scholarships were scrutinized, in order to find out precisely what it was the University had obliged itself to do with the funds entrusted to it. This survey also disclosed the instances where the University was left to its own best judgment as to the use of the funds. The whole work of this fact-finding and shaping of policy was delegated by Senate to a committee. In the course of a year and a half sixty-nine funds established by endowment or contribution were examined and the 119 awards for which they provided were brought into strict conformity with the stipulations which the University had originally accepted. Concurrently a study was made of the principles according to which the University itself would make awards from its own funds. In the case of funds supplied by appropriation it was entirely free to determine its own policy and employ up-to-date methods.

While these studies were under way, early in 1936, preparations had to be made to take some measures for the following academic session 1936-37. The committee consisted of the Registrar, the Bursar, the Principal, the deans and various professors. This committee was appreciative of the dependence of the University upon the schools. While they were deliberating about the provisions for scholarships in the University they could not forget the necessity of recruiting the best students from the schools. They saw the possibility of the abler boys and girls in the schools of the Province, and indeed in all Canada, being debarred from entertaining the idea of a college education because it seemed out of the question for them financially. It was felt, therefore, that at the moment it was most important to search out these young scholars and open the doors of the University to them. The problem was how to know who these best students were in the different localities and then to find a method of assessing their relative merits. The solution was to set up a special Scholarship Examination comprising three papers, chosen out of thirteen subjects, and an essay, to be written by all candidates wherever they might be. The decision was to be made on the results of this examination combined with the reports of school principals and the respective matriculation results. In order to determine the amount awarded there was to be an inquiry into the scholar's circumstances and wherever possible a personal interview. Accordingly, several new University Entrance Scholarships were then announced, in a special publication which was dispatched to the schools throughout Canada. The new scholarships were to have a maximum value of $300 a year, although the individual award was to depend on the actual need of the winner. The scholarships had this new and valuable feature, too, that they could be renewed each year, as long as the student maintained the excellent record, and further, that the amount of money awarded would be redetermined at each renewal and according to the circumstances at the time. Quite aside from their financial aspect such scholarships carried with them a very special honour, for they were won in a strenuous, open competition. To signalize that special distinction the title of University Scholar was given the winners and their names were so listed in the Calendar. The first special Entrance Scholarship Examination was held in April, 1936, with 105 competitors from Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as from Ontario and Quebec. Of that number six were chosen University Scholars.

Such a competition revealed at once the interest of Canadian youth in McGill and their need of financial aid. Some of those who had competed, and some others who distinguished themselves otherwise, particularly in the regular School Leaving or Matriculation Examinations, were seen to deserve aid as well as the winners. To these "runners-up" other awards were made in the form of bursaries. So the new Entrance Scholarships and Bursaries kept open the channel of talent from the schools to the University which the economic situation had threatened to block. Thus the entering class of students for the session 1936-37 was provided with its due quota of recruits for scholarship.

The bursary type of award was not confined, however, to students entering in the fall of 1936. There were students already attending the University who had excellent records but who had had little or no opportunity of competing for some of the established scholarships, because these were often limited to fields in which they did not happen to be studying. The committee which had dealt with awards of the bursaries to entering students proceeded next to deal with such meritorious cases which were reported to them by the respective deans. So bursary aid was extended to students in the later years of the various faculties. Good students were thus enabled to continue in their course. They enjoyed the further assurance that they would receive such aid in subsequent years, provided always that they maintained their good standing. Such assurance of backing was a great moral aid. It also taught the students that the University really set a value on excellence in studies.

Another helpful step was taken in June, 1936, which was to reduce the interest charge on University Loans from six per cent. to a lower rate, namely two per cent., while the student is still in attendance at the University and subsequently three per cent. on whatever balance is due after graduation. This provision enabled many students who could not qualify for a scholarship or for bursary aid to obtain their education by deferring the payment until a later time when they might be earning more.

Certain ideas as to general policy had now developed. Whenever the University appropriates funds for scholarships it insists that the scholarships must be open ones, that is, open to competition by all and without restriction to a special class or assignment to any department. The University is to remain free to employ its own funds to meet the general need at the time. The normal limit for scholarship awards from such funds is provisionally fixed at $300 a year. Whenever the established scholarships possess the same open character and significance they, too, can be dignified with the title of University Scholarships. Of course, the other scholarships provided by contribution or from endowed funds will always retain their title as scholarships, according to the stipulations of those who founded them. In general, however, scholarships are considered to be awards primarily in recognition of merit. Whenever need is the primary consideration the awards are called bursaries. In all the awards, however, it is the policy to provide for renewal so that both the honour and the aid would be enjoyed throughout the student's course of study for the degree.

Scholarships and Student Aid: Awards on Record for the Session 1937-38

	No. of Students	Total Amount
A. Awards made by the University		
1. From the Bursary Funds, administered directly by the University Scholarships Committee:		
(a) University Scholarships	12	$ 3,000.00
(b) Bursaries	86	10,175.00
2. From other funds, endowed or contributed, and Faculty appropriations (excluding Music and Macdonald College):		
(a) Scholarships in undergraduate Faculties	46	7,145.00
(b) Bursaries	21	2,600.00
3. From funds, endowed or contributed, for graduate study at McGill or elsewhere	17	10,230.00
B. University Loans	59	16,581.69
Summary of A and B:		
University awards of scholarships and bursaries	Total	33,150.00
University loans		16,581.69
Total financial assistance rendered by the University to students		49,731.69
C. Awards made to students attending McGill by bodies external to the University. (These awards can include only those that are a matter of record at the University, communicated to it by the other bodies making the awards.)		
1. By foundations or societies, such as the Alumnae Society, the Leonard Foundation, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of Empire	35	5,622.00
2. By the Provincial Government, for scholarships in Mining	9	4,450.00
	Total	10,072.00
Summary of A, B and C. What the University and outside organizations have contributed towards student aid		49,731.69 10,072.00
	Total	$59,803.69

D. The number of students receiving aid, after allowing for cases where a student receives more than one award, is 254.
The total number of students excluding those in Music and at Macdonald College is 2,537.
Thus 10% of the students concerned are receiving aid from the various sources at present known.

E. Records of those who receive awards:

The average of the Matriculation marks of those scholars who won Entrance Scholarships in the 1937-38 competition was 86%.

The average record of last year's winners, being the record of their first year in the University, was 81.5%. This is good first class standing.

The matriculation average of 27 students entering the first year who received University Bursaries was 81%, and that of 61 bursary holders who were already in the University, was 74.5%, which is high second class standing.

How Awards and Grants Are Made

The way in which a programme is carried out is as significant as the policy itself. Obviously the machinery of administration is important, but in this particular matter the mere term "machinery" is quite out of place, for it suggests that cold and indifferent officials are working merely with forms and record cards, without any personal interest in the matter. At some point, of course, the procedure must be impersonal because it has to be impartial. The examiners who read the four different papers of the ninety-eight candidates competing in the special Scholarship Examination for this session, 1937-38, should not see or know the candidates, but it is obvious that they have an interest in these prospective scholars when they freely spend their time and energy on 784 readings (the papers are read at least twice) of three-hour examination papers. Those candidates who then qualify after this test are given a personal interview. At this meeting they have the opportunity to tell about themselves and their circumstances and they do so to persons who have a sympathetic interest in helping them. When students apply for bursaries or loans they see their own deans first and talk over their problems, and they afterwards see certain members of the committee. For the other scholarships the original recommendations come from those professors who know the students personally and can appraise their work, and these recommendations go to their respective faculties and thence to Senate. The role of the University Committee in such cases is to co-ordinate and supervise the awards but not to take the place of those who have an intimate knowledge of the students and their qualifications. The administration is therefore not in the least an external and purely official affair.*

*The members of the present committee are as follows: Dean C. W. Hendel, chairman, the Principal, the Deans of Science, Medicine, Engineering, the Graduate Faculty and Law, the Warden of the Royal Victoria College, Professors A. S. Noad, D. Keys, C. M. McKergow, D. L. Thomson, F. R. Scott, J. Hughes, the Bursar, and the Registrar, secretary. Miss Collingwood, Assistant to the Registrar, is in charge of all records and of the announcements of scholarships and fellowships available to students at McGill or elsewhere.

Suggestions for the Future

A study of the results, after two years of experience, discloses several lines of advance which will need to be considered. The measures so far taken now appear to have been very largely determined by the urgency of the problem of student aid. Apart from any theory of what is ultimately desirable we have had to take care of the students of proved ability who needed assistance to continue their studies. Analysis of the distribution of funds for the present session 1937-38 shows, therefore, a marked preponderance of grants in aid over University Scholarships: there were eighty-six bursaries awarded, in the total amount of $10,175, as against twelve University Scholarships in the amount of $3,000. Furthermore, the figures reveal that our concern for the young scholars in the public and private schools who might be given the opportunity of a college education has overshadowed our interest in the students right at hand who have proved their calibre during the maturer years of their education: to students entering from the schools thirty-three awards (scholarships and bursaries) were made, totalling $4,705; but to *all other students*, in all years and all faculties, only sixty-seven awards were made, totalling $8,470. These figures apply, of course, to the Bursary Funds alone. Besides these funds appropriated annually there are those for other scholarships, etc., established by endowment, which provide for various classes of students and for certain subjects of study—these established scholarships also make provision, however, for students at entrance as well as for those in the University. The point is that where the University has had free funds available, to be applied according to its own judgment at the moment, it has employed these funds *primarily* for student aid and with a decided *preference* for aid to students entering their first year. Of the grand total of $13,175 disbursed from the Bursary Funds an amount was given for bursaries which was three times that for scholarships; and almost one-third of the total funds went to entering students alone. There is nothing to be deplored in these figures. The action taken was deliberate: the necessities of the case called for it.

But now that such action has been taken and the emergency met, other considerations demand attention. One of the features of the bursary awards is that they are not made public. This is done in the interest of the students who are being assisted, because it is a disadvantage to them to be marked out in the student body as persons receiving aid. But in consequence of this practice

the interests of scholarship as such may suffer. It is worth a good deal to the cause of learning to be able to announce publicly the winning of scholarship awards which are made because of sheer merit. While it is true that those who are granted bursaries must also obtain a good record in order to be considered, this tends to give scholarly attainment a value chiefly among those who are in need of funds. A more general regard for that kind of achievement is very much to be desired. The receiving of a scholarship award should be as highly prized by the student body at large as is the award of special distinction or honours upon graduation. To that end the University Scholarships should be made to count more in the student mind, and doubtless there should be more of them.

It will take some time, however, to change the trend of opinion about scholarships, because they are generally thought of as simply grants in aid. The prevailing view about all scholarships is that they are meant only for those who are actually in need and that such persons alone ought to compete for them. The effect of this view is to eliminate from the competition the other able students who may be in better circumstances. When one diminishes the competition one reduces the chances of selecting the students of highest quality of scholarship. The present attitude really makes the scholarships *restricted* ones despite the intentions of the University and of those donors who intend to have merit recognized above all else. It might even happen that scholarships would come to be regarded from a purely utilitarian point of view so that they would not be prized for their intrinsic significance. A sound policy must aim, however, to exalt scholarship as something good in itself. Measures must be taken to bring every capable student into the scholarship competitions whether there is financial need or not. Among such measures, as a small beginning, would be the practice of announcing such awards at Convocation when other honours are granted. Changes might be made, too, in the method of awarding the various scholarships which are given in departments and faculties. But the strongest influence upon opinion would come from the awarding of more scholarships of the "University" type particularly to students already in the University.

Furthermore, the awards themselves should be made more valuable. The amounts at present awarded by McGill in its highest grade of scholarships are barely adequate. The original policy has been continued of treating the scholarship awards as an offset to the fees and nothing more. So they are normally not more than $300. But this takes no account of other increased costs. Often the students must work for their livelihood as well as pay for their tuition charges and other fees. It is almost inevitable that on the present scale of awards the scholarship students will come in large part from Montreal and the vicinity, where they can live at home. Yet the original purpose of the Entrance Scholarships was to attract students from every part of Canada. Of the twelve University Scholars now attending, eleven come from Montreal. The total number competing for these Entrance Scholarships for this session was ninety-eight. Of that number twenty-seven received scholarship or bursary awards enabling them to come to the University; thirty-seven others who received nothing managed to come notwithstanding; the remaining thirty-four failed to come. This single set of figures of course proves nothing: the situation will have to be watched for a number of years. But the tendency may well be to restrict the scholarship constituency of the first year classes to students from the Province of Quebec. In that case the University would not be benefiting by the elaborate measures it has taken to secure an influx of talent from more distant parts of Canada. It would make some difference if the awards could be larger for winners who come from great distances, east or west. Awards of $500 and more are being made by many institutions smaller than McGill. It might even be advisable to consider the establishment of regional scholarships, in order to guarantee such national representation from the remoter provinces. Furthermore the special Scholarship Examination itself which is used as the instrument of selection might have to be revised in order to give those students outside the area of McGill's local influence a chance to prove their ability along the lines of their own training. Even matriculation requirements might need revision to that end of admitting able students without insisting on the particular qualifications of such and such subjects or on the letter of the law. Some measures of that sort must be contemplated if it is to be the genuine ability of men and women and not merely geography that determines the character of the University's population.

The provision of more University Scholarships and larger amounts of award can, *with the present resources*, only be made at the cost of the programme for student aid as it is now in effect. The bursaries have been designed to aid the greatest possible number of students. The grants have ranged from $45 to $225 and the average of all grants made is $118. By distributing such small sums where they are needed we have been

able to assist a large number of students. Hence the suggested use of a greater proportion of the Bursary Funds for University Scholarships means that fewer students can receive bursary aid. As a matter of fact, even without any change of emphasis in the distribution, such a reduction in the bursaries must be effected for next session because a surplus from the Bursary Fund of 1935-36 (which was only partly used in the emergency awards made by the deans) supplied part of the amount awarded for bursaries this session. This cutting down on bursaries is regrettable but unavoidable. The cause of scholarship itself is certainly as important as student aid and up to the present it has not enjoyed such equal importance.

Another need deserves consideration at this time. The value of residential life for men is being appreciated during this first year of the operation of Douglas Hall. To a greater extent than heretofore it is realized that a university exists to bring men and learning together in a common life. Living in residence means more than eating and sleeping in the same building, in pleasant quarters under the supervision of the University. It is a fellowship in culture. For, to paraphrase Aristotle who understood these things well, it takes all sorts of men to make a university. Though any one of them is never supremely wise or possessed of all the virtues of humanity but is only a middling sort of person, yet when all these dwell together in community they become better qualified in very many things through the collective wisdom and excellence of their community. This kind of fellowship is one of the most precious agencies of education and culture. But what opportunity has the able youth who may be barely existing on his own resources to become a member of this community? He may, indeed, win a scholarship which will provide for his fees. But it ought to be possible for him to receive an amount which would enable him to become a member of Douglas Hall and contribute his part to the common fellowship and draw from it his own share of benefit. Fortunately there has been a fund contributed this year for Douglas Hall bursaries. If such funds are regularly available, and not merely for bursaries but for something finer, for scholarships held in Douglas Hall, a great forward step will be taken towards realizing the ultimate aims of university life. Such scholarships and bursaries exist already in the Royal Victoria College. It is essential to the function of the residences that they shall have scholarship associated with their membership.

So far only the undergraduate faculties have been in view, although not even all of them have been considered, for instance the Faculty of Music and Macdonald College, to which some attention will have to be paid. The chief concern to date has been to bring youthful ability from the schools into McGill College and then into the Faculties of Engineering, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and the various Schools under them. These are all faculties engaged primarily in instruction. There is in addition, however, the great, undeveloped field of research and graduate study. Here investigations are in progress, for we are not yet in full possession of the data concerning the resources and needs of graduate students. Many graduate awards are made by external organizations which are evaluating the merits of candidates from various universities and which do not award regularly to those of McGill or any other institution. The amount and the distribution of such funds cannot be fully determined at present. But it can be foreseen that considerable provision for fellowships will be necessary, especially in the field of the subjects called the "humanities" which have no association with industry and commerce and do not enjoy the benefit of the research funds which are made available because of such connections. Every school for graduate study needs a general supply of fellowships for open competition, fellowships not assigned in advance to subjects or departments but awarded to those who appear to be the best talent in the whole field of learning. Such fellowships require a committee for their award, analogous to the University Scholarships Committee, which can take cognizance of the resources available for the study of some subjects and also of the lack of resources in the case of others. Fellowships of such a character are important to the policy of the University in another respect, for the graduate faculty is a necessary source of supply for the instructing staffs of the other faculties, and a limited selection of graduate students from which to choose junior members of the staff would tend to react unfavourably upon the quality of instruction in the undergraduate faculties.

A programme for student aid and scholarships is inspired by various ideas and aims. It springs from an interest in youth and their opportunities. It is rooted in human compassion and the sense of justice. Those who have already enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education are naturally moved to make provision to aid and encourage younger persons of the requisite character and ability. The programme is dictated, too, by sound academic and social policy. A university must ever continue to be what is indicated by the term from which it derives its name: "universum," men

and learning brought together into community, all manners of men and all knowledge and wisdom. To this end there must be a garnering of all talents and a bringing of them into fruitful relations with each other, and the issue of that is the advancement of learning.

Harvesting Quebec's Biggest Crop

By R. DARNLEY GIBBS

HAVING decided upon a title for the present article I cast around for figures to justify it. Trees are certainly our "biggest" crop plants so that the adjective is justified so far: but are they also our most valuable? This is not an easy question to answer, for the answer depends so much upon definition. In *The Canada Year Book* the following figures appear under the vague heading of "Production" in the Dominion for 1933:

Agriculture	$890,000,000
Mining	264,000,000
Forestry	197,000,000
Electrical Power	161,000,000

The corresponding figures for Quebec are: Agriculture, 18 per cent. of total production; forestry, 9.6 per cent. and mining, 5.3 per cent.

In Quebec then, forestry would seem to rank second only to agriculture. Further breaking up of the Quebec agriculture total shows that the most valuable crop, in 1934, was "Hay and Clover," worth $57,000,000. "Timber" ranked next with a total value of $34,800,000 in 1933, with "Oats" a poor third at $21,000,000.

But this is by no means all the story and it is difficult indeed to say whether or no the forest products *when finished with* have contributed more to the wealth of this Province than any single crop. By far the greatest item under the head of "Forest Products" is pulpwood, but this, like hay and clover, is only the raw material for an immense industry. Canada is fortunate in that most of her pulpwood is used here in the Dominion for the manufacture of pulp, and from that of paper, particularly newsprint. The manufacture of paper adds enormously to the value of the crop so that in 1936, for example, when wheat exports were worth $149,000,000, newsprint exported totalled $91,000,000 and woodpulp only $28,000,000. This is a very different ratio from those shown by other countries. Canada's greatest rivals in the woodpulp field are Sweden, Finland and Norway. The first, particularly, exporting far more than Canada. In exports of newsprint, on the other hand, Canada leads all her competitors put together. (See diagram on the opposite page).

Objection may be taken to the use of the term "crop" in this sense. The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines a crop as "The annual produce of plants grown or gathered for food; the produce of the field, either while growing or when gathered; harvest." But no one would insist upon restriction of the term to *annual plants* alone. A periodical harvest is a crop and in that sense our trees are crop plants. The original meaning of the word, too, seems to have had no such restriction.

When trees are cut, their place usually is taken by another generation—we speak of *regeneration* in this connection—and sooner or later another crop is ready for the harvest. In Quebec it is "later" rather than "sooner" for it takes perhaps seventy-five years before the most profitable stand has developed. It is obvious that several important questions are involved here but these must wait while we discuss briefly the natural vegetation of the Province.

If left to itself the greater part of Quebec would be covered with forest. (See diagram on the opposite page). In the southernmost parts, the St. Lawrence Valley and points south, hardwoods would predominate: such trees as the maples, oaks, ash, beech, elm, yellow birch and many others forming a dense forest which would also contain such conifers as cedar and red and white pine. Little of the original hardwood forest remains; the timber has been used and the land cleared for agriculture and town-sites. Nor can we complain overmuch at this; the greater part of this land is best employed for settlement.

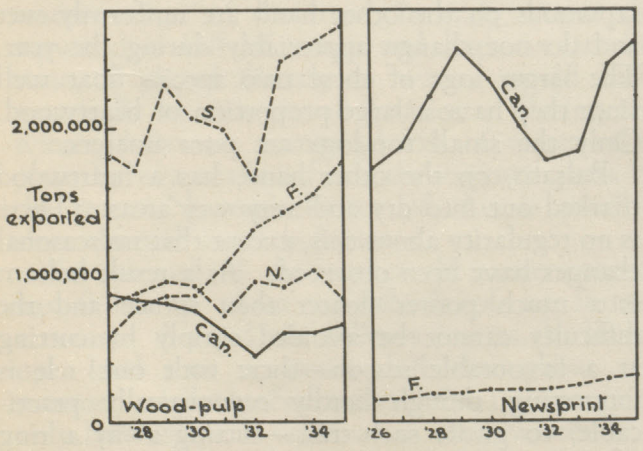
Just north of the St. Lawrence Valley the natural cover is mixed forest, with hardwoods and conifers growing together. Maples, beech, white and yellow birch rub shoulders with spruce, balsam, hemlock and white pine. Some of this region has been cleared and almost all of the large timber has been cut. From this region came most of the large white pine for which Canada was famous during the nineteenth century.

The next zone extends nearly to Hudson's Bay and is designated the Eastern Coniferous Forest. Here, the most valuable trees are spruce (both white and black) and balsam. The spruces furnish about two-thirds of the pulpwood used in Canadian mills. White pine was present but is largely gone. With the conifers are found canoe birch and aspen poplar, especially on old burns; the shade-tolerant hardwoods (maple and yellow birch) are absent.

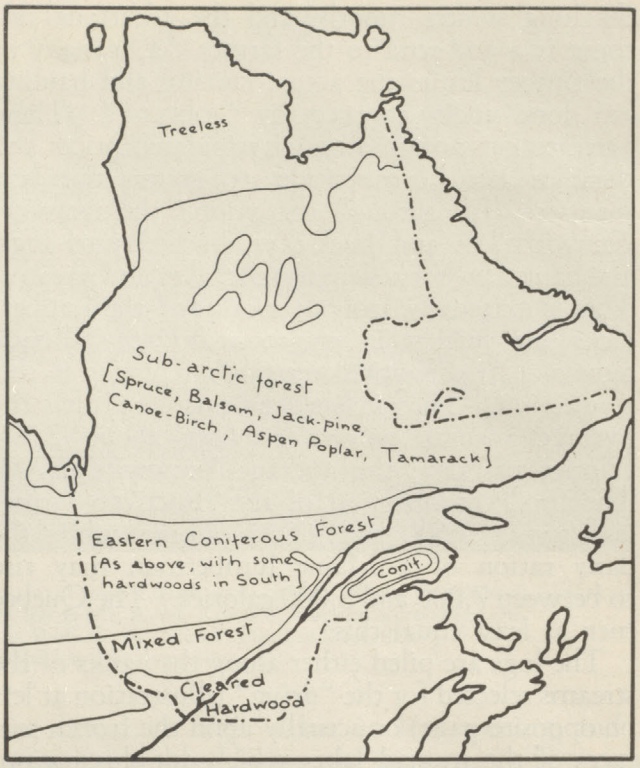
Over the height of land and to the east and north this zone changes gradually to sub-Arctic Forest where spruce, balsam, jack-pine, tamarack, canoe birch and aspen are supreme. Much of this region has been but little explored; practically none of it is fit for agriculture.

In the far north even this hardy forest gives way to treeless tundra. Dwarf willows and birches grow in sheltered spots but the severity of the climate makes tree growth in general quite impossible.

It is estimated that of Quebec's 523,000 square miles of land only about 30,000 are "occupied agricultural land." Of the remaining area 373,000 square miles are covered by forest. Some small portion of this might profitably be cleared—enough, perhaps, to double the existing agricultural land, but the rest is better left as forest. Of this vast area, about 70,000 square miles are non-productive and the 300,000 or so are occupied, as we have seen, by forest of one type or another. About 19,000 square miles bear hardwoods, 66,000 have mixed forest and 215,000 softwoods. It is from the Eastern Coniferous and sub-Arctic zones that the great bulk of our pulpwood comes, and pulpwood (as we have seen) is our chief forest product, worth more than $30,000,000 annually.



Exports of woodpulp (left) and of newsprint (right) during 1926-1935. S = Sweden, F = Finland, N = Norway. In exports of newsprint the curves for Norway, Sweden and Newfoundland are substantially the same as that for Finland; only the last is shown.



The Forests of Quebec

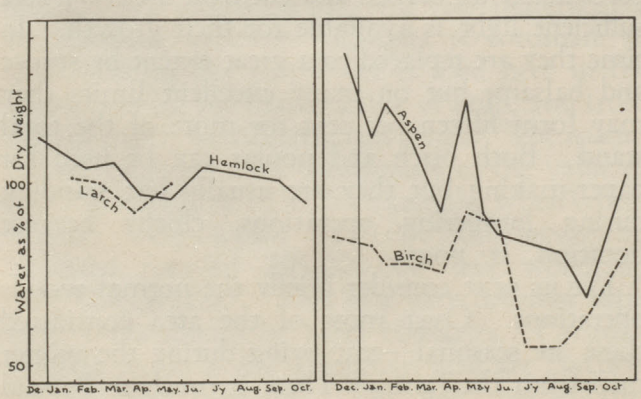
Not all the trees in these regions are equally good as a source of pulpwood. Jack-pine is too resinous, and though recent research has made possible the removal of resins, the species is not present in great quantity, except on burnt-over areas on light soil. It is, however, being increasingly used. By far the most useful species is white spruce and lumbermen pray (if they do so at all!) for pure stands of this tree. Black spruce, which occurs in swampy areas, is also good. Balsam fir is used to a great extent, though less desirable than the spruces. Larch occurs in comparatively small amount in most of the area under consideration and may be neglected. The two hardwoods which are common to this region—canoe birch and aspen poplar—occur in large amount. They flourish particularly on burned and cut-over areas—where sufficient light is available for their growth. In time they are replaced to a great extent by spruce and balsam, but on many excellent limits they may form fifteen per cent. or more of the total stand. Both birch and poplar can be used for paper-making but they are usually left standing during lumbering operations, chiefly because flotation is poor.

Let us next consider briefly the normal woods operations. Over most of the area considered these are seasonal—employing during the winter men from the farms. There is much to be said for this. Little can be done on the farms during

the long winter months and the additional income is a god-send to the farmer. On many of the timber limits the actual cutting and hauling are done under contract by "jobbers." These agree to cut certain areas at stipulated prices and there is keen competition to secure the best shanties. All through the winter the trees are cut with axe and buck-saw, bucked into logs, and hauled by horse sleigh to the lakes and streams. This is extremely arduous work and the lumberjacks eat hugely in the cook-houses. Actual figures of food requirements are interesting in this connection. Thus it has been calculated that the average mental worker requires about 2,300 calories per day; the average housewife 2,700. The food consumption of the American farmer is between 3,500 and 4,000 calories while the daily ration of a Maine lumberman may rise to between 7,000 and 8,000 calories. The Quebec men at least equal this!

The logs are piled either along the banks of the streams selected for the "drive" (illustration at left on opposite page) or actually upon the frozen surfaces of the myriad lakes which dot this region. Here they remain until the spring break-up when the most exciting part of the work begins. The available streams are mostly comparatively small with numerous steep stretches and countless rocks. A great deal of "improvement" is done and usually many temporary dams, with moveable gates, are built to control the outflow of water.

The sluices are closed until a sufficient head of water is obtained and then when they are opened again the men work feverishly to roll the logs into the rushing water. Jams are not infrequent and hazardous work is needed to clear these before they become too serious. Dynamite is sometimes employed to break particularly stubborn jams, often with freak results. Last spring, I was shown a log which had hurtled a great distance through the air to crash through a verandah roof almost at the feet of astonished men. Minor accidents are frequent, but fortunately serious ones are rare and a strenuous campaign is waged to teach caution and prudence. "Qui suis-je?" run the placards posted in the cook- and bunk-houses. "Je suis la négligence." Doctors are stationed at the main dépôts, ready for emergency work.



Seasonal changes in water content of Quebec trees.

When the logs reach the larger lakes they float quietly down, or are "boomed" and helped down the lakes by tow-boats of various kinds.

From the smaller streams the logs pass into the larger rivers and so to the mill.

During the drive a certain number of logs become water-logged and sink. Such a loss may reach serious proportions—*as many as two million logs being lost in one river during a single season!* Experience has shown that certain logs float well, while others are notoriously poor. Considerable work has been done to improve flotation and it has been the writer's privilege to assist in this.

It is a fact that wood itself is about half as heavy again as water and only the air trapped within the cells of the wood makes flotation possible. Obviously, it is desirable to float logs when the air content is at a maximum, and the water-content at a minimum. Equally obviously, one line of approach to the problem is to investigate the natural air and water contents of the growing trees at different seasons. This the present writer has done with results which may be summarized briefly as follows. The wood of most trees is differentiated into heartwood and sapwood and these differ markedly in their water relationships. The heartwood may be dry or wet in different species but remains constantly so throughout the year. Thus in spruce and in jack-pine the heartwoods are always relatively dry. To be sure there is water enough present to saturate the *walls* of the cells but the cavities of these are completely air-filled. The sapwoods on the other hand are uniformly wet and do not change appreciably during the year. The larger logs of these two species float well since they have a large proportion of heartwood. Only the small top-logs are poor floaters.

Balsam, on the other hand, has a heartwood marked out into dry and very wet areas. There is no regularity about this, except that no seasonal changes have been observed. As a result balsam is a much poorer floater than spruce and the difficulty cannot be avoided simply by cutting at a favourable season—there isn't one! It is interesting, though hardly economically practicable, to girdle such tress—cutting away a ring of sapwood from the standing tree to prevent the rise of water. When that is done the sapwood above the girdle rapidly loses its water but the wet patches of the heartwood remain. We have





Left: Logs piled along a stream for the "drive." View looking downstream from a dam, gates closed. *Right:* A serious discussion of forest problems. Wood piled for scaling. At the extreme left is Mr. A. M. Koroleff, Forester-Secretary of the Pulp and Paper Association. Third from left is Prof. G. W. Scarth, Head of McGill's Department of Botany. Note the birch left standing.

not been able to decide the significance of these wet patches.

We have said above that the water-contents of spruce, jack-pine and balsam do not vary appreciably throughout the year. Hemlock, which is found in the southern part of the area considered, and larch (tamarack) are also being investigated. Results to date from these are shown in part in the diagram on the preceding page. No great seasonal changes occur.

Canoe birch and aspen poplar behave very differently. (See same diagram.) In these hardwoods there are striking and rapid changes in water-content. Let us consider poplar first. Here there is a very wide sapwood and a correspondingly small heartwood and changes in the sapwood have, therefore, a profound effect upon the average water-content of the tree. In early winter the sapwood is full of water and logs cut at this time, if placed directly in water, would have practically no margin of flotation. During the winter, however, a marked loss of water takes place by evaporation from the exposed parts of the tree. No replacement of this is possible since the soil water is frozen.

At the end of the winter the water-content has fallen to about two-thirds of its former amount. A rapid rise follows just as the leaves open and then a steady fall throughout the summer until, in September, the tree contains only half as much water as in early winter.

In birch the story is very much the same, except that the tree has no heartwood at all and the winter water-content is much lower than the possible maximum. A slight decrease in winter is shown, a high value at leaf-opening and a very rapid loss during the summer. The total water in the tree in July and August is only about half that in May.

It is clear from experiments that girdling of these trees is of no help—since the very wide sapwood of poplar and the absence of heartwood in birch make interference with water-supply impossible. Although the birch is all sapwood it was thought that only the outer rings might be effective in water-transport, but it was shown that this was not the case by an extensive girdling experiment carried out in co-operation with Price Bros., on the shores of Lake Onatchiway.

The optimum time of cutting as far as flotation is concerned is in late summer, but objections are many. At this season the rivers are low and driving correspondingly difficult. Haulage is harder, too, since no snow is available, though *cutting* is correspondingly easier. A third objection, is that the present seasonal employment schedule would be disrupted. Many arguments may be advanced against this last objection. Mr. A. M. Koroleff, Forester-Secretary to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, favours something nearer a steady year-round schedule and has presented the facts for and against in a number of papers. Perhaps the most serious argument against summer cutting is the fire hazard, but it is pointed out that with really experienced men, used to working all through the year in the woods, this might prove an imaginary rather than a real danger. Those concerned with forest protection believe that the danger has been exaggerated. Flies are a great



Summer in the Eastern Coniferous Forest. Fine white spruce—about eighty feet high—and canoe birch, about fifty miles north of Chicoutimi.

nuisance in the early summer and as one who has suffered on the Shipshaw limits, I can imagine men feeling reluctant to work during the fly-season. One gets used to it, however, and in most areas flies are not an insuperable barrier to summer operations. For cutting of birch and poplar this last objection has no point, since cutting need not begin till the fly-season is well over, but it must be considered if year-round employment is to be given. The low-water of late summer could be avoided by piling the logs until the spring, and protecting them from rain and snow.

Other means of artificially reducing the water-content of trees have been suggested and tried out to some extent. These include piling of logs (either with bark or after peeling) throughout the summer and also "sour-felling" of trees. The latter process is interesting. The trees are felled when in full leaf and the trunk is peeled: this last operation being particularly easy in June. The branches and leaves continue fresh for a while and water is lost rapidly. Thus in one experiment with trees sour-felled in June we recorded a drop by October to little more than a third of the initial water-content. Piled logs, in the same experiment, lost very little water if the bark was left on but peeled logs under the same conditions lost well over half their water. It may be asked if peeled logs take up water more rapidly than those with bark when they are floated. The answer is that they do, but in spite of extensive series of experiments evaluation of increased penetration against increased seasoning is not complete. In general, however, peeled logs gain more flotation in seasoning than they lose through increased penetration.

It has been suggested that painting of the logs might be successful in reducing penetration of water. Experiments show that much of the water enters through the ends of the logs and that painting does hinder this to some extent.

Whatever solution is found, it is certain that the present waste of birch and poplar must be stopped. Our natural resources are not so great that we can afford to be prodigal of them. And that brings us to a brief discussion of conservation and of forest improvement with which we may conclude this article.

One of the most encouraging features in this connection is the fact that most of our timber limits are still in Government hands. "In Canada, as a whole, only 8.7 per cent. of the forest land has been permanently alienated: on 12.9 per cent. cutting rights are held under lease or licence, and 69.1 per cent. is not alienated in any form." This is slightly misleading as it stands, for . . . . "Naturally the more heavily timbered and accessible tracts have been alienated, so that on the basis of total timber content, it is estimated that about 10 per cent. of the forest resources of the Dominion is in private ownership, 40 per cent. under licence or lease, and 50 per cent. still unalienated."*

Only in Nova Scotia (87 per cent.) and in New Brunswick (62 per cent.) is most of the land privately owned. In Quebec the figure (8.3 per cent.) is very nearly the same as that for the Dominion (8.7 per cent., see above). *More than 90 per cent. of the forests may still be placed under forest management by the Provincial Governments.* This is, of course (as we might read in *1066 and All That*) a Good Thing. Cutting is regulated even now by the Provinces, and stumpage charges may be raised or lowered to discourage or to encourage logging. In Quebec it is the aim of the Department of Lands and Forests to limit the cut to eighty per cent. of the increment, *i.e.*, the natural increase. All wood cut is scaled by Government scalers, or cullers, and stumpage dues are charged according to the quality of the wood. (See illustration at right on page 25).

**The Forests of Canada*, Ottawa, 1935, Department of the Interior. I have drawn freely upon this for information incorporated in this article.

One of the great sources of waste is from forest fires. Probably four out of five of these could be prevented and elaborate Forest Protection Services are now organized to reduce the number of fires and to fight and limit fires which are started. During periods of great fire-hazard the woods may be closed to travellers. Fire-towers are used for observation in the more accessible areas, while aeroplanes are giving invaluable service. In Quebec thirty-nine meteorological stations have been equipped to study relative humidity and its relations to forest-fire hazards, eleven of these in co-operation with the Dominion Meteorological Service.

Although fire, perhaps from its spectacular nature, has received so much attention, it is probably no greater an enemy of the trees than are certain insects. Space forbids more than a mere mention of these pests.

But *conservation* is not enough. The forests should be *improved*, and under present conditions they are probably deteriorating. When spruce is cut regeneration is largely balsam, while when land is burnt-over birch and poplar take possession. It is probable, too, that the present trees may be greatly improved by breeding and selection. If changes comparable with those achieved with wheat and other cereals could be effected the forests would yield immensely more material. This is not merely a dream. Harvard has just received a large sum of money—the Maria Moors Cabot Foundation—for research along these lines. Hybrid poplars are known which far surpass the original species in rapidity of growth. We may be sure, I think, that the future will see vast strides in this field and that our forests will continue to contribute lavishly to the prosperity of Quebec and the Dominion.

The Old University

By SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

THE University means McGill; *old* means the year 1885, fifty-three years ago. Still more narrowly, the University in those days meant the Faculty of Arts. There were other faculties, of course, but the dean professed ignorance of them. There was a Faculty of Applied Science. To him the young men in that faculty were "engineering students," scarcely members of the University; and an "engineer" usually a man who drove a locomotive engine on a railway. Any disorder within the halls or classroom was ascribed to them, for they attended certain classes with the Arts students, and all were housed under the same roof.

It must seem incredible that the stately buildings which now accommodate this faculty had at that time no existence. The very site upon which they stand was a fenced garden that yielded the "fameuse" apples. More incredible still that Bovey, Chandler, McLeod, and Harrington should have erected a home for Nicholson, Carus-Wilson, Cox, and Rutherford. In that faculty these were the only four professors with one lecturer.

The Medical Faculty was beyond the pale; the medical students desperate characters of whom the gentle Arts students and professors equally went in fear. They, too, had once occupied the Arts Building, but only on the formal engagement that the effluvium from the dissecting room should not offend the more humane denizens. They long since had been sent to their own place where they and their professors were left to themselves, free from University control, a law unto themselves. And yet it was upon this faculty, with Osler, Howard, Shepherd, Roddick, Ross, Buller, Gardner, Mills, Ruttan, Johnston, Adami, that the fame of the University was built. These all have vanished from the world.

Their only laboratory was the dissecting room but Shepherd was the Master. There alone, he believed, the medical student could be broken in spirit and converted into a physician. One of his students appeared before two examiners in anatomy for the Royal College of Surgeons in London. "No need," the one said to his colleague, "he comes from McGill." There was also the bed-side; and it may be remembered that all modern medicine has emanated from twelve beds in Leyden, where Boerhaave practised the method learned from the English Sydenham, the same method practised by the clinicians of McGill. For 100 years McGill Medical School was the Leyden of America.

In the year 1885 Sir William Dawson was the Principal, and had been for thirty years. It was he who created McGill. He was a scientist; his specialty was geology and zoology. At a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science he predicted an earthquake. Before the scientists disbanded the earthquake occurred. Of

benevolent aspect and gentle voice, he won the hearts of all; but he was a stern realist and brooked no interference with his function. Also, he was a religious man, and parents felt that their sons were safe under his care.

In the conflict then raging between science and religion he never winced. He was the protagonist of those who opposed the Darwinian doctrine of the origin of the human species. He was right, but he was equally wrong in his own idea of the event. In those days all the rich men of Montreal were Scotsmen and therefore religious. They too felt safe in entrusting their pious endowments to him for McGill. He lived until the conflict was over, until a scientific man might be as religious as he liked and no aspersion cast upon his science; when a religious man might be as scientific as he liked and no aspersion cast upon his religion.

Entrance into the University was easy for qualified persons. On my way I was struggling in fear with a Greek grammar. A final student took pity. "Put that book away," he said; "Tell them you come from the Old College and they will admit you to the second year;" which they did. In only one subject was I obliged to pass an examination, English. Professor Moyse asked me to spell certain words, for the mis-spelling of which I had seen boys rebuked in the Old Grammar School. But he led me into unknown regions and I knew it was to a real University I had come.

I did not venture upon chemistry or physics as my instruction in those subjects in the Old College lasted only one hour in each year; and fortunately I was not obliged to appear in French. Although I had been learning and teaching that subject for twelve years I had never heard it used as a spoken language until the conductor on the train addressed me, and I understood not a word he said.

Dean Johnson, under the beloved name of "Pat," taught mathematics, but he had only one student striving for honours. When his classical colleague did not appear, the Dean himself would conduct the class, asking only for the place in the text. He took all natural philosophy, now known as physics, for his own; but most of the time was occupied in arranging machinery that rarely worked. He was content that we should perceive the principle upon which the experiment was based.

Sir William Dawson taught geology, zoology and anything that could be learned out of doors. The class, and any citizens who were interested in natural history, would go by train on an excursion, a glorified picnic. He would explain the occurrence of "crags, knolls, mounds, confusedly hurled, the fragments of an earlier world." He was master of the spoken word; and from a long and complicated sentence he could extricate himself in triumph.

My own country was sandstone. A stone was a stone, with nothing in it, although there was one boulder which was believed to have fallen from heaven, as there was no other place it could come from. The whole affair was too obvious to excite much interest; fossils were fossils, and that was an end of the matter.

The library occupied a single room, where the librarian was solitary and supreme. No student was supposed to enter; there was no catalogue, no seats; a book might be taken out under protest. The librarian was also a botanist. In the summer he collected flowers, dried and pressed them. In the winter he arranged them upon cards which favoured persons would receive as gifts at Christmas time.

It was this library that marred my academic career. In it were splendid editions of Ruskin, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, George Eliot, Carlyle, which I had read only in part and from cheap reprints.

But after all, a university education is not an abstraction from life. One must know what he wants from it, and what he wants in life. If he is fairly sure that the possession of university degrees will lead to an advantage over others in money or authority, a better social position, respectable, congenial and permanent work, it may be worth the risk of years and the drudgery of acquiring them. Besides, some inner good may accrue to himself. For me those desultory seven years yielded their reward. They yielded a life-time in Montreal, and a chair in that same University for thirty years; but even yet I am debtor to the Old University.

It is easy to glorify the past. In reality the Old University in one or two of the ordinary courses differed little from a grammar school, save that certain of the classes were lacking in discipline. One professor sent a troublesome boy to see the Principal. The boy returned not appreciably chastened. "Did you see the Principal?" "Yes, sir." "What did he say to you?" "Nothing; you only told me to see him." "Well, go and speak to him." The boy returned. "What did you say to the Principal?" "I said 'Good morning, sir'." "What did he say to you?" "He was very polite; he lifted his hat, and said, 'Good morning'." All this will now seem quite childish.

The honour courses must have been different. A student who had no desire or aptitude for esoteric subjects might possibly be better occupied in the library. And there was plenty of private tuition for one who knew the trade at a price per hour more than he had been paid for a whole day as principal of a grammar school.

It was a small but intimate life. Sir William Dawson and the professors gave to students an entrance into their homes where they observed a graciousness of conduct, and possibly acquired a tinge of culture. How small the University was can best be disclosed by contrast with the present grandeur. In the Faculty of Arts in 1885, there were ten professors, two lecturers—of these revered teachers not one now remains alive—and seventeen graduates; in 1937 the numbers were 654 students and 166 graduates. In the whole University the students were 428, now there are 3,157. The instructors of all ranks were fifty-two; now there are eighty-two professors alone, thirty-two associate professors, 134 lecturers, 126 demonstrators, 106 assistants and other ranks, making a total of 551, as compared with fifty-two.

In the classes of the Faculty of Arts there were no women—now there are 376 women and only 284 men—although it was believed that three women were taking a "special course" in a room adjoining the Principal's apartments in the east wing. The fees were $32 a year, now $360. Board and lodging was reckoned at $140, now $300 a year. The keepers of the boarding-houses were licensed, and they were obliged to report "any instance of immorality or disorderly conduct." The students were obliged to wear academic dress, and to attend regularly the religious service of the denomination to which they belonged. Prayers were read every morning, but no debatable matter was introduced, and attendance was not compulsory.

In the Faculty of Medicine there were sixteen professors. Today the numbers are seventy-three of all kinds, including emeriti, clinical and assistant; with 161 lecturers and demonstrators. The students were 234; now they are 487 in number; the graduates thirty-four as against 103. The fees were $69 as against $420.

McGill was at that time almost solely a Canadian university. In the Faculty of Medicine, of the 234 students, 221 were Canadians, of whom Ontario supplied 126, with only eight from the United States. Of the medical students last year, 487 in number, 243 were Canadians, twenty-one from Ontario, but 219 from the United States. The era of provincialism has passed. Of these American students nearly all are already graduates from twenty-six universities extending from Vermont to Texas, and many of them are sons of old graduates from McGill. The new Principal will find himself quite at home. As fees cover less than half the cost of tuition, McGill may be considered to make a handsome contribution to medical education for the United States.

To every institution, as to every man, it is given for a space to walk in the shade. From that common fate McGill has not been immune. But at the beginning of this New Year she is emerging, has emerged, into the light. Being a private institution without public sponsor she is compelled to rely upon herself alone. Last year the capital funds were increased by $600,000 of private endowment. In December an anonymous gift of $50,000 was received.

An annual deficit of $300,000 has been reduced to $83,000. This, and any future deficit during the next two years, has been assumed by the Governors themselves alone.

The rate of interest on investments, which in 1928 was 6.1 per cent., had dropped to four per cent. in 1934, but has now recovered to 4.46 per cent. Those investments now stand at $18,000,000, and the University is free from debt, although the annual expenditure is $2,250,000. During these difficult years, we may ask, has any other institution, province, or the Dominion itself done as well.

True, the salaries of professors and others were reduced; but after the last campaign they had been increased by $200,000. It is useless to pretend that this procedure was agreeable either to professors or Governors, but as Burke said: It is as hard to tax and please as it is to love and be wise. The students' fees have also been increased in common with those in all other universities, but with no resultant decrease in number. On the contrary there is an increase of 137 this year. In the present year also a Residence for Students has been built, the Douglas Hall, at a cost of $500,000, leaving in hand $100,000 for further development. This fund has accumulated from an original gift by Dr. James Douglas whose home was in Quebec, and he at one time Chancellor of Queen's. The Hall is now occupied by 126 undergraduates, and is self-sustaining.

Only a year ago, the Graduates' Society secured $150,000 for a Gymnasium. An equal amount is yet lacking, and building is postponed, for the Governors are resolved that the general University funds shall not be depleted for that purpose.

McGill has now 13,000 graduates and a formal proposal has been made by many of them that they should annually contribute at least $10 each for the general purpose of the University.

Last of all, at the New Year, in this category of success, the new Principal, Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, his family rooted in Quebec, himself a

(*Continued on Page 67*)

THE McGILL NEWS
SPRING 1938

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

McGill Graduates' Bulletin

IT WAS with genuine regret that the Society announced recently that publication of the BULLETIN could not be continued. To many graduates the details of the BULLETIN'S short life are known; for the benefit of those less well informed a brief statement now seems opportune, and simultaneously an expression of the Society's appreciation of a generous effort on its behalf by one of its most active and valued members.

A McGill enthusiast, Dr. C. F. Martin, was assured, wherever he met McGill men in his journeys across the continent, that many of them had no communication with McGill; did not know what was going on at the University or what was happening to their comrades of other days. He decided that a periodical of convenient dimensions, devoted to topics of current interest at McGill, would appeal to the great number of graduates who are not members of the Graduates' Society, who do not receive THE NEWS and have no association whatever with the University or the Society; whereupon, in conjunction with the Graduates' Society, he established the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN and spent in its publication $4,000 of his own money.

In the last issue, those who had received the BULLETIN gratuitously for a year were asked if they were interested in it to the extent of contributing seventy-five cents a year to its maintenance. This query was addressed to 11,000 graduates, 3,000 of whom are members of the Graduates' Society; 531 answers were received. A second card was sent out informing the recipients that the BULLETIN could not be further published if it had not the support of the graduates. Again each graduate was asked if he would contribute at least seventy-five cents a year to the maintenance of the BULLETIN, but only 637 replies were received to this second communication.

From the 3,000 members of the Graduates' Society who are already receiving THE NEWS came 600 pledges of support. From the 9,000 graduates who are not members of the Society, but 568 manifested any desire to receive the BULLETIN.

Hence this epitaph to a very attractive magazine given to the graduates by the munificence of a friend and starved to death in the second year of its existence.

JOHN T. HACKETT,
President, Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Our Contributors

L. W. DOUGLAS, B.A., LL.D., McGill's new Principal and Vice-Chancellor, heads the list of contributors to this issue. Sharing our columns with Mr. Douglas are the following graduates and members of the staff of the University:

C. W. Hendel, Litt.B., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, and Chairman of the University Scholarships Committee, who recently completed an exhaustive survey of the scholarships and bursaries available to students at the University;

H. E. MacDermot, M.D. '13, F.R.C.P. (C.), Demonstrator in Medicine, who also finds time to act as Assistant Editor of *The Canadian Medical Association Journal* and as Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS;

R. Darnley Gibbs, M.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Botany, who has been a member of the University staff since 1925;

Sir Andrew Macphail, Kt., O.B.E., B.A. '88, M.D. '91, LL.D. '21, M.R.C.S., distinguished Canadian physician and author, who retired last year as Professor of the History of Medicine and Director of the Museum of the History of Medicine;

A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., M.Sc. '21, Ph.D. '26, F.R.A.S., Lecturer in Astrophysics, who is Canadian representative on the Committee on Fellowship Awards of the International Federaton of University Women;

Ted Moorhouse, a McGill graduate and Montreal radio commentator, who has recently returned to his native country after several years' residence in the United States;

David M. Legate, B.A. '27, Assistant Literary and Dramatic Editor of *The Montreal Daily Star*, who was recently appointed a member of the Editorial Board of this magazine.

The Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund

A Statement From the Officers of the Society

THE Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, after its meeting of March 8, issued the following statement:

In June, 1936, the Graduates' Society attempted to collect $350,000 from the graduates and past students of McGill. It was then estimated that this amount, with the Strathcona Fund of roughly $100,000, would be sufficient to build, equip and maintain a gymnasium-armoury to be known as "The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury." The campaign for funds yielded much less than was expected. Up to February 28, 1938, the Graduates' Society had received in cash and pledges a gross sum of $170,762.43, including $3,140.96 from the sale of McGill Cigarettes and $5,000 from the Graduates' Endowment Fund. Of this amount, pledges outstanding represent $45,158.54. Expenses of $17,600.00 have been incurred, of which details will be given in the full statement to be sent to subscribers.

The officers of the Graduates' Society have been embarrassed by their inability to make a definite statement to the subscribers to the Fund. One unforeseen event after another has imposed delay upon them. The Board of Governors has recently informed the officers of the Graduates' Society that the original plan may not be executed as the necessary funds are not in hand, but they have assured the officers of the Society that the plans for the building are now being carefully studied, in the hope that certain modifications can be made to permit the construction of a unit which will provide the essential facilities at a cost commensurate with the funds presently available, and so designed that such additional facilities as may be desired may be added at a later date.

The officers of the Society have also been informed that the general survey of the needs of the University, which was undertaken more than a year and a half ago, is about to be completed. In fact, the officers have been told that the Principal has referred to this survey, its aim and scope, in this number of THE NEWS.

With the general survey so far advanced, and amended plans for the Gymnasium-Armoury well under consideration, the officers of the Graduates' Society feel that in the course of the next six weeks or two months a definite and detailed statement can be made to the subscribers.

Is Air Conditioning Essential to Health?*

By H. E. MacDERMOT

AMONGST the many revolutions that are taking place in modern life, the introduction of air conditioning may be considered of major importance. It is now an immense industry, whose ramifications are wide and deep. It also involves great expenditures. What are the returns to be expected from it? Obviously these cannot be of a material nature, but must relate to health and comfort. It is therefore by no means merely academic to inquire on what principles air conditioning is based. Have we any physiological proof that it improves our health either directly or otherwise?

It might seem to be a foregone conclusion that the answer to this question would be in the affirmative, but we are told by those who have investigated the matter that we really do not know enough about it yet to answer definitely yes or no. Let us take a few of the points to be considered.

(1) Do we need air conditioning to improve the air in our dwellings?

Everyone knows that when a number of people occupy a room for any length of time the air becomes altered (a) chemically, because the oxygen is being used up and replaced by carbon dioxide, and (b) physically, because the production of varying amounts of ill-defined organic matter gives rise to what modern advertising

*AUTHOR'S NOTE: This admittedly incomplete article is based on two papers on "The Physical and Physiological Principles of Air Conditioning" by C. P. Yaglou, M.S., in the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 15 and September 18, 1937.

language euphemistically and very conveniently terms "body odour."

Now, unless rooms are crowded to an intolerable and quite abnormal extent, the chemical changes are of no great account. Enough air leaks in around doors and windows to keep the oxygen and carbon dioxide well within normal limits. The odoriferous, physical changes are rather more important. They may be so unpleasant as to produce feelings of discomfort which in time may take the form of headache, loss of appetite, fatigue, and so on. It is therefore generally agreed that rooms should have enough supplies of fresh air to prevent the accumulation of these objectionable odours.

There is one rather curiously obscure point which is under continual discussion, and that is the question whether or not expired air has some special poison in it, quite apart from the other changes mentioned. No agreement has been reached on this. All that can be said is that no such poisonous material has as yet been isolated. Experiments have shown, however, that expired air, particularly the breath of old and sick persons as compared with that of young and healthy people, has a weakening effect on muscle which cannot be accounted for by its containing carbon dioxide.

The next point concerns the spread of microbes, "germs" let us call them, in the air. If the air is changed and freshened often enough, does it lessen the chance of infection spreading amongst the occupants of rooms? First of all, we must ask what, if any, diseases are transmitted through the air. It is not only coughing and expectorating that can spread infection. Sneezing and even vigorous talking produce large numbers of so-called "droplets" in a fine spray, and in these there may exist the germs of several respiratory diseases. If the droplets don't reach another person, they may sink to the ground, or they may evaporate and leave their germ-passengers floating in the air for some time.

But a number of complications arise. How many germs are likely to be thus produced? Are they enough or of the kind to produce disease? Is everyone equally susceptible to them? How distinguish between air-borne disease and that conveyed by contact? One investigator claims that a certain number of germs are desirable; even as David Harum claimed that a certain number of fleas were good for a dog! The germs are supposed to stimulate immunity and act as small doses of vaccine.

Our investigators leave this point in the air, so to speak. Air conditioning is not expected to make any very great difference in respect to the spread of disease. Except in over-crowded and badly ventilated rooms, the danger is believed to be "much contracted in space, limited in time and restricted to comparatively few diseases."

So much for the chief needs for air conditioning. It will be seen that none of them is really vital. Those living in non-air-conditioned houses will probably have the same average of health, though perhaps not of comfort, as those who enjoy air conditioning.

(2) Now, what physiological reasons are there for saying that air conditioning is worth while?

(*Continued on Page 68*)

Women and Research

By A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

SEVEN years' experience as a member of selection committees for awarding national or international scholarships has left various impressions upon my mind.

It is a liberal education in itself to study these documents. Almost the whole range of human thought is represented at some time or another: arts and letters, languages ancient and modern, history and sociology, government and economics, science pure and applied in all its manifold branches from the most exact to the very inexact. Careful perusal of the papers, records and testimonials of the many applicants intensifies a realization of the importance of giving to the best of these students the opportunity to go abroad and continue their researches and further their training in the most helpful and inspiring environments.

One of the committees on which I have the honour to serve deals with scholarships open equally to men and women. The applications from men far outnumber those from women and

the award has more often gone to a man, but the standard of work submitted by the women as qualification for an award is in no sense below the average standard and is frequently above the average. The other committees deal only with fellowships open to women and it is of this work that I am asked to write. But there are some remarks that apply equally to men and women students.

Relatively few students are fitted to proceed to post graduate work if by that term we mean not the mere acquisition of more knowledge and the writing of a thesis, which is little more than a summary of the thoughts and discoveries of others, but actual productive scholarship. One deplores the policy so widespread on this continent of granting the Master's degree for a year spent after graduation absorbing a few more (not infrequently spoonfed) courses and writing an essay of which too much is not expected by the examiner. Students who in this manner prolong their happy, delightful college life for an additional year should be granted nothing more imposing than a Diploma of Postgraduate Study. Degrees should be reserved for serious scholarly work. Creative imagination, the patience and persistence to search, physical and temperamental endurance, ability to acquire the necessary technique which the subject demands, the urge to explore the unknown—all these elements are not found in every graduate.

Where the creative imagination is weak though the other qualities may be present, a student who has the good fortune to be working under the guidance of an excellent director of research may indeed appear to the world to have achieved a Ph.D. thesis, yet thrown out thereafter upon his own, productivity ceases. This is very often the case both with men and with women. Whether it is more often true about women, I do not know. It is always dangerous to draw comparisons from meagre statistical data, especially when the data pertain to human beings. But it is certainly true to say that very, very few women ever attain so high a degree of eminence in research as to place them in the front rank.

The importance of having good direction in the early years of post graduate work can hardly be over-emphasized. A wise and able investigator can be of inestimable value to his students, and their recognition of their debt to him is usually frankly and gladly stated. Where a student achieves some distinction in research without having had the benefit of such guidance, that achievement represents ability and grit in an uphill task that should single out such a man or woman for special notice and encouragement wherever possible.

Too often the cessation of productive scholarship on the attainment of the degree is due not to lack of the ability, the imagination, and the desire to forge ahead, but to pressure of teaching duties, miscellaneous responsibilities, and the multifarious things which can so break in upon one's thought and time as to render effective research almost impossible.

Students who have obtained scholarships, grants or fellowships, which enable them to give undivided attention to their post graduate studies and research, often fail to realize the tremendous advantage which is theirs in contrast to those men and women who earn or partially earn their living or tuition by teaching in classes or laboratories concurrently with the pursuance of their post graduate research work. Only those who have experienced the difficulties of trying to fit research into odd hours during the daytime or into night hours can appreciate the tremendous joy and relief, and the reduction of nervous tension, when the student finds that a whole day and perhaps a glorious succession of days stretches out before him with no obligations to cut into and disrupt the continuity of research work.

At the other extreme is the mistake of making the post graduate path too easy. The great promises are "to him that overcometh."

In order that outstanding women of proven research ability may be given the very fullest opportunity to carry on their investigations under the best possible conditions, the International Federation of University Women awards annually a Senior and a Junior Fellowship. In the spring of 1937 there were twelve applicants for the former and fourteen for the latter, these women being the university products of seventeen different countries. The list of these nations is too interesting to omit. Seven members of the British Empire—Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India; the United States, and nine European countries—Norway, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Greece.

A few examples of the lines of research represented may be of general interest:

An Indian woman with some sixteen papers on biochemical subjects already published, wished to come to the U.S.A. to continue investigation in the proteins and other constituents of the milk of cows, goats and asses.

A graduate of Athens looked towards Paris as the place to continue "Etudes sur le Droit Pénal, Sociologique et Psychologique de la femme." An Oslo graduate, a distinguished philologist and linguist, looked also to Paris for linguistic research and experimental phonetics.

development of the game on the North American continent. American football owes its first codified rules to those used by an ambitious McGill team which, in the year 1874, challenged Harvard University to the continent's first international football contest. That little group of oddly-outfitted sportsmen who went to Boston and took the game of Canadian Rugby to Harvard converted the entire Harvard student body to the new football faith; and, as a result, Harvard not only adopted the McGill rules, but insisted that Yale, its next opponent, should share their approval. The fever from the north spread quickly, and from a modified form of the McGill football rules of 1874 has gradually evolved the game which, through its huge contributions to university athletic coffers, subsidizes practically every sport which the American college boy plays.

Although a nondescript type of football had been played previously in the United States, it can fairly be said, then, that the present game of American football sprang originally from the early Canadian code. Its main difference from the Canadian game is simply that it sprang farther and faster. Over the period of the last sixty years, however, change after change, dictated by the needs of spectator and player alike, has altered the complexion of both games to a point where they can claim little more than blood relationship with the current game of English Rugby.

* * * *

With icicles and snowbanks dominating the Montreal horizon, an article on football may seem as forced as a hothouse strawberry. But the rule-makers are already conserving their wind for the annual pow-wow, and it is inevitable that the winter months should be the open season for fireside quarterbacks. Accordingly, I have been asked to present a simplified comparative analysis of the current American and Canadian football codes, and to suggest some personal impressions as to the respective merits of both games. In so doing, I offer simply one man's opinions, gleaned from playing field and press box at McGill, and from an extended stay in the United States which permitted the observation of some fifty or more American football contests.

The more obvious differences between the two games are matters of common knowledge. An American football team numbers eleven men; a Canadian team twelve. Eight years after the Harvard-McGill struggles of 1874, the Americans reduced the size of their teams from fifteen to eleven men. In Canada, fourteen men comprised a team until about twenty years ago when the two scrimmage supports were dropped. The positions of the players are relatively the same, although some of them are differently named. The American game calls the positions equivalent to the Canadian inside, middle, and outside wings by the names of guard, tackle, and end, respectively. The twelfth man of the Canadian game, the flying wing, who usually has the roving function of a supplementary half or end, has been eliminated from the American version.

Neither my space nor your patience would tolerate a discussion of the numerous minor differences in playing rules which have accompanied the divorce of the two varieties, but the major differences may be grouped roughly under two heads—the values assigned to scoring plays, and the amount of power granted to a team on the offensive.

Both codes possess scoring plays of like value in the safety, which counts two points for the team forcing it, in the conversion after touchdown, which supplements the major score by a single point, and in the goal from the field or placement which is worth three points. In 1897, the American legislators determined that a touchdown should earn six points; the Canadian touchdown counts for only five points. One of the distinctive features of the Canadian game, the single point score gained by a forced rouge or a kick to the deadline has no equivalent in the current American version. Under that code, if the ball *is* kicked over the goal line by the offensive team, it is usually counted their misfortune, for not only is no score registered, but the ball is given to the defending side to be scrimmaged at the latter's twenty-yard line. This study in frustration is called a touchback. Accordingly, the attacking team seldom punts when well into opposing territory since it wishes to avoid kicking the ball over the goal line. If the ball *is* kicked, the punter attempts to send the ball over the sideline at maximum distance, and *not* over the goal line. A defending halfback attempts to catch a ball coming to him deep in his own territory only when he believes that it will be possible for him to run it back beyond his twenty-yard line, for, if the ball is allowed to bound over the goal line a touchback is declared, and his side automatically receives the ball on its twenty-yard line. As can readily be seen, the presence of this feature tends to make the need for superior kicking less vital in the American game.

The two major characteristics which alter the complexion of the game played in the United States both tend to give the offensive team greater power. The use of unlimited interference, that is, the right of players belonging to



AN EPOCH-MAKING FOOTBALL SERIES—HARVARD AT McGILL, 1874

This unique photograph shows the return game played on the McGill campus against Harvard in 1874. The team in dark jerseys and what looks like long underwear (but isn't) represents McGill; the gentlemen in piratical garb are from Harvard. Since several Harvard players were injured in the preliminary practice, the teams were forced to play only ten men a side. The nonchalance of the umbrella-carrying referee is only to be matched by the prima donna attitudes of some of the players. To the left in front of the large crowd are the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The middle of the three buildings in the background is the old Arts Building.

the same team as the ball-carrier to precede him to any distance, so that they may protect him from the tackling of defensive players, influences the entire operating strategy of the American game. It usually results in fewer men handling the ball, since men who might otherwise participate in the actual carrying of the ball, are assigned to clear the way for the carrier. Linemen seldom carry the ball, and, until recently, it has been passed from one halfback to another only infrequently. Of late years, there has been an increased tendency to attempt the lateral passing which is characteristic of Canadian end runs, but, because of the lack of a twelfth man to participate, and because of the emphasis placed on protection in front of the ball-carrier, the innovation has been considered only moderately successful. Its possibilities as a weapon in the American arsenal have not yet, however, been thoroughly explored. In the opinion of this observer, unlimited interference can bring both joy and irritation to the spectator. The skill of blockers in an open field, when eliminating tacklers who threaten the ball carrier, is frequently delightful to watch; in the line, poorly executed blocking often forces the ball-carrier into the backs of his own men with a resultant slowing of the general tempo of the play. The use of interference in the Canadian game was formerly permissible only up to the line of scrimmage; extension was subsequently permitted to a point three yards in front of the line where the ball is put in play. In Western Canada, further extension to permit ten-yard interference has been made, and many students of the game now feel that the adoption of unlimited interference would operate beneficially in the Canadian game.

Incidentally, I do not subscribe to the opinion prevalent in some circles in Canada that through a supposed encouragement of mass play, the unlimited use of interference is productive of greater injury to the players. I can only say that, after playing and watching both games, and after talking with others who have done so, I am of the opinion that this is a fallacious generalization. At one time, it may have been true, but during the last forty years, the prohibition of certain mass plays, the elimination of hurdling, the ban on the flying tackle (although the latter is still in vogue in Canada) and the introduction of the forward pass have served to open up the American game and prevent excessive injury.

The significant difference which lends power to the attack of American teams, however, is the right to employ four downs in advancing the ball ten yards, instead of three downs as in the Canadian game. This change in the American code was made only twenty-six years ago, and has proved of great import in altering the strategy of the attack. With no possibility of gaining points by kicking the ball over the goal line, and with four attempts to make yards permitted in any one sequence, possession of the ball becomes a more vital factor than it is in the Canadian game. Every Canadian reader of American sport pages has noticed the swollen proportions of many football scores below the border. The explanation very obviously lies in the increased facility with which major scores are effected, and the ability to spend four downs in advancing the ball ten yards plays the leading role in achieving such scores. When a quarterback knows that he has three chances to make yards before it becomes absolutely necessary to kick, he can dig deep into the repertoire of his plays; he can employ permutations and combinations of straight bucks, fake plays, end runs, and forward passes with an alternation which skilfully opens up the defence and, at the same time, provides pleasing variety for the spectator. Under the lesser pressure, he is able to gamble more frequently, and, to inject into the game more of that element of surprise which makes for high spectacle value. When within scoring territory, he points almost endlessly for touchdowns; field goals, the only method of scoring through kicking, (except the point after touchdown,) are more difficult to achieve than in the Canadian game, because the goal posts have been moved back to a point ten yards behind the goal line. The American field, however, is ten yards shorter than the Canadian field, and this shortened travelling distance acts as another aid in the scoring of more frequent touchdowns.

Of the minor differences in the two games, I shall list only the more important. Under the American code, when a ball goes out of bounds, the player who has last had his hands on it is entitled to it, and it does seem more fitting that the team which had possession of the ball when it went out of bounds should be entitled to it on return rather than the opposing team, as in the present Canadian game.* When the ball is returned to the field in the American version, it is put in play at a point fifteen yards in from the sideline, thus eliminating the bugbear of wasted downs through sideline proximity. Another difference permits the tackling of a halfback who is receiving a kick at the instant after he has caught the ball. The right to have blockers in front of him compensates to some degree for the protection afforded in Canadian football by the five-yard leeway given to the catching half. In addition to granting time out of play for injuries, the American game permits either team to halt play for a maximum of three rest periods of two minutes each in both halves of any contest.

Since my return to Canada, I have been asked repeatedly for my opinion as to the comparative merits of the two games. My considered answer to any such request would necessarily voice my belief that each game has certain features which the other could well adopt.

Some of the greatest thrills to be derived from the Canadian game come from watching the attempt to score a rouge, or to prevent such a tally. The twisting, dodging run of a wily halfback who is trying desperately to avoid a one-point penalty against his team holds drama in plenty for the spectator. The suspense packed into the seconds which will reveal whether Johnny Q. Halfback is able to avoid an avalanche of tacklers and squirm out into the momentary safety of the field of play is comparable only in minor degree to the tension felt when the goal line is imperilled by a touchdown threat. Although I feel less favourably inclined towards the one-point score gained through a kick to the deadline, the drama involved in the scoring of a rouge seems to be a highly marketable product, and could well be incorporated in the American game. It would also permit the declaration of a winner in many a game below the border which now ends as a scoreless tie, the latter presumably being a consummation devoutly to be spurned.

The privilege of calling "time out," either for the purpose of resting the players or of checking strategically the immediate psychological advantage enjoyed by an opponent after a substantial gain or during a scoring threat, might well be withdrawn from the American game. It slows up the action markedly, and is looked upon by spectators as, at best, a necessary evil.

Is our Canadian game in need of change? If so, in what direction? I have been surprised during the past season by the weight of opinion, especially in Quebec, which would answer the first of these two questions affirmatively. The issue, moreover, is one of immediate moment, because, as I write, the arbiters of Canadian football destiny are about to meet for their annual wrangle.

Many serious students of football in Canada are completely satisfied with the game as it is now played, and assume a "stop tinkering"

*As this article goes to press, I have received information that the Canadian game has just adopted this American rule, adding to it a ten yard penalty for sending the ball into touch.

attitude, feeling that further change will destroy the traditional character of the game and over-Americanize it.

The objection to change simply because it *is* change loses much of its value when one adopts an historical perspective. From the time the Rugby schoolboy surprised his schoolmates in 1823, the rules have been in a constant state of flux, and evolution has come through repeated alteration. With our characteristic conservatism, our national resistance to quick change and to radical experimentation, we have made fewer changes than our American neighbours and our game has evolved more slowly. The cry against innovation has rarely been louder than that of recent memory against the adoption of the American forward pass. It was only through the long and patient agitation of such forward-looking officials as Major Stuart Forbes, rule-maker, and Director of Athletics at McGill, and Leslie Blackwell, of Toronto, backed up by the Western Canada Union and the Montreal press, that our game adopted this thrilling play, which had been entertaining the American public for thirty-two years and which was officially ushered across the border only seven years ago. Few who opposed the play at that time would dare to speak against it today.

The most significant conclusion which I can offer, after watching and reporting the majority of last fall's Canadian Intercollegiate football games is that the defensive side of Canadian football has been developed at too much expense to the offense, and that some change is advisable which will permit the scoring of more touchdowns. That very important person, Mr. Samuel B. Spectator, pays his money at the football turnstiles in search of thrills. If he cannot be provided with the spectacle value of thousands upon thousands of cheering people, of highly organized marching bands, of half-time hippodroming and the other large-scale trappings of American football, he expects at least a reasonable number of moments during actual play which will pull him to his somewhat numbed feet. Few of the games which I witnessed last fall would agitate the circulation of his blood, for they offered over and over again merely the dull formula of two drab and fruitless line plays, followed by an unavoidable punt. Too many games were decided on the respective skill of two toes out of the forty-eight in the game — in other words, on the kicking ability of one man on each team.

It is almost axiomatic that football crowds want touchdowns, and yet we are providing them with a marked dearth of their favourite fruit. In the Intercollegiate League last fall, it was an almost paralyzing dearth. I have the scores of that league for the 1937 season beside me, and they give the weird information that, irrespective of playoffs—that is in the regular 1937 season of Canadian Intercollegiate football—a total of only six touchdowns were scored in the whole league. In seven out of the twelve games played during that period, not a single touchdown was scored by either side and after six weeks of play, each team in the league on the average for that time, had scored only one and a half touchdowns. That is less than one touchdown per team for every three games played. During the same period, over three times as many points had been scored by kicking as by the touchdown route, and in not one game was the score of either team in double figures. To cap all such statistics, Queen's, in winning the Canadian Intercollegiate Championship, scored *one* touchdown, five field goals, and twenty-three rouges.

If the defence has been developed to such a point that the scoring of touchdowns is becoming more and more difficult and more and more remote, as evidenced to an extreme by the Intercollegiate League last season, it is an obvious corollary that the offence of the game must be strengthened. How is this to be brought about? After giving the matter some thought, I offer as my major solution the adoption of a rule permitting the use of four downs to gain ten yards. Such a move would probably not only eliminate the dearth of touchdowns, but would permit greater variety in the means of attack. With the knowledge that he has three downs before he is forced to kick, a quarterback would then take chances not otherwise justified, would use more of the plays in his repertoire which open up the game and delight the public. Again, a team, which, through united energy, is able to roll up imposing and superior yardage is in my opinion more entitled to victory than a weaker team which wins through the brilliance of one player, their kicker. It is only because it provides apt illustration that I point to the McGill team of last season. Rolling up more yardage than their opponents in almost every game, McGill finished last in the league, while Queen's the ultimate winner, and Toronto, the finalists, both scored only one touchdown to McGill's total of two in the entire regular season. The scores of playoff games or of other leagues are immaterial to the argument, for any game which *permits* such a dearth of scoring by any group of teams over such an extended length of playing

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The Library Table

Adventure in Ethiopia and Spain

By R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

Two Wars and More to Come. By Herbert L. Matthews. Carrick and Evans, New York. 1938. 318 pp. $2.50.

There are a number of firsts about this book. It is the author's first, it was one of the first to appear in 1938, and it found a place on the first list released by the new publishing firm of Carrick and Evans, New York. What is more important, it is a first-class piece of journalistic writing and, as such, it is commanding a wide range of public interest.

The two wars which Mr. Matthews has covered as correspondent of *The New York Times* are the Abyssinian campaign and the civil war in Spain. The wars to come are those which the author believes to be inevitable as the result of Italy's ambitions in Africa and the Mediterranean.

In Abyssinia, Mr. Matthews accompanied General Mariotti's flying column across the Danakil and witnessed the triumph of that formation at Ende Gorge. Later, he viewed the entry of Marshal Badoglio into Addis Ababa. If you were one of those who was misled by the inaccurate reports that flooded in upon our newspapers at the time—and who in North America was not?—this account, frankly Italian in its sympathies, will dispel many of the illusions which impaired our ability to view the Italian campaign in true perspective. Poison gas, Mr. Matthews declares, and his evidence seems conclusive, was hardly more than a minor factor in the Italian success. Rather, the Ethiopian Empire crumbled before the impact of a modern, mechanized army, brilliantly led, ruthless, and supported by an organization—also by silver bullets—which the primitive Ethiopian forces, still largely tribal, were powerless to cope with. Italy's native troops took a great share in the campaign, but not as overwhelming a part as many of us had imagined.

Even more valuable in dispelling ill-founded illusions is the second half of the book, devoted to the war in Spain. Attached to the Government side, with Madrid as the headquarters from which he sallies at intervals to wherever news is breaking, Mr. Matthews becomes as anti-Italian as he was pro-Italian in Ethiopia. This may affect his deductions, but does not seem to colour his facts. He takes a grim satisfaction in establishing beyond a doubt that the divisions flung back in panic and disorder at Brihuega were purely Italian, and he records with sympathetic pride the success of the Spanish Government in building up a capable and effective army, but he is willing to give the insurgents credit when credit is due. Incidentally, his careful estimate of the relative strength of foreign formations in the loyalist and insurgent forces and of the foreign contributions to one side or the other in men and materials is of the greatest interest. It is the extent of the Italian contribution and the impossibility of withdrawal now that the die has so definitely been cast that leads the author to write so grimly of "more wars to come."

All in all, this well-produced book, though largely a thrilling story of personal adventure, is an historical record in all but the academic sense of the word. To those seeking an explanation of the dramatically sudden collapse of the Ethiopian Empire and of conditions that prevail in Spain, this volume of vivid impressions and fine newspaper reporting is unreservedly recommended.

Martingale—The Story of a Foalish Virgin

By Helen Kirby. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 47 pp. $2.00.

Like the tinkle of high-spirited spontaneous laughter is the story of Martingale, told in so spritely a way by concise and cheery verses, whose humour is more than doubled by the clever illustrations from the authoress' own pen. This delightful satire on the modern American girl rapidly traces the story of Martingale, the horse, from childhood when she was

"Taught to read and write, but chiefly
Trained to win a good man's gold"

through her fictitious life to adolescence when

"Stag lines quiver as she passes"

and on through the vicissitudes of married life until we find her posed like Whistler's "Mother," "a successful Matriarch." While this entertaining book can be read through in a few minutes its vivacity remains to cheer the dull hours which one so frequently encounters without such a touch from a fairy wand to transform them into pleasure.—*G. B. G.*

The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-1918

By Elizabeth H. Armstrong. Columbia University Press, New York. 270 pp. $3.00.

The current wave of nationalism in Quebec and the rumblings of European war make Miss Armstrong's study particularly appropriate. Her work is the product of careful research and is well-documented.

The author outlines the history of the French-Canadians from the days of the British conquest to Confederation, and then proceeds to discuss the development of French-Canadian nationalism to the outbreak of the World War. The crisis of the war years, when Quebec was in a state of passive resistance, is carefully discussed. Amongst other things, the history of this period established the difficulty of formulating a united foreign policy for Canada.

Miss Armstrong points to the difference between the nationalism of the French-Canadians and that of some European countries today. Quebec, she contends, is not chauvinistic. "The French-Canadian 'nationalist' is not on the lookout for new fields to conquer, nor does he wish to impose his way of life and thought on any other

people. . . . The French-Canadian wants, above all, to be left alone to the enjoyment of his own peculiar form of life. He wants to concentrate the whole strength of the French-Canadian people on the preservation of the institutions and customs he holds most dear—the French language, the code of law based on that of France, and the free worship of God through the cult of the Roman Catholic Church. . . . To the French-Canadian the essential thing is his 'Canadienisme.' He is the descendant of Frenchmen and a British subject. He is proud of his lineage and ancient culture while remaining loyal to his newer allegiance. But both are subsidiary to the fact that he considers himself first, last, and always, a 'Canadien.' "

Miss Armstrong refers frequently to the tremendous influence wielded by Mr. Henri Bourassa in the heyday of Quebec nationalism. And yet, today, Mr. Bourassa is despised by the leaders of some French-Canadian nationalist movements. This arises from certain tendencies towards separatism. To those who favour the secession of Quebec from Confederation, Mr. Bourassa is no hero: he favours French-Canadianism in the proper sense—in the sense which permits co-operation with other races and all sections of Canada. He opposes French-Canadian nationalism which really involves a narrow provincialism. Whether or not his views will prevail remains to be seen.

Miss Armstrong's book should be read by all people interested in the problems of national unity in Canada.—*H. C. G.*

I'm Telling You

FURTHER CANDID CHRONICLES. By Hector Charlesworth. The Macmillans in Canada, Toronto. $3.00.

It is not often that an ex-employee has a chance to talk back to his former employer. Hector Charlesworth, one-time Editor of the Toronto *Saturday Night*, drama and music critic, author of a number of volumes of personal reminiscences and erstwhile head of Canada's short-lived Radio Broadcasting Commission, is one of the few who can enjoy such a privilege and, presumably, profit by it financially.

Mr. Charlesworth's journalistic and radio careers are probably even more interesting than his books, for in spite of long years of experience on the editorial desk he has not succeeded particularly well in making his memoirs good reading. His latest contribution to Canadian letters, however, is fortunate in being extremely topical. It comes at a time when Mr. Charlesworth's successors in radio administration are being hounded by their remote-control employers (the taxpayers) and subjected to a nation-wide barrage of bitter remarks. For this reason many readers will find Mr. Charlesworth's volume of interest. It should be especially interesting, for instance, to Mr. Gladstone Murray and other radio officials who have the unique opportunity of being presented with the opinion of their predecessor on their employers and their jobs.

A section of this volume is taken up with a discussion of Mr. Charlesworth's activities with the Radio Commission and the events and conversations which led up to his retirement from official Canadian radio. Mr. Charlesworth seems properly amazed by the entire episode, his amazement extending to the litters of red tape that surround such minor things as the purchase of a potted fern.

Apart from this one section the book contains chapters —among others—on the Ottawa Economic Conference and the Stevens' Reconstruction Party filibuster. In addition, it retells some personal anecdotes and furnishes brief biographical notes on prominent Canadians encountered by the author during his career.

Mr. Charlesworth was once mistaken, while travelling across Canada, for King George V. By his latest work he could never be mistaken for a writer of popular fiction or sensational memoirs. Mr. Charlesworth had retired to the calm security of the Toronto *Saturday Night* before the hurly-burly age of sensationalism had marked the Canadian press. His books therefore reflect that dignified period of Canadian journalism when not even sensations were treated sensationally.—*L. L. Knott.*

Democracy Needs Socialism

By The Research Committee of the League for Social Reconstruction. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Limited, Toronto. 1938. 154 pp. $1.25.

In a world in which change is the only constant, a volume like *Democracy Needs Socialism* is entitled to serious consideration by any Canadian who realizes the impact of world events on his own life and livelihood.

The material presented here by the Research Committee is a concise, reasonable and, in general, convincing exposition of socialist proposals for Canada's future. Democracy, the authors suggest, is in peril everywhere; to save it where it still exists is the task of the moment. In this task, the part of Canadians is to set their own house in order, to bolster and extend Canadian democracy by means of a change from capitalism to socialism. The book comprises a rapid diagnosis of our social ills, a brief prescription for treatment and an outline of the probable benefits to be derived—if the prescription is followed.

It was, perhaps, unavoidable in a hundred-and-fifty-odd pages that so large an "if" should be posed. The Research Committee devotes scant attention to the question of the mechanics of social change. Yet today, with the need for change widely accepted, with many of our people convinced that all would benefit by changes, it would seem that emphasis needs to be placed on the mode and manner of change. The authors of *Democracy Needs Socialism* assume that the tremendous movement from capitalism to socialism will be completed in one step, by voting into office a government of socialist complexion. Yet in Germany, in Austria and, most pertinent and shocking example today, in Spain, the advance of democracy towards alleviation of the ills of capitalism was rudely interrupted by violence, initiated always by the forces of the right. With this history of less than a decade before us, would it not be advisable to examine minutely the Canadian situation and its possibilities, rather than take this aspect of the question so much for granted?

Beyond the question of mode of change itself lies the problem of what is to follow after. Presumably, in the minds of the Research Committee, the present form of parliamentary government, at least in its fundamental categories, will rule the socialist state as it now rules the capitalist. This question is one which has enjoyed

the close attention of Marxian socialists from Marx himself to the present day leaders of Soviet Russia. The relation of the forms of socialist government to the successive phases of the socialist state has been the subject of wide study, observation and experiment. One might fairly ask if the Research Committee has digested this body of material before assuming that present capitalist categories are suited, with slight modifications, to a socialist state? Certainly such an assumption is remote from the thought of the Marx-Engels-Lenin succession.

There is the possibility that the Research Committee has it in mind to push future studies in the direction of these problems. There is no doubt that they are germane to any consideration of social change in our time. After all, it is hardly fair to lead one's followers to the banquet board of socialism, without preparing them for the possibility that there might be machine-guns along the way!—*F. C. D.*

Escape on Skis

By Brian Meredith. Illustrated by photographs. Hurst & Blackett, London. 1938. 255 pp. 12s. 6d.

On account of its title, this book will probably be read by skiers only. This will be a pity, because one certainly doesn't have to be a skier to enjoy it. It's not at all technical, and it makes easy, delightful reading for anyone with a sense of humour and adventure. Moreover, it is illustrated by thirty-two full-page photographs, all of them good, and some of them superb.

In brief, it's a lively, often humorous account of a Montrealer-Ottawan's adventures during skiing holidays in the Rockies and the Swiss Alps. Skiers whose experience has been limited to Eastern Canada will probably go green with envy when they read of the thrilling journeys he has made—especially if, like the present reviewer, they happen to have skied with him in the Laurentians and points south. Non-skiers, on the other hand, will probably be encouraged to remain non-skiers; because, although the author is evidently extremely keen about the sport, the reader who doesn't know him personally is likely to get the impression that he spent about seventy-five per cent. of his skiing time being either uncomfortable or scared—or both.

Only a small part of the book, however, deals with actual skiing. It is mostly about the places and things he saw, and the interesting people he met, in the course of his wanderings—in fact, a travel book, refreshingly unusual in that the chief mode of locomotion is skis. There are various digressions—stories told by his fellow skiers, Laurentian reminiscences, and so on, some of which are most entertaining. And here and there are some really fine bits of writing.

It is interesting, too, to read of the reactions of a skiing Canadian plunged into the social whirl of winter-sports Switzerland; and one can sympathize with his dismay at being required to observe urban formalities in the "Great Outdoors." Time was, he says, when all Canadians were regarded in Europe as Red Indians. Now that peculiar conception has changed, and today it is popularly supposed that we are a race of hockey players. This amusing illusion, in fact, saved him on one occasion from being locked up in the village jail by a large policeman, who turned out to be an *eishockey* fan.

Unlike many travel books, this one does not try to make out that the trip was all beer and skittles. There were occasions when its author was definitely not having fun. In only one respect does he lapse from this attitude of pure candour: all the girls mentioned in the book by Bachelor Meredith (and there are many) are said to have been pretty.

It is understood that the book will be published later in the year in the United States.—*Clifford P. Wilson.*

The Settlement of Canadian-American Disputes

A Critical Study of Methods and Results. By P. E. Corbett. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 134 pp. $2.75.

This is a volume in the series of studies on the relations of Canada and the United States which are being prepared and published under the direction of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is an important contribution to the series because it deals with the settlement of disputes affecting Canada, between the United Kingdom and the United States, and, more recently, between Canada and the United States directly. The value of the book is further enhanced because its author, Professor P. E. Corbett, of McGill University, is able to convey the product of his scholarly research in a literary style which is lucid and in a language which is non-technical.

In the history of Canada and the United States "there have been many occasions when the acts of one have seemed to the other to constitute a flagrant invasion of this other's peculiar domain, an infringement of its national rights, or, at least, a failure in the qualities of good neighbourhood. For more than a hundred years these clashes have not led to war. They have been terminated by negotiation or by arbitral decisions giving compensation where rights were found to have been violated, or setting up permanent arrangements for the joint administration or supervision of domains in which conflict was likely to be recurrent.

"The record of these adjustments is a treasury of precious experience in the solution of international disputes. . . . The range of subject-matter with which it has been found possible to deal by diplomatic, judicial, or semi-judicial methods includes the definition and demarcation of a boundary through some thousands of miles of imperfectly mapped territory, a process which has taken a century and a half to complete, and which involved the determination of sovereignty in disputed areas of large extent; rights of fishery in Atlantic and Pacific coastal waters; pollution, obstruction, navigation and power developments in hundreds of miles of boundary rivers and lakes; aerial navigation and radio broadcasting; and, finally, that inexhaustible source of friction between nations—injuries to the persons and property of citizens."

After condensing the record of Canadian-American conciliation and arbitration proceedings, Professor Corbett considers the contributions made to international law and procedure, and estimates the efficacy of past methods. He concludes that the establishment of "a permanent court of general jurisdiction manned with competent and independent judges" would cure the vices in the present system.—*H. C. G.*

(Continued on Page 44)


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The Library Table—*Continued*

English Public Schools

Harrow. By P. H. M. Bryant. Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, Toronto. 176 pp. $1.50.

Winchester. By J. D'E. Firth. Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, Toronto. 181 pp. $1.50.

These two attractive volumes are the first of a series descriptive of the English Public Schools. Further works on Charterhouse, Eton, Marlborough and Westminster are in preparation. Mr. Bryant and Mr. Firth convey a happy picture of the life of the two schools described and they succeed in imparting to the reader a vivid sense of the tone and atmosphere of Harrow and Winchester.

It was Earl Baldwin who, on his accession to the Premiership, vowed that he would not let Harrow down. That incident clearly shows the lifelong influence and "hold" of the Public School on those who have passed through in their teens.

The religious foundation of the training, the emphasis on character building, the role played by games in the process, emerge clearly in these pages. The corporate spirit, as supported and expressed by the school songs, is a notable factor. Particularly is this true of the book on Harrow. It was a Wykehamist, however, who refused to be impressed—even by the famous "Forty Years On." But it has to be freely confessed that few, if any, college or school songs could bear the cold appraisal of objective criticism. Criticism from within the community would hardly arise—it would be impious: and the scorn of other communities would be dismissed as irrelevant.

The pictures which enrich the books illustrate the beauty of the historic settings, showing the buildings and the playing-fields where so many have passed the happy—or unhappy—years of their adolescence. The Wykehamist motto—"Manners makyth man"— is not unfitting as a symbol of the English public school system. It reminds one that in the last analysis the greatness of the schools rests on the men who have adorned them—Arnold, Thring, Edward Bowen, Sanderson and others of like calibre. With all their admitted weaknesses, the English Public Schools have made a notable contribution to education in the homeland and to the life of the British nations. It was Earl Baldwin, himself, however, who recently expressed some doubts as to the health of a régime which tends to maintain the division of the nation into two nations.

It is to be hoped that, whatever the future may have in store for education in the homeland or the other British communities, the finer spirit of these historic schools and their special contribution may not be lost.

The final paragraph in the volume on Winchester sums the matter well:

"Winchester is best known to the world as an ancient institution, with many associations and traditions which perhaps antiquity alone can create. But it should also be remembered that it was founded to be an altogether fresh departure in English education. To blend with the present the best from the past, and to be ever conscious of the needs of the future, is the high task to which, with all the public schools, Winchester is called."—*J. H.*

Military History of the World War

By Girard Lindsley McEntee. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1937. 583 pp. $7.50.

In this unusual work Colonel McEntee, United States Army (Retired), has attempted by means of 459 maps and diagrams, with accompanying text, to compress within the covers of a single volume a complete and easily understandable history of all military and naval operations of consequence in the Great War. Almost unbelievably when the immensity of the task is considered, he has succeeded brilliantly. East, west, north, and south, on land and at sea, no battle or campaign of importance has been omitted, and it is no surprise to learn from the jacket that, with the approval of the Academic Board, the volume has been named as a text-book for the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Text-books on military history have as a rule little popular appeal, but this book, though it may not attain a place as a "best seller," will deeply interest many readers who will find in it clear answers to questions they have often asked: What were the chief battles of the war? Why were they fought? How were they fought? In what degree were they successful? Why did they fail? How did they affect one another? Prolong this list indefinitely, and still the answers will be found, clearly expressed and supported, usually on the same page, by the explanatory maps.

It is not necessary to accept all Colonel McEntee's conclusions or even to refrain in a few instances from questioning his facts before deciding that this book is one of the most informative volumes on the Great War that has appeared. The account of the greatest encounter-battle the world has ever seen—the Battle of the French and Belgian Frontiers in 1914—is shorn of all the unessentials that have bewildered readers in the past, and the same policy has been rigorously applied throughout the book to descriptions of the battles and engagements on all seas and all fronts. Perhaps a technically-minded zealot might argue that the accounts have been oversimplified, but without something approaching oversimplification Colonel McEntee's task could not have been accomplished, and the resulting fault, if fault it be, is not one of which the general reader will complain. Nor will he sense in the accounts that bias and one-sidedness which have marred the reference value of so many volumes. British, French, German, Austrian, Russian, Turk, Arab, Greek—their military efforts are viewed by Colonel McEntee with detachment; and even in 1918 when the gigantic effort by the United States absorbs a possibly disproportionate measure of his attention, he has departed from this attitude only in a minor degree.

Space is not available here for a description of the book's maps and charts. They are with few exceptions clear; and they convey at a glance more information than could be packed into many pages of text. The adroit combination of maps and text is the feature which gives this book a peculiar fascination. If you wish to add to your shelves an outstanding reference book on the military and naval operations of the Great War and simultaneously a treatise on the subject more readable than most, this volume will fill the need.—*R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.*

History of Brome County

VOLUME 2. By Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A. John Lovell & Son Ltd., Montreal. 1937. 297 pp. $3.00.

The second volume of the *History of Brome County* published under the auspices of the Brome County Historical Society reflects great credit on that society. Its author, the Reverend Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., who is one of the oldest graduates of McGill University, has for many years been the inspiration and driving power of that society and there is no one better qualified or equipped than he to write such a history. He has done a great service to the Province of Quebec in his latest addition to the history of the County of Brome.

The time spent by the author in searching out the old records available is only too apparent to the reader and only one who passionately loved his county and its people could have devoted the time and energy he has done in exhausting every available source of information. This book is a splendid contribution to the literature of the Eastern Townships and anyone interested in the early history of that part of the Province of Quebec will derive from it much interest and a great deal of useful information.

This second volume is principally devoted to the history of the various Townships comprising the County of Brome and of the families of those pioneers who first settled them. The experiences of some of these early pioneers show very clearly the privation and hardship they endured and their indomitable courage in winning for themselves, from what was then a wilderness, a home for their families and their descendants. The book contains twenty-three illustrations including the portraits of all those who have represented the County of Brome in the federal and provincial houses since 1908.—*C. G. M.*

The Good Society

By Walter Lippman. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 389 pp. $3.25.

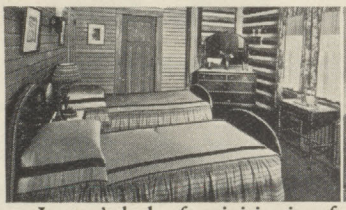
That real democracy is the only solution of the grave social problems confronting the world today is demonstrated in this important book in which real democracy is defined as a re-born liberalism, differing from the modern liberalism of the last hundred and fifty years which has become increasingly collectivist as it has departed from true democracy.

During this gradual approach to collectivism people have been misled into thinking that total collectivist or totalitarian power of the state will enrich the lives of all, because partial collectivist policies have enriched some. But the author shows that only the free or liberal form of government can be capable of functioning for the general good of all; and his proof of this important deduction is brilliant and convincing. In the totalitarian state which is necessarily dictatorial, both originality and initiative in the individual are ruthlessly suppressed; so this form of government does not develop men with sufficient ability and experience to be capable of administering all things in the state for the general good of all. At the present time we find dictatorships of both the Left and the Right apparently successful. This



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is because they are still enjoying the services of men who were developed under liberal regimes. The administration of countries on a war-time basis as a preparation for war is comparatively simple as most other considerations can be set aside; but countries can be so administered only when a state of mind which regards war as inevitable and impending is fomented and maintained. Hence the assumption and teaching of all authoritarian governments that war is inevitable. This form of government must then lead to war, and, to certain failure for war brings ruin to the people.

The more civilized nations will eventually turn to true liberalism as the only form in which mankind can be governed successfully; but weaknesses which have been identified with modern or collectivist liberalism, such as the development of corporative business through modern corporation laws and the maintenance of the *status quo* in government, are to be avoided. The latter, being conservative and negative, can satisfy none but the contented, and most men are not contented. The author's programme for a re-born liberalism proposes clarification of some of its basic concepts about property, contract, the corporation, the state and individual rights, which would in effect be a compromise between a decadent liberalism and the newer ideologies which have arisen from its decadence. This programme for a reformed progressivism must wait until the collectivist movement has spent its early enthusiasm and strength.

This is a book brilliant in thought. It is heartening to the many who instinctively fear the dictatorial authoritarian form of government, and cheering to those who believe in democracy as the only safeguard to human liberty.—*M. I. K.*

The Hour Glass

By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated from the French by Bernard Miall. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. $1.75.

The Hour Glass offers a review of the great themes—all expressive of the same fundamental questing agnosticism—which Maeterlinck has presented under a variety of forms since the days of gloomy French Symbolism very nearly half a century ago. The uncertain drift of human destiny, the miracle of instinct, the mystery of God, the enigma of life beyond the grave, all appear again here as ever baffling, yet ever present and interest-compelling problems.

However, while in his earlier writings Maeterlinck was wont to enwrap his grave and profound theories in the delicate web of his imaginative and poetic fancy, in his more recent books, and particularly in *The Hour Glass*, he frankly adopts the outlook and the tone of the philosopher. Yet there is nothing systematic or dogmatic in his *exposé*. He offers us a series of detached paragraphs, of isolated remarks, of unconnected suggestions, which convey the impression of a desultory and familiar talk touching at random on problems and ideas, and leading most of the time to no definite conclusions.

Indeed Maeterlinck does not pretend to have discovered any new fragment of Truth—nor does he pride himself on being either consistent or logical: "If I were to claim that I know anything, I should have no right to contradict myself; but I confess at the very beginning that I know nothing." Unassuming and wistfully modest as it is, the book nevertheless possesses a real charm and even at times exerts on the reader a strange, almost magnetic power of fascination.

This is due perhaps to the subtle, subdued strain of emotion—almost of anxiety—which is perceptible throughout the whole work. Maeterlinck, in the reflective mood of a man who enters upon old age, blending reminiscences and forebodings, broods over the haunting idea of death. His conceptions in that respect do not seem to have changed very much since the writing of *The Blue Bird*. In his idea the dead go on living in ourselves, not only in our atavic memories and personal recollections, but in an actual, metaphysical sort of way. "They share in most of our actions, most of our thoughts. Here is enough to occupy and distract them as if they were still existing in what we call real life." So Maeterlinck tries to persuade himself that "death can hold in reserve for us nothing more distressing than life. It is merely a life without misfortunes, without sorrow, without suffering." Yet he cannot help admitting, in his utter sincerity, that our intellectual consciousness seems indissolubly linked to our body. But, as he himself says: "That consciousness *is* our Ego." Then how could that consciousness continue without the body? "That is the fundamental question which as yet no one has answered."

Thus Maeterlinck opens the door leading to hesitation, doubt, pessimism—such thoughts bring fear sometimes, but never despair, though they are always disturbing to him. Should we trust in God? "Let us not forget that it is we who create our God; that He is as much as we ourselves." The future of mankind he questions sceptically: "Is it in our own interest to favour, to hasten as far as possible the ascent of humanity? Do we not see that as soon as a creature reaches the crest of its curve, it withers, falls and disappears?"

And so the vivid realization of the universal decay and inevitable destruction that follow in the wake of Time, with his symbolic Hour Glass, confers on the whole book an almost epic power, at once beautiful and dismal.—*G. L.*

Meet Mr. Hyphen—And Put Him In His Place

By Edward N. Teall. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York. 1937. 174 pp. $1.50.

In this age of specialization almost everybody knows more about something than anybody else. Mr. Edward N. Teall knows more about hyphens. He can tell you, for instance, when a *book review* should be a *book-review* and why.

Dr. Frank H. Vizitelly, dictionary editor and contributor to national magazines on the subject of words, bows humbly to Mr. Teall when it comes to hyphens. "Edward N. Teall," says Dr. Vizitelly, "is the court of last resort in matters of compounding."

Meet Mr. Hyphen is a small book, pocket size, but it contains an unexpected amount of humour, commonsense (or should it be *commonsense*) and literary adventure. And it provides satisfactory answers to questions which commonly bother the stenographer, business secretary, student, teacher, preacher, proof-reader and editor. It will come as a surprise to many who write to discover, too, that Mr. Hyphen is much more than an undignified dash. He can be a really charming individual indeed (or perhaps it should be *in-deed*).—*L. L. K.*

English Monks and the Suppression of the Monasteries

By Geoffrey Baskerville. Jonathan Cape, Ltd., London. 1937. 312 pp. $4.50.

For the last fifty years a bitter controversy has raged, not only in the historical world but in many publications designed for purely popular consumption, as to whether the dissolution of the monasteries in England in the 16th century was an act of gross injustice or not, as to whether it did any real and lasting harm to the religious, social or economic life of the country. Indeed, one might go still farther back and say that as soon as Prof. Brewer began in his great series, *The Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, to calendar the available information in regard to the dissolution, Roman Catholics ranged themselves on one side and Protestants on the other, and there was none who remained impartial; even so sound a scholar as the late Cardinal Gasquet found his very natural religious predilections too often outweighing his balanced historical judgment. Of recent years the sides have been confused by the rise of the High Church party in the Church of England, which, with its considerable tenderness towards the monastic ideal, transferred itself to the side of the Roman Catholic writers, without, however, contributing any light, for the scholarship of its controversialists has not been worthy of much respect.

Just four hundred years have now elapsed since the act of 1536 dissolved the smaller monasteries, and the time is more than ripe for an impartial study of the whole question by some author who would throw overboard the sentimental self-righteousness of the one side and the evangelical thunderings of the other and try to confine himself to the facts of the case, to a description of what the conditions in the monasteries in 1536 actually were and what contemporaries who were still faithful and ardent supporters of the Catholic Church really thought about them. This, Mr. Baskerville has tried to do and he has achieved very considerable success. Undoubtedly, he has not said the last word on the subject, but he has provided a readable book, devoid of wearisome technicalities and putting forward a clear and reasonably impartial judgment on the whole matter, based not on what he wants to believe, but upon reputable and contemporary sources which can easily be verified by any historical student who desires to probe further into the authorities for his statements.

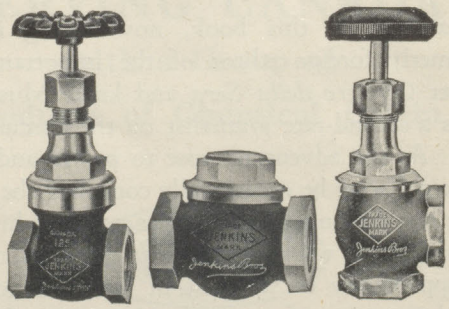
He shows quite clearly that in dissolving the monasteries Henry VIII was not doing anything dramatically novel, but merely carrying to its logical conclusion what had been done quite frequently in England and elsewhere during the previous generation; and that in so doing, he was following in the footsteps and carrying out the considered judgment of a good many of the great ecclesiastical officials of the Catholic Church itself. Probably the most interesting contribution that he makes to our knowledge of this subject is his careful examination of two matters of importance: he shows how very little real belief in the monastic life there seems to have been, not only among the lay population of England, but even among a good many of the monks themselves; and secondly, he examines, with greater care than has ever been done before, the fate of the monks who were thrust out into what the more sloppy writers on this

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subject are fond of calling a cold and unsympathetic world of economic strife, and he proves that not only were they provided for with very considerable generosity by livings or pensions, but that the great majority settled down to an existence of reasonable comfort and contentment, stimulated no doubt by the fact that a substantial number of them married, as soon as the clergy were permitted that measure of self-indulgence. Mr. Baskerville makes it quite clear that some of the monasteries were still doing good work, though this could not be said of the majority, and that the fate of the nuns was probably somewhat harder and less deserved than that of the monks. He obviously tries with real success to hold the balance even between the two conflicting points of view, though his own sympathies are undoubtedly with the government's action, and at times he appears to generalize too widely from a comparatively few cases. Probably the most serious criticism that might be made is that he does seem to have rated the difference in the value of money as between 1536 and 1936 rather too high—a twenty times increase rather than a thirty times increase is more likely to have been the case; but he would probably reply that the question is a very debatable one and that he took the best advice on it that he could find.

Of printer's errors there are commendably few: "efficent" on page 121; "religions" instead of "religious" on page 188; two notes 1 on page 261. These are very small matters and this work can unhesitatingly be recommended to anyone who desires to obtain an interesting and reasonably impartial account of the dissolution of the monasteries and its results in England. —*E. R. Adair.*

Goliath: The March of Fascism

By G. A. Borghese. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1937. 483 pp. $3.35.

The author of this book, now living in exile, was formerly foreign editor of the important Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera* and knew Mussolini in Milan as a second-rate journalist on the obscure *Popolo d'Italia*. As the adventurer rose to power and became the modern Caesar he occasionally consulted the brilliant Borghese but does not seem to have accepted his advice. In 1931 the latter, while on a visit to America, made use of the opportunity to stay out of Italy for good, and has since become a professor at the University of Chicago.

The book reviews the political development of Italy and explains why it has fallen a prey to fascism, showing that in Italy men have been ruled by their passions rather than by their interests. Their inheritance of the memory of the universal Roman Empire has been fatal to the development of Italy in modern times as a liberal power, and their Machiavellian conception of politics as divorced from morals has led to distorted ideas of themselves and others.

The Italian Risorgimento matured under the influence of five poets and three heroes. The chapter under this name reviews the history and influence of each, of whom the five poets were Alfieri, Parini, Foscolo, Manzoni, Leopardi and the three heroes were Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour. They prepared Italy for national unity and independence which were finally achieved with amazing facility late in the nineteenth century. But these having been achieved, the natural direction of development was turned by the pre-war nationalist movement which prepared the way for Mussolini.

The main chapters of the book tell the story of the Duce's rise to leadership, of the march on Rome (when Mussolini "crossed the Rubicon in the Milan-Rome *wagon-lit*"), of the establishment of the dictatorship and, finally, of the expansion of Italian fascism into world politics with its successive challenges to the *status quo* by way of Corfu, Ethiopia and Spain. These chapters are embellished by a series of brilliant and high spirited criticisms of the Duce and his pretensions to artistic and philosophic achievement, of the Italian monarchy and the Vatican, and of the foreign intellectuals who now find virtue in the fascist system.

Interesting and illuminating causes for the conquest of Germany by fascism are described and one is reminded that "the real core of nazism is the mediaeval universal Roman Empire of the German nation."

Such a brilliant scholar and writer is indeed an acquisition to America. That he may no longer live in his native Italy is a reflection of the ruthless suppression of liberty of thought and speech practised by the dictatorship and accepted or endured by the Italian people.—*N. V. G.*

Book Received

The Responsibility for Offences and Quasi-Offences Under the Law of Quebec. McGILL LEGAL STUDIES No. 1. By George V. V. Nicholls, B.A., B.C.L. Published for the Faculty of Law of McGill University under the Wurtele Bequest. The Carswell Company, Limited, Toronto. 1938. 164 pp. $2.00.

Reviews in Next Issue

Due to lack of space reviews of the following books have been held over until the next issue:

Why Edward Went. CROWN, CLIQUE, AND CHURCH. By Warre Bradley Wells. Illustrated with photographs. Robert M. McBride & Company, New York. Second Printing, December, 1937. 234 pp. $2.50.

The Flivver King. A STORY OF FORD-AMERICA. By Upton Sinclair. Published by Upton Sinclair, Station A, Pasadena, California. 1937. 119 pp. Paper, 25c.; 10 for $1.75.

Correction

The price of *The Book of Furniture and Decoration: Period and Modern* (By Joseph Aronson: Crown Publishers, New York), which was reviewed in the Winter Number of THE McGILL NEWS, is **$2.75**, not $9.50 as incorrectly stated at the head of the review.

Memorial Service for Dr. W. G. R. Jotcham

A memorial service for William George Raymond Jotcham, B.A. '31, M.D. '35, who died in Nigeria, West Africa, on January 10, was held in the First Baptist Church, Montreal, on January 15. Dr. Jotcham was the youngest student in the history of McGill to complete the Arts and Medical courses, being only twenty-two years of age when he graduated in Medicine.

Tribute Paid to Dr. Louis Gross

Tribute was paid to the memory of Louis Gross, M.D. '16, international authority on congenital heart diseases, who was killed in an aeroplane accident in Utah, on October 17, 1937, at a memorial meeting of the Montreal Clinical Society held on December 15.



Brief but sincere tribute was paid to the memory of the late Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University and Commander of the Canadian Corps, at a ceremony held at the Cross of Sacrifice over his grave in Mount Royal Cemetery on Sunday afternoon, December 5, 1937, the fourth anniversary of his funeral. The McGill Contingent of the C.O.T.C. provided the guard of honour, a piper played a Lament, while buglers of the Canadian Grenadier Guards sounded the Last Post and Reveille. The picture shows the scene at the Cross, with Col. Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Almond, C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D., who conducted the service, at the extreme right, and Rev. P. V. L'Estrange, who assisted him. The wreath at the foot of the memorial was deposited on behalf of Lady Currie and members of the family. Another wreath was subsequently placed by Lieut.-Col. W. C. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C., President of the Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., under whose auspices the service was held. In addition to Lady Currie, and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Galt Durnford, son-in-law and daughter, respectively, those who attended the service included many men who had served under Sir Arthur in various capacities—in the ranks and in positions of high command.

Society's Offices Moved

At the end of December the executive offices of the Graduates' Society were moved from the third floor of the East Wing of the Arts Building to the ground floor of a University building bearing the number 3466 University Street. The move was necessary because the University authorities required additional space in the East Wing for administrative purposes.

The Society's new quarters, which were formerly occupied by the Social Science Research staff, are more conveniently located, lend themselves to a better arrangement, and are slightly larger than the old offices.

Mail should be addressed as follows: Graduates' Society of McGill University, **3466 University Street,** Montreal, Que. The telephone number —MArquette 2664—is unchanged.

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Graduates' Society Branch Activities

Where There's Smoker, There's Fire!

By DAVID M. LEGATE

THERE are two ways of doing things: the right way, and the better way. The Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University have wisely chosen the latter, with the general result that the Branch is threatening to become noted for bonhomie, camaraderie and general anschluss. These observations are a direct outgrowth of the recent policy of the Branch's executive to hurl at the members something more than speeches and appeals for donations. Of course, these latter may eventually come, but the members will be, perforce, in a much happier and more philanthropic, not to say expansive, frame of mind.

The Smoker which took place at the McGill Union on Tuesday evening, February 8, for instance. Modelled closely upon the original successful Smoker of last year, this one taxed the dear Old Union ballroom's walls to their proverbial capacity—and that capacity is proverbial for good reason, if you recall. The fact that there were free cigarettes and beer, of course, had nothing whatsoever to do with the record attendance.

This is supposed to be a report of said Smoker, and not a philosophical treatise on the effects of hops on the human physical structure. Therefore, to the business of the moment. In the first place—and perhaps the most important place—the graduates were afforded the opportunity to meet McGill's new Principal, Lewis Douglas, a man of many parts. Prior to this gathering, it was common knowledge that Dr. Douglas loomed large in the industrial, political and social spheres of our neighbour to the South. It remained for this Smoker, however, to reveal him as a jovial fellow, with a distinct flair for yarn-spinning and fun-making. His social qualifications were amply emphasized when he, on going to the platform to receive a prize on a lucky draw, lived up fully to the measure of a good man, and caressed the pulchritudinous donor not once, but *twice!*

McGill's genial Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, a Governor or two, and the President of the Graduates' Society, John Hackett, K.C., were very much present, too. Yet, the significance of the whole evening lay in the fact that, with all these celebrated officials, not a financial plea was sounded, not a funeral note.

A certain John Pratt, sometime contractor, presided over those festivities not already supervised by an abundance of waiters and an equal number of vats. Mr. Pratt, who, between Red and White Revues some years ago, did a little studying, introduced, commented on and participated in a number of variety turns, which ranged from a demonstration of fire-eating to a display of feminine charms in a strictly terpsichorean manner.

Lest graduates in the far-flung corners of our Empire are moved to suspect that such Smokers constitute a too frivolous dissipation of a university man's mental and physical equipment, one is quick to note that the Smoker broke up well before the witching hour and everybody—well, nearly everybody—departed for their respective hearths.

Since I was especially singled out to concoct this record, it behooves me to conclude in a serious strain. Which I shall promptly set out to do. Let's try more of these Smokers. And you Branches, from New York to British Columbia, take it from one who knows—where there's smoker, there's fire!

* * * *

The committee in charge of the Smoker consisted of C. Kirk McLeod, Chairman, H. A. Crombie, R. B. Perrault, J. C. Emo, John Pratt, Fred Gross, T. E. O'Donnell, Major D. Stuart Forbes, G. H. Fletcher, and G. B. Glassco, Secretary.

Quebec Branch

Principal L. W. Douglas was guest of honour at a luncheon tendered to him by a group of officers and ex-officers of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society on January 25, including Judge Alfred Savard, President; Dr. Robert C. Hastings, former Vice-President; and E. Gray-Donald, Secretary.

On November 17, the Branch held its annual oyster supper in the mess of the Royal Rifles of Canada. Entertainment and other arrangements for the supper were in charge of a committee headed by F. A. Price.

McGill Alumnae Society

Mrs. L. W. Douglas, wife of the Principal of the University, and the honorary members of the McGill Alumnae Society, were guests at a reception and tea given by the Society on January 11. Lady Drummond, Honorary President, and Mrs. A. F. Byers, President, received.

New York Graduates' Society

Hon. Austin H. McCormick, Commissioner of Correction, New York City, a native of Georgetown, Ont., praised Canadian and British methods of combating crime during an address delivered at the annual dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University held in the Hotel Roosevelt on January 20. Guests of honour at the dinner were: Hon. John Godfrey Saxe, B.A. '97; Douglas S. Cole, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York; Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, traveller and lecturer; Lieut. Gitz Rice, Frank J. (Shag) Shaughnessy, former McGill football and hockey coach who is now President of the International Baseball League; Dr. Harold Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, New York City; and Dr. Russell G. MacRobert, President, Graduates' Society, University of Toronto.

Dr. Allister M. McLellan, President of the Society, was toastmaster, and the dinner committee was composed of William G. Terwilliger, M.D. '29, chairman; James Simpson, Com. '23, Treasurer of the Society;

Roy Grimmer, M.D. '05, and John B. Woodman, D.D.S. '23, Secretary of the Society. Entertainment was provided by a four-piece orchestra and a magician, while the Secretary led the songs and yells. Over 100 alumni from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut attended the dinner.

Dr. Woodman, Secretary of the Society, also reports that:

The Society entertained the members of the McGill senior hockey team at luncheon in the Empire State Building during their visit to New York in January;

Plans are being made to secure club rooms for graduates of Canadian universities in New York, probably in the Canadian Club, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

Three hundred graduates and their friends attended the annual reception and dance of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society held in the Royal Ottawa Golf Club on February 4. Supper was served at midnight and McGill songs were sung. The new banner of the Society was used as part of the decorations for the first time. Guests were received by H. Aldous Aylen, President of the Society, and Mrs. Aylen, and by Dr. Lloyd MacHaffie, chairman of the dance committee, and Mrs. MacHaffie.

Halifax Branch

"Old McGill and New McGill" was the subject of an address delivered by George C. McDonald, Governor of the University, at a reunion dinner of the Halifax Branch of the Graduates' Society in the Julien Room of the Halifax Hotel on December 9. Dr. John G. McDougall, President of the Branch, presided and others at the head table were Mrs. McDougall, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Harry MacKeen, and Mr. McDonald. The decorations in the McGill colours of red and white and Christmas red were the work of Mrs. McDougall.

On November 3, Dr. McDougall presented music awards to forty-five Halifax and Dartmouth pupils of the McGill Conservatorium at the annual "McGill Evening" held in Halifax.

McGill Society of Great Britain

The first annual meeting of the McGill Society of Great Britain was held in the India Room of the Royal Empire Society's Building, London, on November 30. The meeting took the form of a sherry party and a large number of members were present. A cablegram of congratulations was sent to Principal L. W. Douglas. Dr. A. S. Eve was re-elected President and Sir Harry Brittain was re-elected Honorary President.

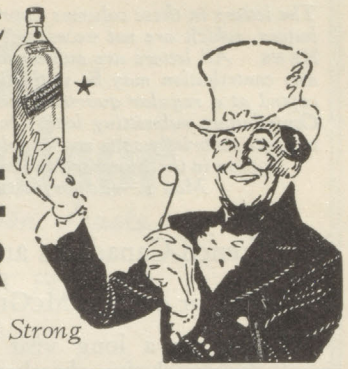
McGill Women Graduates' Society (Vancouver)

Dr. Ethelyn Trapp was the speaker at the Christmas meeting of the McGill Women Graduates' Society, Vancouver. Miss Grace Bollert was hostess; Mrs. John Wickson, President, poured tea; and Miss Ruby Hicks sang several solos.

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Correspondence

The letters in these columns express the opinions of our contributors, which are not necessarily endorsed by THE McGILL NEWS. *All letters are subject to the Editor's acceptance and any contribution may be withheld from publication until accepted at a regular quarterly meeting of the Editorial Board. Contributors submitting letters for consideration are requested to write as briefly as is reasonably possible. Letters for publication in the Summer Number must be received before May 1.—Editor,* THE McGILL NEWS.

French-Canadians and the Union Jack

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—Paying a long visit to Montreal after many years' absence, I thought that I would find out if any of my classmates at McGill in the olden days were still alive. Thinking that I might get the information, which I wanted, at the office of the Graduates' Society, I called there and had a very pleasant interview with the Secretary. Mr. Glassco was very kind and cordial, and so, as in duty bound, I render humble and hearty thanks to him. I found that only two of my classmates in Arts '74 are in the land of the living, and the same number of my classmates in Law '78. My other fellow students were evidently among those whom the gods loved for they died young. The four survivors are doubtless like myself hoary-headed old sinners.

In the course of my interview with Mr. Glassco I referred to the great changes in Montreal since my student days, many of the changes being by no means for the better. One change strikes me forcibly. In those days the relations between the English and the French-Canadians were more cordial than today. Now there is a gulf between them, and the gulf is widening. Since I have been here I have talked with all sorts and conditions of people. Fortunately, I speak French, having learned that language in Paris, so that I have talked on the subject to many men and women of both nationalities.

Talking one day to a well educated French-Canadian business man, I said, "I cannot understand why the French-Canadians dislike the Union Jack, which so long as Canada remains a party of the British Empire is the national flag, just as 'God Save the King' is the National Anthem." I went on to say that I was surprised for under the Union Jack the French-Canadians have enjoyed and enjoy civil and religious liberty to an extent unparalleled in history and then too are they ignorant of the fact that in the Union Jack the French-Canadians are represented equally with the English, Scotch and Irish. My friend said, "What do you mean?" I answered: "When, in 1801, the heralds designed the Union Jack to combine the banners of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, in order to show the upright red cross of St. George on a white field they showed the arms of the cross with a white border, thus displaying an upright white cross on a blue field, and that is the banner of St. Jean Baptiste, the patron saint of the French-Canadians. And this banner is displayed as prominently as the upright red cross of St. George, the diagonal white cross of St. Andrew, and the diagonal red cross of St. Patrick."

A. DUNBAR TAYLOR,

Montreal, Que. B.A. '74, B.C.L. '78

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Taylor, who wrote this letter while visiting Montreal, is a resident of Vancouver, B.C.

How Did the "Rouge" Originate?

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers tell me how the term "rouge" came to be used for a score in Canadian football? The occurrence of this French word in the language of our game has been a puzzle to me, and possibly to a good many others; there does not seem to be any available history of the early days of football in Canada. Certainly, American football and "rugger" know nothing of such a method of scoring.

A clue is suggested in the existence of a "rouge" in the Field Game played at Eton, which, though less famous than the Wall Game, still has its enthusiasts. How the point is scored I do not know. The presence among the founders of football here of an Old Etonian may have been responsible for the introduction of the word.

In hopes of enlightenment,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

ALGY S. NOAD,

Montreal, Que. B.A. '19, M.A. '21.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Can any of our readers enlighten Prof. Noad?

What's the Matter With Old McGill?

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

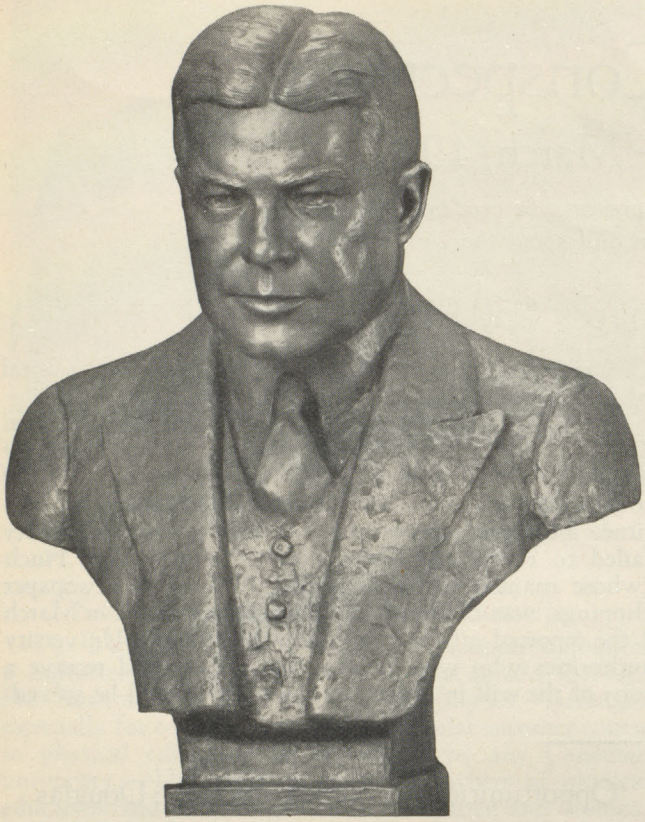
Sir,—Why do McGill graduates so often criticize their Alma Mater? Apparently many of them consider it a duty to uncover some fault in government or leadership, or to point out weaknesses in the teaching at their old college. Instead they could be much more helpful in advancing McGill by occasionally putting their shoulders to the wheel. But what else can you expect from McGill graduates than the development of their critical faculties and vociferous expressions of them? For the first thing every freshman hears and learns on coming to McGill is that age-long question, embodied in the McGill yell: "M-C-G-I-L-L, What's the matter with Old McGill?" And even the answer he hears seems quite like a rubber-stamped, hoary-with-age explanation, couched as it is in the slang terms of the gay 'nineties: "She's all right, Oh yes! you bet."

May I suggest that someone approach our Athletic Board with a petition that they consult the Department of Psychology to determine whether this inculcation of negation from birth of every McGillian's academic life does not have repressive effects on the development of McGill spirit? If so, it might be considered possible, and even advisable, to alter the yell to a more positive declaration on some such note as this:

"M-C-G-I-L-L,
We will fight for Old McGill
We'll cheer and help her on her way
McGill, McGill, McGill
Rah, rah, rah
Rah, rah, rah
Rah, rah, rah
McGill!"

Sincerely,

ENTHUSIASTIC GRAD.



This portrait bust of Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chancellor of McGill, and Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was presented to him recently by his brother officers of the railway at a complimentary dinner which marked the closing of the Company's fiftieth anniversary year. The sculptor is Orson Wheeler, of Montreal.

Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship

The Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship fund is steadily increasing. It now consists of two Dominion of Canada bonds—one of $1,000 yielding 3¼ per cent., and one of $500 yielding 4½ per cent., and a cash balance of $439.72. If a scholarship is to be available, however, an additional sum of $1,000 must be raised.

Graduates and friends of the University are invited to aid the Alumnae Society in raising this sum. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Mabel Corner, at the Royal Victoria College.

The Scholarship Committee presents the following report of its funds, as at February 15, 1938:

Bursary Fund	$336.84
Loan Fund	326.24
Endowment Fund (Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship)	439.72

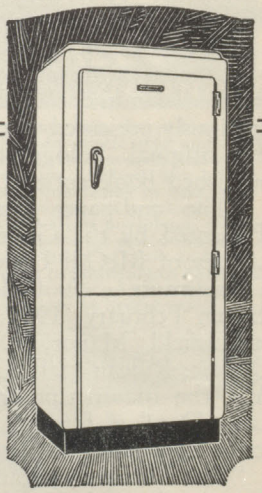
Leacock Refuses Post at U. of B.C.

Dr. Stephen B. Leacock, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy, and former Head of the Department of Economics and Political Science at McGill, refused an appointment to the staff of the Department of Economics, University of British Columbia, offered to him in December. Dr. Leacock termed the invitation an "attractive and generous offer," and refused the post on the grounds that he "had too much literary work on hand."

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A McGill Conspectus

December, 1937 - March, 1938

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

Anonymous Benefactor Donates $50,000 to McGill

Announcement was made on behalf of the Board of Governors of McGill University, on December 17, that an anonymous and entirely unexpected donation of $50,000 had been received. The gift, one of the largest anonymous donations ever made to the University, came in the form of a cheque. Entirely unrestricted the money may be allocated for whatever purpose is desired. Up to March 1 the University authorities had made no announcement as to what use they intended to make of the gift.

A similar anonymous donation for $40,000 was made over ten years ago for the establishment of the old Faculty Club, and over the course of seventeen years the University's Neurological Institute has received a total of $25,000 in donations.

On November 29 a special cable to *The Montreal Daily Star* stated that Mrs. Florence Mary Finch, of Manton, Rutlandshire, England, had bequeathed $20,000 to McGill University, less amounts given during her lifetime. However, the records and files of the University failed to reveal any knowledge of either Mrs. Finch (whose maiden name, according to English newspaper clippings, was Harbord) or of previous gifts. On March 1 the reported gift was still a mystery to the University authorities who were hoping that they would receive a copy of the will in order that the puzzle could be solved.

Tweedsmuir Presents MS. to McGill

McGill University's collection of manuscripts, housed in the Redpath Library, has been augmented by one of Lord Tweedsmuir's—that of his recently published book, *Augustus*. Announcing the receipt of the manuscript, the University authorities issued the following statement:

"His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, some of whose manuscripts are already in the Bodleian and the National Library of Scotland, has graciously presented to the Library of McGill University the original holograph manuscript of his recently published book entitled *Augustus*.

"The end-paper bears the following inscription: 'Presented by the Governor-General of Canada to the Library of McGill University. Ottawa, Dec. 3, 1937. Tweedsmuir.' A fly-leaf bears the following note: 'Begun February, 1934; finished May, 1937. Written at Elsfield Manor, Oxford, England; The Citadel, Quebec; Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Canada. John Buchan.' And the manuscript ends with the words 'The End. Laus Deo!' a familiar exclamation of the mediaeval scribe concluding a long labor.

"The volume contains 284 foolscap pages, written on one side in the fine handwriting of the author and is bound in white leather, with the panels of the back decorated in gold and two panels of red leather bearing the lettering '*Augustus* MS. John Buchan, 1937.' "

Prof. du Roure Heads French School

Prof. Rene du Roure, Head of the Department of French, has been appointed Director of the McGill French Summer School for the 1938 session. The six-week course in graduate and undergraduate study will open on June 30, and the School will be held in Douglas Hall instead of in the Royal Victoria College as in previous years. In addition to McGill professors, the staff will include several instructors from colleges and universities in the United States.

'Opportunities For Young Greater': Douglas

In his first message to the students of McGill University, published in the *McGill Daily* on January 17, Principal L. W. Douglas said, in part:

"In this world which seems to be so rapidly changing about us, rumour has it that the opportunities open to young people are fewer, and in a sense less attractive than those which were offered to their elders. This rumour has, I think, been overdone; it has been overcirculated; it is, I think, not at all true. There are perhaps fewer avenues today for the indolent and the sluggard. But the opportunities are far greater than they have ever been before for the young man and woman who looks at life gaily, without fear, who has acquired the habit of meeting each responsibility and task as it arises with the best that he or she has to give, who has thus cultivated the art of growing in moral and mental stature with each succeeding day and week and month and year. Not only are the opportunities for such young people greater, but the need for their services, too, is greater.

"And so, perhaps, if this University can inspire you to have that courage which comes of a knowledge of your own competence, if it can help you to be modest and gay and useful, it will have given you the tools with which you will be able to mould for yourselves a rich and serviceable life."

University Registration Higher

Complete registration figures of McGill University for the 1937-38 session show a gain of 126 in enrolment in degree and diploma courses. The figures: Degree students—1937-38, 2,689; 1936-37, 2,575. Diploma students—1937-38, 266; 1936-37, 254.

Library Displays Feather Pictures

Feather pictures, dating from the year 1618, were on view in the Redpath Library during February.



RESIDENCE OF PRINCIPAL DOUGLAS
This house, at 1200 Pine Avenue, was once the home of Russell Cowans, Montreal stock broker.

Summer Course in Physical Education

The McGill School of Physical Education announces a Summer Course to be held at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, from July 4 to July 29. Arranged especially for teachers, it is the first regular summer course in physical education to be offered by any Canadian university. The course is open to teachers of physical education and to undergraduates, both men and women, but enrolment will be limited to forty. The registration and tuition fees total $52, and board and room (double) may be secured at the College for $30. Applications should be made before April 1 next. Information as to courses and instructors may be obtained by addressing the McGill School of Physical Education, Royal Victoria College, 555 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal.

Chancellor Pledges Aid to C.O.T.C.

McGill University will give its Officers' Training Corps all the financial support which the University's finances will permit, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, declared at the first annual dinner of the McGill C.O.T.C. held in the McGill Union on December 10 under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., Officer Commanding. The dinner marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Corps. More than 150 active and former members of the unit recalled the days of the formation of the Corps in 1912, and the time when "Pte." Stephen Leacock and almost as famous members of the McGill Faculty did their wartime training on the campus.

McGill Aids Research on Deafness

With the collaboration of the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Biochemistry at McGill, one of the most modern types of sound-proof rooms has been constructed at the Montreal General Hospital to provide more accurate facilities for the precise measurement of the hearing of deaf persons. This development is the result of four years of experiments conducted by Dr. R. Percy Wright, of the hospital's staff, and Dr. J. B. Collip and Dr. Hector Mortimer, Head and Research Associate, respectively, of McGill's Department of Biochemistry. E. G. Burr, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, helped to design the sound-proof room.

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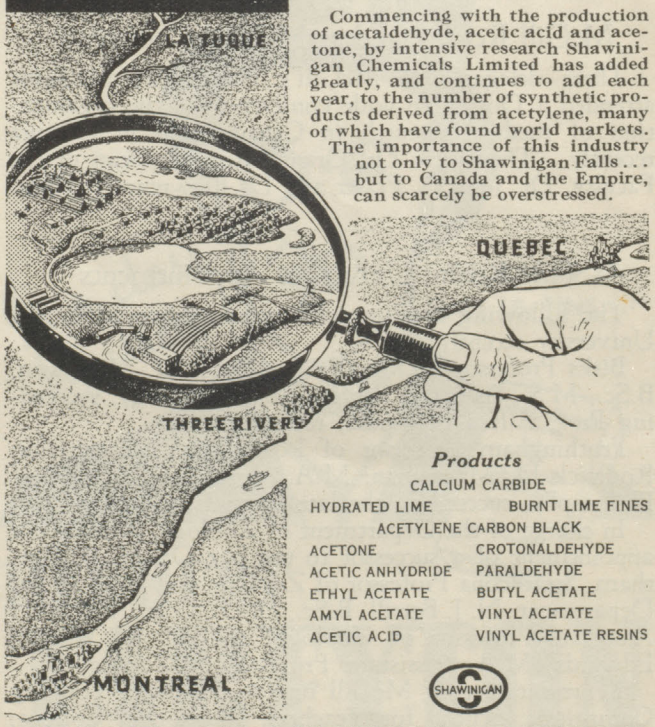
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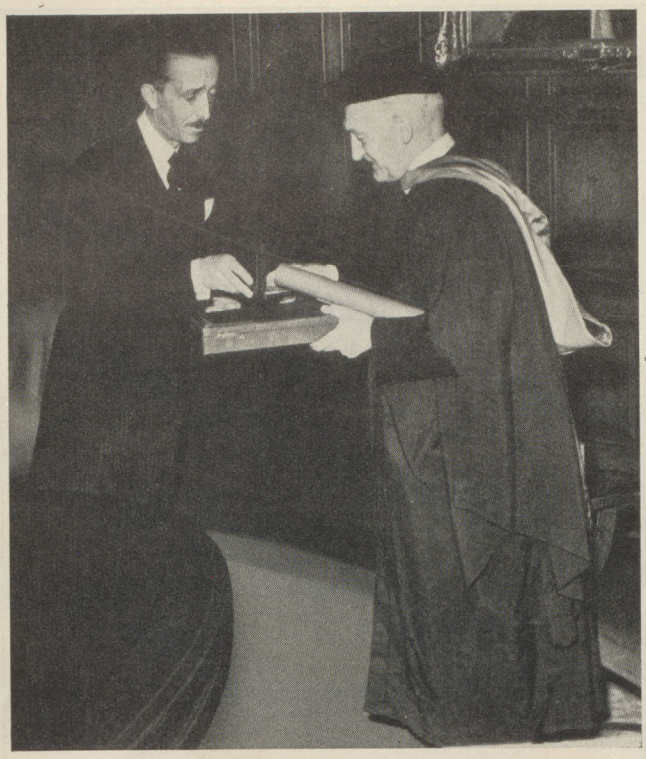
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Dr. Edward W. Archibald, graduate in Arts and Medicine, and Emeritus Professor of Surgery of McGill University, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Paris at a unique ceremony in the Arts Building on January 11. The above picture shows Comte Robert de Dampierre, French Minister to Canada, at left, awarding the honorary doctorate to Dr. Archibald in recognition of his pioneer work in surgery, especially for alleviation of tuberculosis in the lung. Principal L. W. Douglas presided at the ceremony and those in attendance included Rene Turck, French Consul General in Montreal.

McGill Represented at Medical Conference

Three delegates of McGill's Faculty of Medicine attended a Dominion-wide conference on the organization of medical research in Canada held in Ottawa recently. They were Dr. Grant Fleming, Dean of the Faculty, Dr. John R. Fraser and Dr. Lawrence J. Rhea.

Some Recent University Appointments

The following appointments were announced by the University recently:

Birks Professor of Metallurgy: James U. MacEwan, B.Sc., M.S., Associate Professor of Metallurgy, succeeding Prof. Alfred Stansfield, retired.

Frothingham Professor of Logics and Metaphysics: Roderick D. Maclennan, M.A., Associate Professor of Philosophy, succeeding the late Dean Ira MacKay.

In charge of the Department of Zoology, pending the appointment of a successor to the late Dr. H. B. Fantham, Strathcona Professor of Zoology and Head of the Department: N. J. Berrill, B.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Associate Professor of Zoology, and V. C. Wynne-Edwards, M.A., Assistant Professor of Zoology.

Representative of McGill on the Teachers' Training Committee, School for Teachers, Macdonald College: Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, M.A., Ph.D., Molson Professor of the English Language and Literature and Head of the Department.

Enrolment at Evening Courses Gains

Statistics compiled at the end of 1937 showed an appreciable gain in the number of students attending evening courses offered by McGill University. There were 536 enrolled in the general extension courses and 349 taking the evening accountancy diploma course.

McGill Students From 33 Countries

Men and women from thirty-three countries of the world are enrolled at McGill this year, according to an analysis of the Students' Directory. Every Canadian province is represented, of course, and the United States heads the list of foreign countries with more than 300 students. Next in order are Newfoundland and England with nineteen and eighteen undergraduates, respectively.

Minister of Agriculture at Macdonald

Hon. Bona Dussault, Quebec Minister of Agriculture, Albert Rioux, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and other officials of the Department, visited Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, recently, and, following an inspection tour, were dinner guests of Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of the College and Dean of McGill's Faculty of Agriculture. Research projects, including the ambitious programme for assisting farmers in soil chemistry and analysis, were explained to the visitors, and it was pointed out that Macdonald has intensified its programme for assisting Quebec agriculture not only by holding short courses for young farmers but also by taking the facilities of the institution to the agriculturist on his farm.

Three Departments Studying Cancer

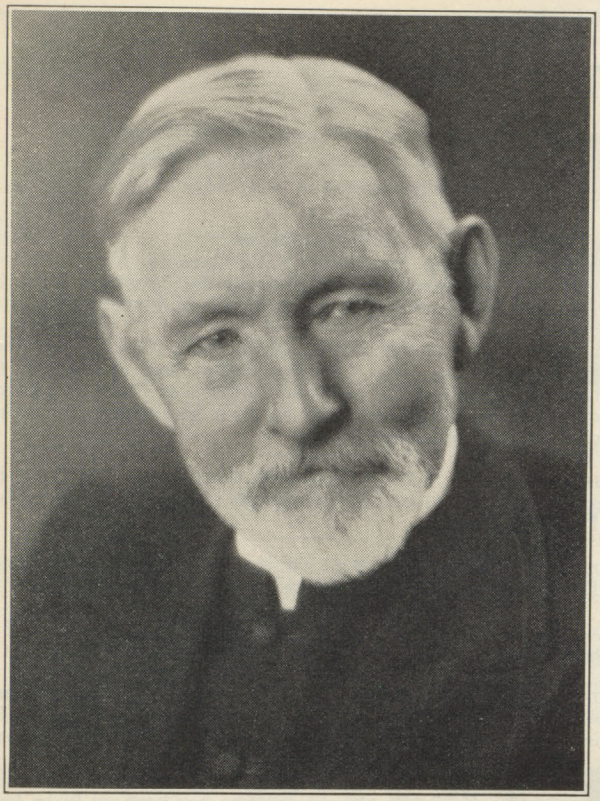
Despite the lack of government assistance for cancer research in the Province of Quebec, promising work has been carried on in this field at McGill during the past five years, Dr. Edward Archibald, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, stated recently. Three separate departments have made solid and original contributions to the knowledge of the cause and diagnosis of the disease, he added.

Chemistry Favourite Research Subject

Research conducted by post-graduate students at McGill University is predominantly in chemistry, according to charts and statistics in the annual report of the University. Last session one-third of the students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research were studying chemistry or biochemistry, their number being sixty-four.

Debaters Win 16, Lose 5, Draw Once

The Canadian debating team—composed of Edmund G. Collard, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, and E. M. Shortt, graduate of the University of Toronto—which concluded a three months' tour of the British Isles early this year won sixteen debates, lost five and drew one. The tour was conducted under the sponsorship of the National Federation of Canadian University Students.



REV. E. M. TAYLOR, B.A. '75, M.A. '82

Rev. Ernest Manley Taylor, of Knowlton, Que., who has been Secretary-Treasurer of the District of Bedford Branch of the Graduates' Society for the past twenty-six years, celebrated his 90th birthday on January 29. On behalf of the Society, congratulations and best wishes were extended to him by the President and the Executive Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Taylor was the guest of honour at a banquet in the United Church of Canada, Knowlton, on his birthday, when he was presented with an illuminated address from the teachers, pupils and former students of all the rural schools in Brome County, and also two especially-bound volumes of the *History of Brome County*.

Born in Potton Township, Brome County, on January 29, 1848, he has led an active life. A Methodist minister, he was Inspector of Schools in Brome County for forty years, and has held office as Acting Principal of Stanstead College, Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond, Que., and Principal of the French Methodist Institute, Montreal. At the present time he is a Knowlton school commissioner and Secretary-Treasurer of the Brome County Historical Society.

Extending congratulations in its editorial column on January 29, the *Sherbrooke Daily Record* said, in part: "Rev. Mr. Taylor is known and beloved throughout the Eastern Townships, and few men have made a greater contribution than he to the cultural welfare of this section of Quebec Province, where he has spent a long and useful life. . . . Blessed with a broad outlook on life, Rev. Mr. Taylor enjoys the love and respect of people of all creeds. He is that rare type of man who values a friend for what he is and not because of the particular creed to which he happens to have pledged his allegiance."

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SANDEMAN



HERBERT TAREYTON SMOKING MIXTURE

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University St., Montreal. Items for the Summer issue should be forwarded prior to May 1.

ALLEN, A. STEWART, M.D. '29, accompanied by MRS. ALLEN, (WINNIFRED GRIFFIN), B.A. '26, and their family, has returned to Chungking, West China, to take charge of the Canadian mission hospital there.

ALLEN, REV. ALEXANDER, Past Student, who has been Minister of St. Cuthbert's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, has assumed charge of the congregation at Lunenberg, N.S.

ALMOND, VEN. ARCH. J. M., Past Student, of Montreal, has been re-elected Dominion President of the Last Post Fund.

AMARON, MISS ESTELLE, Phy.Ed. '26, General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Rangoon, Burma, visited Toronto recently.

ANDERSON, DAN, B.Sc. '23, is now Chief Electrical Engineer for the Ontario Paper Company, Limited, at Baie Comeau, Que. Mr. Anderson is in full charge of the power system, including electrical operations in the mill. He is also an alderman of the Town of Baie Comeau and a member of the Protestant School Board.

ANGUS, WILLIAM FORREST, B.Sc. '95, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Consolidated.

ASBURY, N. W., B.Sc. '37, has been awarded a scholarship in mining engineering by the Department of Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec.

AUDET, PAUL, Past Student, Manager for Quebec City of the Prudential Assurance Company of London, England, has been elected a director of Clement, Guimond, Inc., of Quebec.

AVISON, REV. H. R., B.A. '22, has now taken up residence at The Pas, Man., where he is supervising an adult education scheme for the Manitoba Government.

BARON, EDGAR A., B.Sc. '31, M.D. '35, has been awarded the Emmanuel Libman Fellowship in Pathology entitling him to a year of research in pathology at Queen's General Hospital, Long Island, N.Y.

BIGGAR, W. H., B.A. '20, B.C.L. '21, has been reappointed representative of the Montreal City Council on the Board of Protestant School Commissioners.

BLAIR, ALLAN W., M.D. '28, has been appointed to the staff of the Ontario Institute of Radiotherapy, Toronto, after having studied under a Rockefeller Clinical Fellowship in Great Britain and on the Continent.

BLAIR, DAVID EDWARD, B.Sc. '97, has been promoted to the post of General Manager of the Montreal Tramways Company.

BLAIR, E. MURRAY, M.D. '17, has been elected President of the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver.

BREMNER, DOUGLAS, B.Sc. '15, has been named a member of the Advisory Committee for the English section of the Youth Training Movement in the Province of Quebec.

BRENNAN, C. V., B.Sc. '08, has been elected President of the Association of Professional Engineers, Vancouver, B.C.

BROWN, ROBERT S., Ph.D. '36, is on the staff of the Chemistry Department of The Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, Ont.

BROWN, WALTER A., M.D. '14, who has practised at Douglas, Ont. for the last twenty years, has now opened a practice at Renfrew, Ont.

BROWNE, TREVOR G., M.D. '22, is practising in Phoenix, Arizona, with Norman D. Hall, M.D. '26, and Orville H. Brown, M.D.

BRYDONE-JACK, H. D., B.Sc.'11,who has been General Statistician in the Accounting Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Montreal, has assumed duty there as Assistant Manager of the railway's Department of Personnel.

CALDER, COL. ROBERT LOUIS, M.C., K.C., B.C.L. '06, Vice-President of the Civil Liberties Union and member of the national council of the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy, began a national speaking tour in February on behalf of the latter organization.

CHRISTIE, R. V., M.Sc. '33, received the degree of M.D. at the graduation ceremonial at Edinburgh University in December, 1937.

COLCLOUGH, REV. W. F., B.A. '90, is now Rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Catasauqua, Pa., U.S.A.

COMAN, DALE R., M.D. '33, has been appointed to the staff of the University of Pennsylvania as Assistant Pathologist.

COPLAND, REV. E. BRUCE, B.A. '22, M.A. '32, Montreal missionary of the United Church of Canada, returned to China in December, 1937, to resume his work in Hwaiking, Honan.

CORBETT, E. A., B.A. '09, M.A. '16, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, who has been on leave from the University of Alberta where he was Director of Extension, has resigned that post to devote his full time to the work of the Association.

CUNNINGHAM, F. J., B.Sc. '21, F.A.S., has been promoted from Assistant Actuary to Secretary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal.

CURRIE, GEORGE R., B.Com. '23, of Saskatoon, has been appointed Junior Wage Investigator and Conciliation Officer of the Federal Department of Labor with headquarters in Vancouver.

CUSHING, DOUGALL, B.A. '07, B.C.L. '10, has been elected President of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club, succeeding D. P. Mowry, D.D.S. '17.

DALE-HARRIS, LT.-COL. H. R., Past Student, has been elected President of the United Service Institute of Ottawa, and a member of the executive committee of the Canadian Artillery Association.

DAWE, REV. H. MAXWELL, B.A. '32, who has been Minister of the United Church of Canada at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, has now assumed duty as its Superintendent of Home Missions and Field Secretary of its Board of Christian Education in the Newfoundland Conference. His headquarters are in St. John's.

DEHART, J. B., B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '12, has taken charge of the coal mining courses of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alta.

DETLOR, REV. W. L., B.A. '30, M.A. '31, who has been Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Melfort, Sask., has now been inducted as Minister of the congregation at New London, P.E.I.

DINGMAN, MRS. ROBERT E., (MARGARET C. EDWARDS) M.A. '26, is now head of the finance department of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

DIXON, SHIRLEY G., K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, of Montreal, has been elected President of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.

DONALD, J. R., B.A. '13, B.Sc. '13, has been awarded the Plummer Gold Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada for a paper on "Fire and Explosion Hazards from Industrial Products."

AN INVITATION



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DONALD, DR. J. T., B.A. '78, M.A. '82, and Mrs. Donald, celebrated their golden wedding in Montreal on December 26, 1937.

DONNELLY, MISS BEATRICE, Mus.Bac. '10, has assumed duty as Supervisor of Music in English-speaking Catholic schools in Montreal.

DOVER, HARRY A., M.D. '14, of Ottawa, has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

DRURY, FOSTER T., M.D. '36, has opened a practice at Gouverneur, N.Y., where his father and grandfather practised medicine before him.

DUNCAN, S. M., B.Com. '23, formerly General Commercial Supervisor, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, has been appointed District Manager of the Company at Hamilton.

EDEL, DR. LEON, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, Fellow of the Guggenheim Foundation, is now at Harvard University engaged in the work of editing the published and unpublished plays of Henry James for a single large volume.

EGERTON, REV. NORMAN, B.A. '23, who has been Rector of St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, Que., has been appointed to the parish of All Saints', Montreal.

ELLIOTT, HAROLD W., B.Sc., M.D. '36, who is doing post-graduate work at the National Hospital, Queen Square, London, has been awarded the Allan Medical Scholarship for 1937 by the Faculty of Medicine.

FABBRO, LOUIS, B.Arch. '36, was associate architect in the designing of Hotel Coulson, Sudbury, Ont.

FARQUHARSON, J. S., B.Sc. '22, General Traffic Engineer, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, has been appointed General Traffic Employment Supervisor of that Company.

FERRIER, SQUADRON LEADER ALAN, B.Sc. '20, has been appointed Chief Aeronautical Engineer in the Department of Transport, Ottawa.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, H. L., B.Arch. '09, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

FRASER, COL. R. A., V.D., B.A. '15, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Canadian Artillery Association.

GAUTHIER, PAUL G., B.Sc. '21, is in charge of the townsite work at Baie Comeau, Que.

GELDERT, G. M., M.D. '13, has been re-elected a member of the Board of Control of the City of Ottawa.

GORDON, GEORGE BLAIR, B.Sc. '22, Managing Director of the Dominion Textile Company, has been elected a Director of the Bank of Montreal.

GRACE, MRS. ARCHIBALD H., (ELIZABETH ROSS), B.A. '97, is now residing in London, Ont., with her son, Dr. A. J. Grace. For over six years she and her husband, the late Rev. Mr. Grace, B.A. '98, worked as missionaries among the students of Allahabad University under the auspices of the Student Y.M.C.A. of Washington.

GREENSPON, EDWARD A., M.D. '16, of the Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, has been granted a U.S. patent for a new stomach preparation from seven to ten times more potent than those heretofore used for treating pernicious anemia.

GREGORY, P. S., B.Sc. '11, has been appointed as an Assistant General Manager of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Montreal.

HALL, NORMAN D., M.D. '26, is practising in Phoenix, Arizona, with Trevor G. Browne, M.D. '22, and Orville H. Brown, M.D.

HAMILTON, ROBERT M., B.A. '34, B.L.S. '35, has been appointed Registry and Shelving Clerk in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa.

HANINGTON, MAJOR F. C., Past Student, who has been General Staff Officer of Military District No. 5, at Quebec, has been transferred to Military District No. 3, at Kingston, Ont., in a similar capacity.

HARKNESS, HAROLD W., M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '30, has become Acting Head of the Department of Physics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., after being connected with the staff of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton.

HARRINGTON, C. D., B.Sc. '07, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Canadian Construction Association.

HART, CHARLES F., Past Student, has been elected a Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

HASKELL, L. ST.J., B.Sc. '07, who has been Assistant to the Vice-President of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, has now been appointed Assistant Vice-President, continuing his previous responsibilities.

HOBART, G. M., B.Sc. '20, of London, Ont., has been elected Chairman of the Western Ontario Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association.

HOLLING, S. A., B.A. '17, M.D. '21, has opened a practice in New Liskeard, Ont.

HOLLINGWORTH, REV. W. D. GRANT, B.A. '27, took over his new charge as Pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Medicine Hat, Alta., at the beginning of 1938.

HOOPER, HAROLD R., Past Student, has been promoted to be Assistant Engineer of Distribution in the Ottawa Waterworks Department.

HORNSBY, L. H., Past Student, has been appointed Engineer of Bridges of the Seaboard Railway, Norfolk, Va.

HORSFALL, FRANK L., JR., M.D. '32, has been awarded the $1,000 prize and bronze medal offered by the Eli Lilly Company for outstanding research work in the field of immunology at Harvard and at the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York.

HOWAT, DAVID, M.A. '29, one-time Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Education at McGill, has been appointed Director of Education for the County of Inverness, Scotland.

HOWITT, REV. WILLIAM, B.A. '88, B.D., of Prescott, Ont., is celebrating a double anniversary this year—the fiftieth of his graduation in Arts and of his ordination as a Minister of the former Methodist Church.

HUGHES, MRS. HELEN MACGILL, of the Department of Sociology at McGill, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the 190th Convocation of the University of Chicago on December 21, 1937.

HYDE, G. GORDON, K.C., B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, of Montreal, has been appointed Consul in Canada for Rumania.

IRWIN, WILLIAM A., Past Student, has been appointed Assistant Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking, New York City.

IVEY, CHARLES H., B.Sc. '11, Vice-President and General Manager, Empire Brass, Ltd., London, Ont., has been elected President of the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating.

JAMIESON, MISS MARGARET, Grad. Nurse '22, of Brantford, Ont., has been appointed Superintendent of the Pembroke Cottage Hospital.

JOSEPH, BERNARD, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '21, Ph.D., formerly of Montreal, who is now an attorney in Jerusalem and legal adviser of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recently visited Canada.

KERFOOT, W. H., M.D. '06, of Smiths Falls, Ont., has been elected President of the Lanark County Medical Association.

KERR, DR. FORREST A., B.A. '17, of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Ottawa, has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of America.

KRAKOWER, CECIL A., B.Sc. (Arts) '28, M.D. '32, now studying tropical diseases at the University of San Juan, Porto Rico, while spending a week's holidays in Montreal, was responsible for discovering a case of leprosy in a Chinese laundryman who called at his home.

LAING, GEORGE F., M.D. '15, has been appointed a member of the Board of Health of Windsor, Ont.

LYON, H. P., B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, has been appointed an Assistant Government Medical Officer in the Bahamas, B.W.I.

MACDONNELL, ANDREW J., Past Student, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Roxbury District Court in Massachusetts.

MACKENZIE, DAVID WALLACE, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery at McGill, has been elected to honorary membership in the Royal Society of Medicine of Great Britain.

MACKINNON, G. E. L., M.D. '02, has opened a practice in Marysville, B.C.

MACPHERSON, FRANK, B.Sc. (Arts) '24, of Sydney, N.S., has been appointed to the staff of the Sydney Customs Office.

MCCORMICK, GEORGE W., M.D. '35, has opened a practice in Port Richmond, N.Y. He is also associated with the paediatric clinic at St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, and has a clinic a week at the Baby's Hospital in Manhattan.

MCCRIMMON, A. MURRAY, B.A. '16, has retired from the post of Secretary and Controller of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Toronto.

MCCUSKER, E. A., M.D. '16, of Regina, Sask., has been re-elected President of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association.

MCDONALD, P. R., B.Sc. '30, M.D. '34, formerly Resident Opthalmologist at the Wills Hospital, Philadelphia, has been appointed Research Fellow in Opthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania.

MCDOUGALL, J. G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, N.S., has been re-elected President of the Maritime Life Assurance Company.

MCEUEN, C. STUART, M.D. '20, has exploded the belief that the Eskimo is immune to cancer.

MCEVENUE, ST. CLAIR, B.Sc. '13, now General Superintendent of the Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto, has been elected a member of the Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

MCFARLANE, PROF. W. D., of Macdonald College, has been designated to the National Council on Nutrition in Canada.

MCGILL, JACK, B.Com. '34, M.Com. '36, has voluntarily retired as a member of the Montreal Canadiens professional team of the National Hockey League and is living in Hamilton, Ont.

MCNULTY, LLOYD T., M.D. '12, of Norwood, N.Y., has now opened a practice at Potsdam, N.Y.

MALLOCH, NEIL, M.D. '97, on leaving Winchester, Ont., to reside in Ottawa, was presented with a gold-headed walking stick by his fellow physicians in Winchester.

MILLIGAN, W. A., M.D. '27, was elected Mayor of Cornwall, Ont., and resigned a week later to become Medical Officer of Health of that town.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE HUGH ALEXANDER, K.C., M.A., B.C.L. '97, D.C.L., LL.D., of Montreal, has become a Life Member of the Sherbrooke (Que.) Hospital.

MOORE, RALPH G. D., Ph.D. '36, has been retained by Arthur D. Little, Inc., industrial chemists of Cambridge, Mass., to conduct research work planned under the Drycleaning Fellowship provided by the Institute for Maintaining Drycleaning Standards of the United States and Canada.

MOSLEY, SHIRLEY C. T., B.Eng. '37, has joined the engineering staff of the International Paper Company in Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

MURRAY, PROF. E. G. D., Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunity at McGill, has been elected Chairman of the Canadian Public Health Association.

NICHOLLS, GEORGE V. V., B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, who has been practising law in Montreal for several years, recently joined the Legal Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

NUGENT, W. OLIVER, B.A. '35, has been ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

PACKARD, FRANK L., B.Sc. '97, famous Canadian author, has recently had a number of his books dramatized on a series of radio programmes.

PATCH, F. S., B.A. '99, M.D. '03, has been elected Vice-President of the local association of Greater Montreal of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

PERRAULT, J. J., B.Arch. '15, has been elected President of the Chambre de Commerce de Montréal.

PETERSON, SIR MAURICE, K.C.M.G., son of Sir William Peterson, one-time Principal of McGill University, who was formerly British Minister to Bulgaria, has been appointed Ambassador to Iraq.

PIDGEON, ARTHUR L., B.A. '37, has been selected as a Rhodes Scholar from the Province of Quebec.

PIDGEON, REV. DR. GEORGE C., B.A. '91, of Toronto, is one of two Canadian delegates chosen to attend a meeting of a Conference of Seventy in Holland next May as an outgrowth of larger conferences held last year in Edinburgh and Oxford.

PITTS, GORDON MCLEOD, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '16, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

PLOW, MAJOR J. F., Past Student, is Commanding Officer of the 1st Medium Artillery Battery, Montreal.

POWELL, W. H., B.Sc. '09, has been awarded the Past President's Prize of the Engineering Institute of Canada for his paper on "The Need of the Engineer's Participation in Public Affairs."

POWER, E. DE GASPE, Past Student, is now Managing Director and General Manager of Marine Industries, Limited, Montreal.

REDMOND, ARTHUR D., M.D. '26, has been elected President of the Ogdensburg, N.Y., Medical Society.

REID, REV. DR. W. D., B.A. '90, has returned to Montreal from Victoria, B.C., where he had charge of the Centennial Church for four months.

RIDDELL, ARTHUR E., M.D. '21, is now Mayor of Arvida, Que., where he has been Medical Officer of the Aluminum Company of Canada since 1926.

RITCHIE, MISS SHEILA, B.A., Phy.Ed. '34, formerly instructor in the "Y" at St. Thomas, Ont., has been appointed Physical Instructor at the Y.W.C.A. in Regina, Sask.

ROBERTSON, ANDREW, Past Student, has been appointed Resident Manager of Quebec Manitou Mines Limited.

ROCHESTER, LLOYD B., B.Sc. '21, has been elected Chairman of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

ROTHWELL, O. E., M.D. '06, of Regina, has been re-elected President of the executive of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan.

ROY, LEO, B.Eng. '32, formerly of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, has been appointed Sales Engineer of the Quebec Power Company, Quebec City.

RUSSELL, DR. CHARLES, B.S.A. '15, who has served for fifteen years as Head of the State Teachers' College at Westfield, Mass., has now assumed duty as Curator of the Department of Education, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

SEAGRAM, JOSEPH EDWARD FROWDE, Past Student, has been elected President of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Limited, Waterloo, Ont.

SPEARMAN, F. S., M.D. '96, has left the CCC service and now resides in Phoenix, Arizona. His son, Dr. Maurice P. Spearman, was recently appointed Editor-in-Chief of *Southwestern Medicine.*

STEEVES, A. E., M.Sc. '37, is in charge of all laboratory test work at the new laboratory of the Swift Canadian Company in Edmonton, Alta.

SWANSON, REV. ISAAC J. N., B.A. '90, B.D., D.D., Moderator of the Congregational Christian Churches of the State of Ohio during 1935-36, is an Associate Editor of *The Expositor* and of *The Homiletic Review.* He lives in Chardon, O., U.S.A.

TAMBLYN, LT.-COL. D. S., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.V.S. '01, of the Retired List, has been appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

THURBER, D. S., M.D. '25, is head of the Medical Department of The Ontario Paper Company Limited at Baie Comeau, Que.

TIMMINS, LEO H., B.Sc. '25, of Montreal, has been elected to the board of the Canada Wire and Cable Company, Limited.

TOWNSEND, STUART R., B.A. '29, M.D.C.M. '33, who was awarded the Osler Fellowship by the Canadian Medical Association, is now a member of the staff of the Baltimore City Hospital under Dr. T. R. Boggs. Since graduation Dr. Townsend has been successively on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, Clinical Assistant at the Peter Burt Brigham Hospital, and Research Fellow in Medicine at Harvard Medical School.

TREMAIN, LT.-COL. A. E. D., B.Com. '23, has assumed command of the 2nd Montreal Regiment, R.C.A., succeeding Lt.-Col. R. A. Fraser, B.A. '15.

TURNER, ALICE WILLARD, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, Ph.D., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. Formerly on the staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Turner is now employed in the Statistical Department of Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto.

WADSWORTH, REV. DR. G. C., B.A. '23, has assumed charge of the Church of the Covenant, Boston, Mass., after some years as Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Saint John, N.B.

WALKER, FORESTIER DE N., M.Sc. '35, Ph.D. '37, has been appointed to a post in the research laboratories of the International Paper Company, Hawkesbury, Ont.

WATSON, REV. THOMAS J., B.A. '32, Minister of the Georgetown, Que., Presbyterian Church, has been called to the Rogers Memorial Church, Toronto.

WEBB, H. W. T., B.S.A. '37, has been awarded a Colonial Agricultural Scholarship.

WILSON, DAVID S., Past Student, has been appointed to the staff of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.

WILSON, P. R., B.Arch. '24, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy.

WILSON, WILLIAM R., B.Eng. '34, Radio Manager of Skylines Express Limited, Toronto, joined Sir Hubert Wilkins and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon in their second search for the missing Russian aviators who attempted to fly from Moscow to the United States via the North Pole.

WOOTON, MISS MARY H., B.Sc. '35, who has been connected with the medical laboratory at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has assumed a graduate student's fellowship at Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.

WYLIE, MISS MIRIAM, Phy.Ed. '31, has been appointed Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Flin Flon, Manitoba.

YOUNG, E. G., B.A. '16, M.Sc. '19, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, has been appointed to the National Council of Nutrition established by the Department of National Health at Ottawa.

Among those appointed as members of a committee to survey Protestant Education in the Province of Quebec are: C. L. BROWN, B.A. '93, M.D. '97, of Ayer's Cliff; W. E. DUNTON, C.A., Past Student, MRS. FLORENCE MACS. STALKER, B.A. '13, M.A. '15, and A. D. P. HEENEY, B.C.L. '29.

Among the appointments and promotions announced recently by the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, were: J. S. L. BROWNE, B.A. '25, M.D. '29, Ph.D. '32, and J. F. MCINTOSH, M.D. '22, appointed Assistant Physicians in the Department of Medicine; HUGH E. BURKE, M.D. '23, M.Sc. '25, Ph.D. '29, appointed Associate in Medicine; JOHN J. DAY, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and JOHN G. HOWLETT, M.D. '33, M.Sc. '37, appointed Clinical Assistants in the Department of Medicine; C. A. MCINTOSH, B.A. '21, M.D. '24, and J. C. LUKE, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), appointed Clinical Assistants in the Department of Surgery; ALLAND B. HAWTHORNE, B.A. '17, M.D. '21, promoted from Assistant Urologist to Urologist; F. W. GRAUER, M.D. '36, appointed Assistant Prosector in the Department of Pathology; D. H. STARKEY, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, promoted from Assistant Bacteriologist to Bacteriologist; and MABEL F. HOWIE, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, appointed Assistant Bacteriologist from July 1, 1938.

Among the promotions, appointments and resignations announced by the Board of Governors of the University in January were the following:

Promotions: A. T. BAZIN, M.D. '94, Professor of Surgery, promoted to the post of Head of the Department; O. N. BROWN, B.Sc. '10, Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering, promoted to Associate Professor; E. W. R. STEACIE, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D. '26, F.R.S.C., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, promoted to Associate Professor.

Appointments: MARY CHILDS, B.A. '15, M.D. '22, Medical Officer for Women; W. B. CAMPBELL, B.A. '10, Ph.D. '29, Sessional Lecturer in the Department of Chemistry; O. F. DENSTEDT, Ph.D. '37, Lecturer in Biochemistry.

Resignations: JOHN H. GLYNN, S.B., M.Sc. '31, M.D., Lecturer in Bacteriology and Immunity; WILLIAM B. HOWELL, M.D. '96, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (former member of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS), Lecturer in Anaesthesia; DOROTHEA MELLOR, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.D. '30, University Medical Officer for Women.

"In Flanders Fields"

Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, Canadian soldier-surgeon and author of the poignant verses "In Flanders Fields," who was a member of the staff of McGill's Faculty of Medicine for fourteen years, died of pneumonia in the military hospital at Wimereux, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, on January 28, 1918.

A few days before the 20th anniversary of his death, the Editor of THE NEWS received, in the same mail, two letters—sent as reminders of the anniversary. One came from Emmet J. Mullally, M.D. '01, of Montreal; the other from Lee E. Williams, of Trafalgar, Indiana, U.S.A. Both contained verses written in tribute to the memory of the immortal John McCrae. Space forbids their reproduction here, but the following excerpt is taken from the letter of Mr. Williams, who describes himself as an "ex-soldier of the A.E.F., now a farmer":

"Permit me to remind you that this month marks the 20th anniversary of the passing of Col. John McCrae. I was in his sector in northern France during the war. May it be a tribute to him that a U.S. soldier has remembered. I have a volume of his poems. Your magazine (*The University Magazine*) is referred to often, hence this letter to you."

"To deal in suspicion and hatred is to revert to barbarism. To deal in restraint and reason is to be civilized."—*Lewis W. Douglas, Principal, McGill University.*

Sports Notes

Hockey

By defeating University of Toronto 7 to 2 in Montreal on February 28, the McGill senior hockey team won the international intercollegiate championship for the second consecutive year and also captured the Canadian intercollegiate title. McGill won nine games and lost one in the international league, and won five and lost one in the Canadian intercollegiate league.

Scores of games played by the McGill senior team from December 8 to February 28 follow:

*December	8	At Montreal: Verdun 7, McGill 4
December	11	At Montreal: McGill 9, U. of Montreal 0
*December	15	At Montreal: Quebec 5, McGill 0
December	18	At Montreal: McGill 10, Princeton 0
*December	22	At Montreal: Concordia 2, McGill 0
†January	3	At Rye, N.Y.: McGill 15, U. of Montreal 1
†January	4	At Rye, N.Y.: McGill 4, U. of Toronto 2
January	6	At Hanover, N.H.: McGill 13, Dartmouth 1
January	8	At Boston: McGill 6, Harvard 0
*January	12	At Montreal: McGill 2, Concordia 1
*January	19	At Montreal: McGill 2, Royals 2
*January	22	At Ottawa: McGill 6, Ottawa 3
*January	26	At Montreal: McGill 4, Verdun 1
January	31	At Montreal: McGill 6, Yale 3
*February	2	At Montreal: McGill 3, Victorias 1
February	5	At Montreal: McGill 10, Queen's 1
February	11	At Kingston: Queen's 5, McGill 3
February	12	At Toronto: McGill 4, U. of Toronto 2
February	18	At Montreal: McGill 11, U. of Montreal 1
February	28	At Montreal: McGill 7, U. of Toronto 2

* Denotes games played in Quebec Senior League; † denotes exhibition games. All other games played in International Intercollegiate Hockey League.

* * * *

Canada's oldest hockey stick, the bludgeon used by F. W. Skaife, when he was an engineering student at McGill between 1878 and 1881, was presented to the University recently by Mrs. Lewis Skaife.

Basketball

Scores of games played by the McGill senior team follow:

*Dec.	10	At Burlington, Vt.: U. of Vermont 41, McGill 29
*Jan.	21	At Schenectady, N.Y.: Union College 46, McGill 19
*Jan.	22	At Williamsport, Mass.: Williams College 41, McGill 27
Jan.	28	At Toronto: U. of Toronto 32, McGill 16
Jan.	29	At London: U. of Western Ontario 49, McGill 21
Feb.	5	At Montreal: U. of Toronto 44, McGill 32
Feb.	12	At Kingston: Queen's 49, McGill 32
Feb.	25	At Montreal: U. of Western Ontario 31, McGill 20

At the time of going to press, McGill had one game to play, i.e., with Queen's at Montreal on March 5.

*Denotes exhibition games. All other games played in the Senior Intercollegiate League.

Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing

Intercollegiate meet, at Kingston, on February 25 and 26—U. of Toronto, 8.33 points; McGill, 4.33; Queen's, 2; Ontario Agricultural College, 1.35. McGill won one wrestling and three boxing events.

Water Polo

By defeating U. of Toronto 4-1 at Montreal on December 12, McGill won its fifth straight intercollegiate water polo championship.

Football

Doug. Kerr has been reappointed as coach of the McGill senior football team for the 1938 season. His staff of assistants will be unchanged, i.e., John Cloghessy, Fred Wigle, Buster Fletcher, Wally Markham and Earl Smith. Lou Ruschin, fourth year medical student, of Newark, California, has been elected captain of the 1938 team. Seven members of the 1937 senior squad are expected to graduate this spring. They are George Hornig, Arden Hedge, Cam MacArthur, Russ Merrifield, Charlie Thompson, Andy Anderson and Jimmie Hall. George Hornig, inside wing and Andy Anton, middle wing, were selected as members of the alternate all-star eastern Canadian football team; no McGill players were placed on the first team.

Coach Kerr favours two major changes in the Canadian football code: (1) That teams be given four downs to make twelve yards in a single sequence of plays, against three downs to make ten yards under present rules; (2) that the ball should never be scrimmaged within ten yards of the touchline.

During the winter months Coach Kerr has been engaged in holding semi-monthly meetings with the fifty-odd candidates for positions on the 1938 senior team. Discussion and instruction has been aided by slow-motion pictures of games played by McGill during the last two years.

Skiing

Six out of twelve 1938 Canadian ski championships were won by McGill skiers. Bobby Johannsen won the Canadian open downhill, and the combined jumping and running, as well as the Canadian close championships in the downhill, combined downhill and slalom, and combined jumping and running events; Jim Houghton won the Canadian close slalom championship.

At the Intercollegiate Ski Union meet, held at Middlebury, Vt., on February 18, 19 and 20, McGill won the team prize for jumping and ranked second with 445.1 points. Dartmouth, with 449.6 points, won the meet. At the Dartmouth Winter Carnival, on February 12, McGill skiers placed third. Dartmouth was first and Germany second.

At St. Margaret's, Que., early in February, the Laurentian zone four-event team championship and the Mactaggart shield were won by McGill skiers, who swept to an easy victory by scoring the maximum number of points. At Lac Beauport, Que., on December 30, McGill captured the first annual international intercollegiate invitation ski meet, gaining a perfect score of 500 points. New Hampshire was second with 396 points.

Gymnastics

Intercollegiate meet, at Montreal, on February 26—U. of Toronto, 126½ points; McGill, 93½.

Swimming

Intercollegiate meet, at Toronto, on February 26—U. of Toronto, 50 points; McMaster, 14; McGill, 13.

ARNOLD WAINWRIGHT, K.C.
E. STUART McDOUGALL, K.C.
CHARLES W. LESLIE
AUBREY H. ELDER, K.C.
WENDELL H. LAIDLEY
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ALDRED BUILDING MONTREAL

Touchdown Torpor

(*Continued from Page 39*)

time needs a hypodermic. If that which I have suggested were applied, the ability to make yards more frequently would lead to more touchdowns, and the possibility of higher margins of victory resulting from frequent major scores could surely be considered a detriment only by those who are afraid of novelty. If the scores are higher, so is the pulse of the cash customer. The distinctive feature of the Canadian game, the score through a rouge, or possibly through a kick to the deadline, would be preserved, but without disproportionate importance, while scientific team effort would be given its deserved premium.

I am not alone in suggesting this type of panacea. Amongst others with similar ideas, Coach Douglas Kerr of McGill has put forth an ingenious proposal to permit four downs, but to make the necessary advance twelve, instead of ten, yards. As a compromise proposal, this seems to me to have the merit of good intention, but it raises highly objectionable practical problems, notably the re-marking of all football fields into six-yard stripes.

I have avoided the alternative suggestion put forward by many thoughtful reformers—the extension of the zone where interference is permitted. I think I shall probably continue to avoid it for some time yet, for the very simple reason that I am unable to make up my mind as yet as to the merits of incorporating such a change within the framework of the game which we have evolved. Any substantial augmentation of the interference zone is bound to result in a change in the whole distinctive strategy of the Canadian game. It would not only add power to the offensive; it would also alter the character of the plays used. If that is desirable, let us have it. If not, let us not approve so radical a departure without realizing in full what we are doing. Of the two experimental remedies, I

(*Continued on next page*)

G. E. Reid, 2nd Vice-President Of Society, Dies Suddenly

Col. George Eric (Buster) Reid, B.A. '15, D.S.O., A.D.C., Second Vice-President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, and former President of the McGill Society of Ontario, died suddenly in Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., on January 17, following a very brief illness. Col. Reid, who was forty-four years of age, was President of Reid Bros. and Co., Ltd., box manufacturers, and as past Vice-President of the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., was nationally known in Canadian military circles.



G. Eric Reid

At a meeting of the officers of the Graduates' Society, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the officers of the Graduates' Society have learned with the greatest sorrow of the sudden death of the Second Vice-President of the Society, Colonel G. E. Reid;

"And whereas Colonel Reid, as Captain of the Football Team when an undergraduate, in the War and in civil life has shown himself a leader of high courage and resource, who gave loyalty and begot love wherever he went;

"And whereas Colonel Reid was an ardent supporter of this Society and of McGill University, never wearying in advancing the cause of McGill;

"Be it resolved that they express the sense of loss and sorrow which the Society experienced at Colonel Reid's death."

On learning of Col. Reid's death, John T. Hackett, K.C., President of the Society, sent the following message to Mrs. Reid:

"The McGill Graduates' Society mourns the death of a valued officer, a gallant soldier, a great athlete and a good friend in the person of your dear husband, and sends sympathy to you and all who loved him in the intimacy of the family circle."

George Carleton Hale, M.D. '09, of London, Ontario, represented the Parent Society at the funeral, while W. Sydney Ewens, B.Sc. '07, and E. G. McCracken, B.Sc. '24, represented the McGill Society of Ontario. The floral tributes included a wreath bearing the legend: "With affectionate memories from Old McGill."

McGill Mourns Lord Atholstan

Members of the Board of Governors and Senate of McGill University formally expressed their sense of loss in the death of Lord Atholstan by adopting a resolution which read, in part, as follows:

"The Board of Governors and Senate of McGill University desire to place on record their deep sorrow for the loss which has befallen the University through the death of Lord Atholstan, for more than seventeen years a member of the Board of Governors and a most generous benefactor. . . . As a Governor of the University he kept in sympathetic touch with academic movements and was always willing to place his time and his wide knowledge of affairs at the service of his fellow members. His valuable interest will be deeply missed. Moyse Hall . . . will remain not only as a memorial of his many gifts to the University, but also as a symbol of his belief in the values of a liberal education, his appreciation of scholarship, and his affection for a friend. . . ."

Lord Atholstan, whose death occurred in Montreal on January 28, was Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the McGill Campaign of 1920 when the sum of $10,000,000 was raised by public subscription. His personal subscription of $100,000 was given in commemoration of the splendid services rendered to the University by Prof. (later Dean) Charles E. Moyse over a period of forty-two years. A few years later he presented Moyse Hall to the University and endowed two travelling scholarships.

Touchdown Torpor

(Continued from Page 63)

prefer that which will add power *without* altering the essential nature of the game.

Two other minor suggestions for change seem to have beneficial possibilities. They are in brief, permission to pass the ball to or from any point behind the line of scrimmage, and permission to scrimmage any ball which has crossed the sideline at a point fifteen yards in from that line. The latter measure, adopted only a few years ago in American football, has eliminated the necessity of wasting a down to bring the ball into a manipulative area.

The limitations of space prevent further discussion or suggestion. Possibly what I have said already is both too technical and too revolutionary in its import to please most readers, but I am convinced that a forum of opinion on all such matters cannot be other than helpful, and I invite whole-hearted discussion and criticism of this article.

The sons of McGill have been consistently forward-looking in matters of athletic policy, even when they have been most luckless in gaining the baubles which go with victory on the field of play. Two countries are indebted to them for the evolution of a brace of major sports which have played their share in building the manhood and furnishing the recreation of a continent. In the development of hockey and football, we have a considerable heritage to uphold. Perhaps, once again, the time has come to show that "fine disregard" for the *status quo* by which an English schoolboy gave the parent game its birth one hundred and fifteen years ago.

Deaths

ARBUCKLE, JAMES STEWART, B.Sc. '20, in Montreal, on February 4, 1938.

ATHOLSTAN, RT. HON. LORD, LL.D., Governor of McGill University, in Montreal, on January 28, 1938.

BLANCHET, SIDNEY FRANCIS, M.D. '08, in New York City, on November 12, 1937.

BLYTHE, REV. JOHN J., Past Student, in Brooklyn, N.Y., on December 14, 1937.

BOUDREAU, MRS. M. F., mother of Frank G. Boudreau, M.D. '10, of New York, at Caledonia, Ont., on November 13, 1937.

BURTON, HARRY T., Past Student, in Windsor, Ont., on November 17, 1937.

CHAMBERS, ALLISON ROBERT, B.Sc. '04, of New Glasgow, N.S., in Montreal, on December 4, 1937.

CLARIS, REV. CHARLES CECIL, Past Student, of Orford, N.H., in Southern Pines, N.C., on January 23, 1938.

CORBET, MRS., widow of George G. Corbet, M.D. '98, in Saint John, N.B., on November 13, 1937.

CROCKET, WILLIAM CALDWELL, M.D. '86, in Fredericton, N.B., on November 15, 1937.

EARL, MRS. WILFRED B. (ANNIE MILDRED MCLELLAN) B.A. '24, in Montreal, on January 11, 1938.

FEE, REV. CANON JAMES ERWIN, B.A. '03, M.A. '05, in Calumet, Que., on December 23, 1937.

FINDLAY, DELMER C., B.Sc. '05, in Allentown, Pa., on November 10, 1937.

FISK, GEORGE, M.D. '05, F.A.C.S., in Montreal, on January 28, 1938.

FRANKLIN, MRS. G. F., mother of Gerald Franklin, D.D.S. '22, in Montreal, on November 25, 1937.

GAULT, MRS. A. F., mother of Colonel A. Hamilton Gault, Past Student, in Parklands, Taunton, England, on November 24, 1937.

GOODRICH, MRS. CORA MAE, wife of Rev. Dr. M. W. Goodrich, B.A. '14, in Woodstock, Ont., in January, 1938.

GORDON, NATHAN, K.C., B.A. '09, in Westmount, Que., on February 6, 1938.

HARVEY, OSCAR RILEY, Past Student, in Montreal, on December 25, 1937.

HAYCOCK, RICHARD LAFONTAINE, B.Sc. '97, in Ottawa, on February 1, 1938.

HEDRICK, IRA GRANT, B.Sc. '98, M.Sc. '99, D.Sc. '05, in Hot Springs, Ark., on December 28, 1937.

JOTCHAM, WILLIAM GEORGE RAYMOND, B.A. '31, M.D. '35, in Kano, Northern Nigeria, on January 10, 1938.

KNEWSTUBB, FREDERICK WILLIAM, B.Sc. '10, in Colquitz, B.C., on December 16, 1937.

LAVERY, JEAN SALLUSTE, father of Salluste Lavery, K.C., B.C.L. '12, in Montreal, on December 5, 1937.

LEWIS, JOHN TRAVERS, B.Sc. '13, in Westmount, Que., on December 22, 1937.

MCCREARY, SAMUEL RUSSELL, B.Sc. (Arts) '17, M.D. '19, in Belleville, Ont., on January 28, 1938.

MILLS, MRS. W. LENNOX, mother of Colonel Arthur L. S. Mills, B.C.L. '14, in Montreal, on January 31, 1938.

MORGAN, CLARENCE, one-time Professor of Transportation at McGill, in Brookline, Mass., on November 16, 1937.

MORRISON, MRS. JENNIE MCGRATH, wife of A. Sterling Morrison, M.D. '00, in Montreal, on November 20, 1937.

MOWAT, GLEN A., M.D. '29, in Campbellton, N.B., on November 5, 1937.

NELSON, WILLIAM ERNEST, M.D. '03, in Montreal, on January 13, 1938.

OGILVIE, LORNE CAMPBELL, Past Student, in Victoria, B.C., on January 13, 1938.

OGILVY, ROBERT FORREST, B.Sc. '88, Ma.E. '94, in Montreal, on January 8, 1938.

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PORTER, LT.-COL. CECIL GEORGE, B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '13, D.S.O., in Montreal, on January 11, 1938.

PRIDEAUX, ARTHUR, M.M., Demonstrator in the School of Architecture, in Montreal, on December 23, 1937.

REID, COL. GEORGE ERIC, B.A. '15, D.S.O., A.D.C., in London, Ont., on January 17, 1938.

REID, REV. JAMES, B.A. '81, in Riverside, Cal., on December 6, 1937.

RITCHIE, ALAN BRUCE, B.Sc. '06, in Kimberley, B.C., on December 27, 1937.

RIVEN, MOSES, father of Samuel S. Riven, M.D. '25, of Nashville, Tenn., in Montreal, on November 2, 1937.

RUTHERFORD, FOREST, B.Sc. '96, in New York, on February 1, 1938.

STEWART, HON. WILLIAM S., B.A. '78, B.C.L., K.C., in Charlottetown, P.E.I., on February 11, 1938.

SUTHERLAND, ORRIN WOOD DUNBAR, Past Student, in Nice, France, on December 16, 1937.

TAYLOR, SIR ANDREW, one-time Lecturer on Drawing in the McGill School of Architecture, in London, England, on December 5, 1937.

WADE, ALFRED SEELEY, M.D. '92, in Renfrew, Ont., on January 8, 1938.

WRIGHT, GEORGE ROY, B.Sc. '07, in Vancouver, B.C., on January 1, 1938.

Marriages

AHERN—In Montreal, on December 2, Miss Michelle Ahern, Past Student, to Jacques de Brabant.

ASBURY—In Montreal West, on February 12, Miss Alice I. M. Hodgson, to W. Nowers Asbury, B.Sc. '37.

BAKER-CAMERON—In Montreal, on November 26, Miss Janet Morrison Cameron, B.A. '34, to Herbert Gordon Baker, M.D. '36, of Allegan, Mich.

BUFFAM—In Sioux Lookout, Ont., on January 16, Miss Margaret Murill Smith, of Prince Rupert, B.C., to G. B. Bonar Buffam, M.D. '35, of Uchi Lake, Ont.

CAMERON—In Montreal, on December 14, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Cameron, B.A. '32, to John Meles Fountain, of Hackensack, N.J.

DONNELLY—In Chicago, on December 10, Miss Lucille Esther Hudon, of Montreal, to James Henry Lyons Donnelly, B.Sc. '28, of Chicago.

EAKIN—In Montreal, on January 5, Miss Margaret Helen Symington, to William Robert Eakin, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, both of Montreal.

ECHLIN—In Ottawa, on January 3, Miss Mary Loetitia Wilson, to Francis Ashbury Echlin, M.D. '31, of Montreal.

FITZGERALD—In Yonkers, N.Y., on January 22, Miss Mary Howard, to William Weir Fitzgerald, M.D. '31, of Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

GALLEY—In Toronto, recently, Miss Mary Pellatt Norton, to Andrew Harry Galley, B.Com. '24.

GILMOUR—In London, England, recently, Miss Berys E. Gilmour, Past Student, to Geoffrey N. E. Tindal-Carill-Worsley.

GRAY—In Montreal, on November 14, Miss Mary Gwyneth Hodgson, to Edward Lyall Gray, B.Com. '34, both of Montreal.

GUY—In Ottawa, on November 27, Miss Beulah Mabel Beamish, to Richard William Guy, B.Sc. '15.

HALPERIN—In Montreal, on December 26, Miss Maizie Pottel, to David Halperin, B.Sc. '33.

HAMMAN—In Fort Vermilion, Alta., on December 31, Miss Helen Tomick, of Edmonton, to Harold A. Hamman, M.D. '23, of Fort Vermilion.

HASLAM—In Lachine, Que., on November 12, Miss Mildred Margaret Linklater, to Lewis C. Haslam, M.D. '35, of McMasterville, Que.

JOHNSTONE—In Vancouver, B.C., recently, Miss Alexandra H. Johnstone, B.A. '35, to Frank Hay.

MACALISTER—In Quebec, on December 23, Miss Catherine Eva Armour, of Montreal, to Alexander Wardrop Greenshields Macalister, B.C.L. '00, of Quebec.

MACGUIGAN—In Toronto, on January 27, Miss Edyth T. Gorman, R.N., of Denver, Colorado, to J. D. MacGuigan, M.D. '03, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MCKAY—In Middleton, N.S., on November 12, Miss Kathryn Evalene Beals, to Arthur Ferguson McKay, B.S.A. '37, of Montreal.

MCKINNON—In Montreal, on December 29, Miss Roona McKinnon, B.A. '36, to Rev. A. Dixon Rollitt, of Rouyn, Que.

MOORE—In Victoria, B.C., on December 30, Miss Joan Read, to Ralph G. D. Moore, Ph.D. '36, of Cambridge, Mass.

MORPHY-SELKIRK—In Montreal, on February 19, Miss Elspeth B. R. Selkirk, B.A. '35, to Lawrence Mansfield Morphy, Past Student, both of Montreal.

MORSE-COOKE—In Kansas City, on November 27, Miss Laure Payon Cooke, B.A. '36, to Thomas Smith Morse, B.Eng. '36, of Chicago.

MUTTLEBURY—In Victoria, B.C., in October, 1937, Miss Elizabeth Muttlebury, Past Student, to Richard Biggerstaff Wilson.

PALMER—In Montreal, in October, 1937, Miss Elma F. Palmer, Past Student, to Henry Graham Douglas.

RANDELL—In Marbleton, Que., on December 15, Miss Helen Irene May Gilbert, to Ralph Livingstone Randell, M.D. '35, of Sinclairville, N.Y.

REED—In Montreal, on September 7, Mrs. Marion Crawford Ramsay, to Gordon Reed, B.Sc. '22.

ROSE—In New York, on December 26, Miss Barbara Grace Bernstein, daughter of the late David H. Bernstein, M.D. '07, and of Mrs. Bernstein, to Arthur Rose, B.Com. '33.

SEAMAN—In Westmount, Que., on December 28, Miss Daphne Marshall Seaman, Past Student, to George Kenneth Eoll, of Fort William, Ont.

TAYLOR—In Montreal, on November 10, Miss Constance La Montagne, to John Ross Taylor, B.A. '14, B.Sc. '20, both of Montreal.

WOODLEY—In Quebec, in September, 1937, Miss Vivian Woodley, Past Student, to Stuart P. Elkins, of Riverbend, Que.

Births

ALEXANDER—In Montreal, on December 20, to Benjamin Alexander, B.A. '22, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Alexander, a daughter.

AMARON—In Stanstead, Que., on January 2, to Rev. Errol C. Amaron, B.A. '23, M.A. '33, and Mrs. Amaron (Alice Roy, B.A. '23), a son.

BARSHA—In Wilmington, Del., on January 13, to Jacob Barsha, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, Ph.D. '33, and Mrs. Barsha, a son.

BEATTIE—In Montreal, on November 22, to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Beattie (Anne MacFarlane, B.A. '30, B.L.S. '31), a son.

BIELER—In Geneva, on January 22, to Jean Bieler, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, and Mrs. Bieler, a son.

BIGGAR—In Windsor, Ont., on December 26, to Horace W. Biggar, B.Com. '31, and Mrs. Biggar, a daughter.

BOLTON—In Montreal, on December 2, to Richard E. Bolton, Past Student, and Mrs. Bolton, a daughter.

BORDEN—In Toronto, on November 22, to Henry Borden, B.A. '21, and Mrs. Borden, a son.

BOUCHER—In Vancouver, on November 22, to H. H. Boucher, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Boucher, a daughter.

BREMNER—In Montreal, on January 9, to Douglas O. Bremner, B.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Bremner, a daughter.

CARSLEY—In Montreal, on November 29, to C. F. Carsley, B.A. '35, and Mrs. Carsley, a son.

CHAMPION—In Three Rivers, Que., on January 13, to C. H. Champion, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Champion, a son.

CHURCH—In Perth, Ont., on December 9, to C. B. Church, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Church (Sally Hay, B.A. '33), a daughter.

DARLING—In Montreal, on December 19, to Thomas C. Darling, B.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Darling, a son.

DIXON—In Lachine, Que., on November 23, to J. D. Dixon, B.A. '00, M.D. '02, and Mrs. Dixon, a son.

DUPONT—In Montreal, on January 13, to Charles T. Dupont, Past Student, and Mrs. Dupont, a son.

FINDLAY—In Montreal, on January 15, to Rev. E. A. Findlay, B.A. '14, and Mrs. Findlay, a daughter.

FULLERTON—In Montreal, on February 2, to C. W. Fullerton, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Fullerton, a son.

GERRIE—In Montreal, on November 20, to John W. Gerrie, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Gerrie, twins, a son and a daughter.

GROSS—In Montreal, on December 3, to Munsey E. Gross, D.D.S. '23, and Mrs. Gross, a son.

HARRIS—In Kentville, N.S., on November 9, to H. L. Harris, D.D.S. '34, and Mrs. Harris, a daughter.

HOME—In Quebec, on January 1, to John M. Home, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, and Mrs. Home, a son.

LE BARON—In Three Rivers, Que., on November 17, to K. S. Le Baron, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Le Baron, a daughter.

LECKY—In Montreal, on December 2, to William J. Lecky, B.Eng. '32, and Mrs. Lecky, of Sigma Mines, Que., a daughter.

LOVERING—In Toronto, on January 31, to William L. Lovering, Past Student, and Mrs. Lovering, a daughter.

MACINNES—In Montreal, on November 22, to D. A. MacInnes, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. MacInnes (Jane Leggat, B.A. '31), a son.

MCCULLAGH—In Montreal, on January 28, to Prof. P. F. McCullagh, M.A. '28, and Mrs. McCullagh (Grace Gillson, B.A. '30), a daughter.

MCMASTER—In Montreal, on November 11, to William Rothwell McMaster, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. McMaster, a daughter.

MASON—In Montreal, on January 11, to J. L. D. Mason, M.D. '02, and Mrs. Mason, a daughter.

MOORE—In Valleyfield, Que., on January 9, to Ernest Moore, B.A. '23, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Moore, a son.

MUHLSTOCK—In Montreal, on November 30, to David H. Muhlstock, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Muhlstock, a daughter.

RAFF—In Montreal, on January 15, to David Raff, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Raff, a son.

ROBERTSON—In Montreal, on January 31, to James Hilary Robertson, B.A. '15, B.C.L. '20, and Mrs. Robertson, a daughter.

SCOBELL—In Montreal, on January 16, to Sydney C. Scobell, B.Com. '23, and Mrs. Scobell, a son.

SKELLEY—In Pembroke, Ont., on January 31, to Albert J. Skelley, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Skelley, a son.

SMITH—In Montreal, on November 13, to Clifford B. Smith, B.A. '20, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Smith, a daughter.

SWALES—In Montreal, on December 30, to W. E. Swales, Ph.D. '35, and Mrs. Swales, of Macdonald College, Que., a son.

SWAN—In Montreal, on December 6, to Andrew W. D. Swan, B.Com. '29, and Mrs. Swan, a son.

TIMMINS—In Montreal, on October 29, to J. R. Timmins, Past Student, and Mrs. Timmins, a son.

TUCKER—In Montreal, on January 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael L. Tucker (D. Glen Cameron, B.A. '27), a daughter.

USHER—In Montreal, on January 14, to B. D. Usher, B.A. '19, M.D. '22, and Mrs. Usher, a son.

WICKHAM—In Montreal, on December 31, to Paul Wickham, B.C.L. '25, and Mrs. Wickham, a daughter.

WILSON—In Montreal, on November 26, to P. R. Wilson, B.Arch. '24, and Mrs. Wilson, a son.

WOODWARK—In Ottawa, on December 13, to Rev. K. H. Woodwark, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Woodwark, of Lunenberg, Ont., a daughter.

The Old University

(*Continued from Page 29*)

scholar, graduate of two famous American universities, familiar with large administration, was installed.

In the old mediaeval universities the seal upon every graduate was *doceni ubique*, the ability to teach anywhere in the world. Six hundred Canadian graduates now hold important academic positions in the United States, and a proportionate number of American graduates in Canadian universities. By the appointment of the new Principal, McGill continues that old and sound tradition.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is an address delivered by Sir Andrew Macphail over the Dominion-wide network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on December 21 1937; the last of a series: The Old School, The Old College, The Old University.

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Is Air Conditioning Essential to Health?

(*Continued from Page 32*)

Does it help in the regulation of our body heat? There are four principal factors which affect the comfort and quality of the air: temperature, radiation, air movement, and humidity. How many people agree about the ideal temperature? Will not one man throw open a window, and the next one close it, although perhaps the majority are for closure, otherwise why is there a law on the Continent that if one in a railway carriage objects to an open window, it shall be closed? Why should not the one who wants it open be the arbiter? We are told that the variation in temperature regarded as ideal is from 50 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. How can even an air conditioning engineer comply with such demands?

There is something of the same disagreement in regard to the optimum degree of humidity. With the very high humidity sometimes experienced during the summer, there is great discomfort; and harm can result if the conditions of work or exercise are unnatural. But if some effort is made to adjust activities to it, there is nothing to show that it endangers health. As for the low humidity produced by our winter heating, there is again no conclusive proof of its being harmful. Our investigators tell us:

> "Under ordinary indoor conditions during the heating season, varieties of humidity are relatively unimportant as far as warmth and comfort are concerned, and from the standpoint of health there are no data to prove that artificial humidification is necessary . . . No one disputes the injurious effect of low humidities on household furniture, but the argument about health has little foundation in proved fact.
>
> "Extremely low humidities of the order of fifteen per cent. or less may affect our comfort and possibly our health, by drying the mucous membrane of the nose, but such humidities are unusual unless the air is overheated. . . . The walls and furnishings of a room, although apparently dry, are capable of storing large quantities of moisture when the humidity is relatively high and releasing it when the humidity falls. For this reason, the relative humidity never falls to the theoretical minimum of about five per cent. in zero weather—a value often used as an argument in favour of artificial humidification."

Personally, I feel that the comfort *and* health derived from humidification have not been emphasized enough by the author of these statements. Perhaps he has not lived in superheated apartments in below-zero weather for weeks at a time, when the air almost whistles through one's desiccated, parchment-like, nasal passages. Even a few hours of it puts me in just the right condition for a cold.

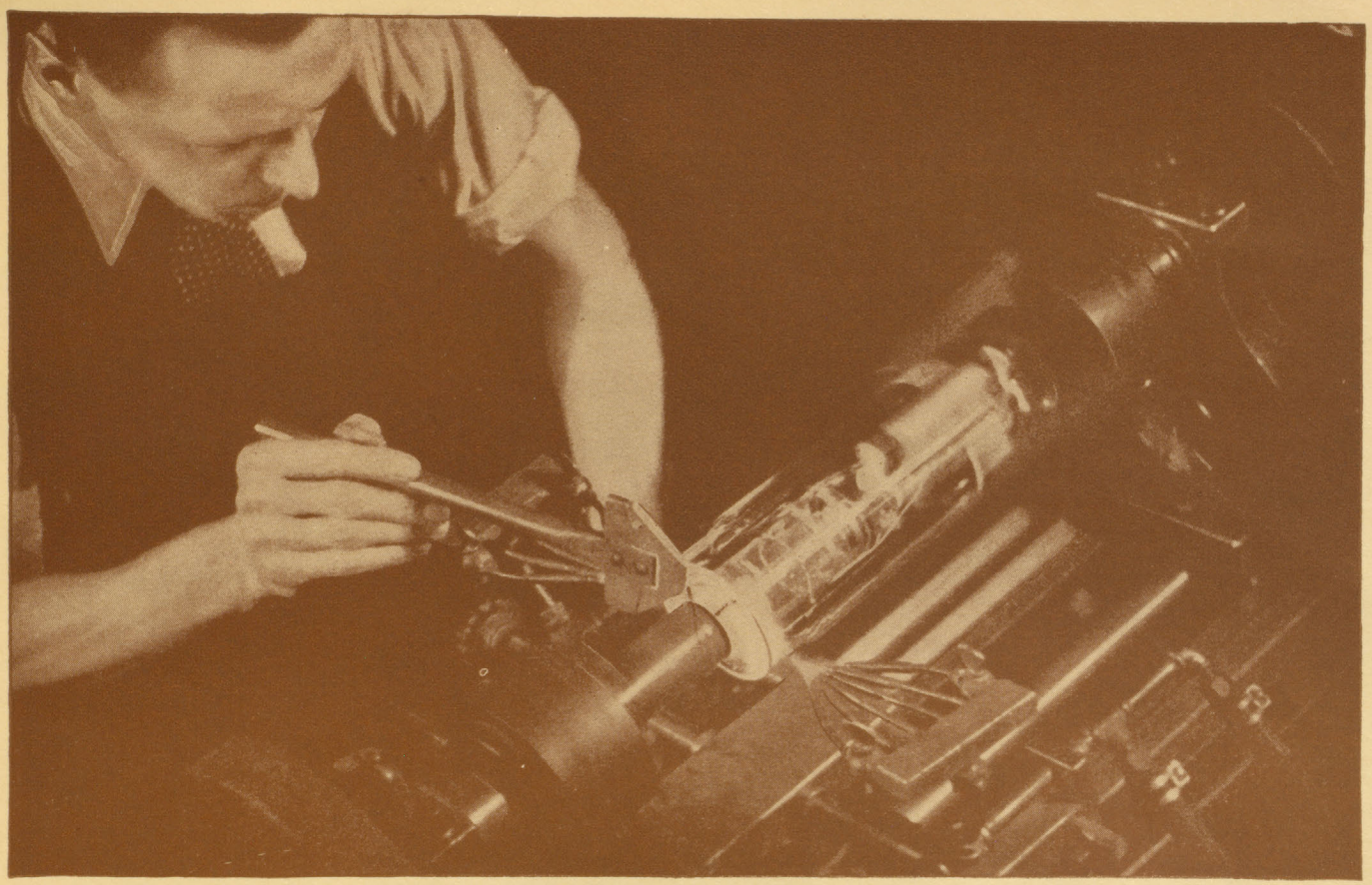
Our mentor admits later on, however, that there *is* evidence to show that those with sinusitis find moistened air a great deal more comfortable than dry air. He further admits that the effects of very dry air on the lining of the nasal passages should be investigated thoroughly.

These are but a few of the obscurities surrounding the question of the value of air conditioning in improving our health. If it was only a matter of comfort and cleanliness, there would not be much argument. But the pure physiologist, like Pilate, cares for none of these things, and he has yet to be convinced that from his point of view the need for air conditioning is very great.

Principal Douglas Inspects Macdonald

L. W. Douglas, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill who is also Principal of Macdonald College, visited the College for the first time in January. After lunching there, he toured the dormitories, buildings and grounds, was introduced to the staff and officers of the student organizations, and in the evening was entertained at an informal dinner.





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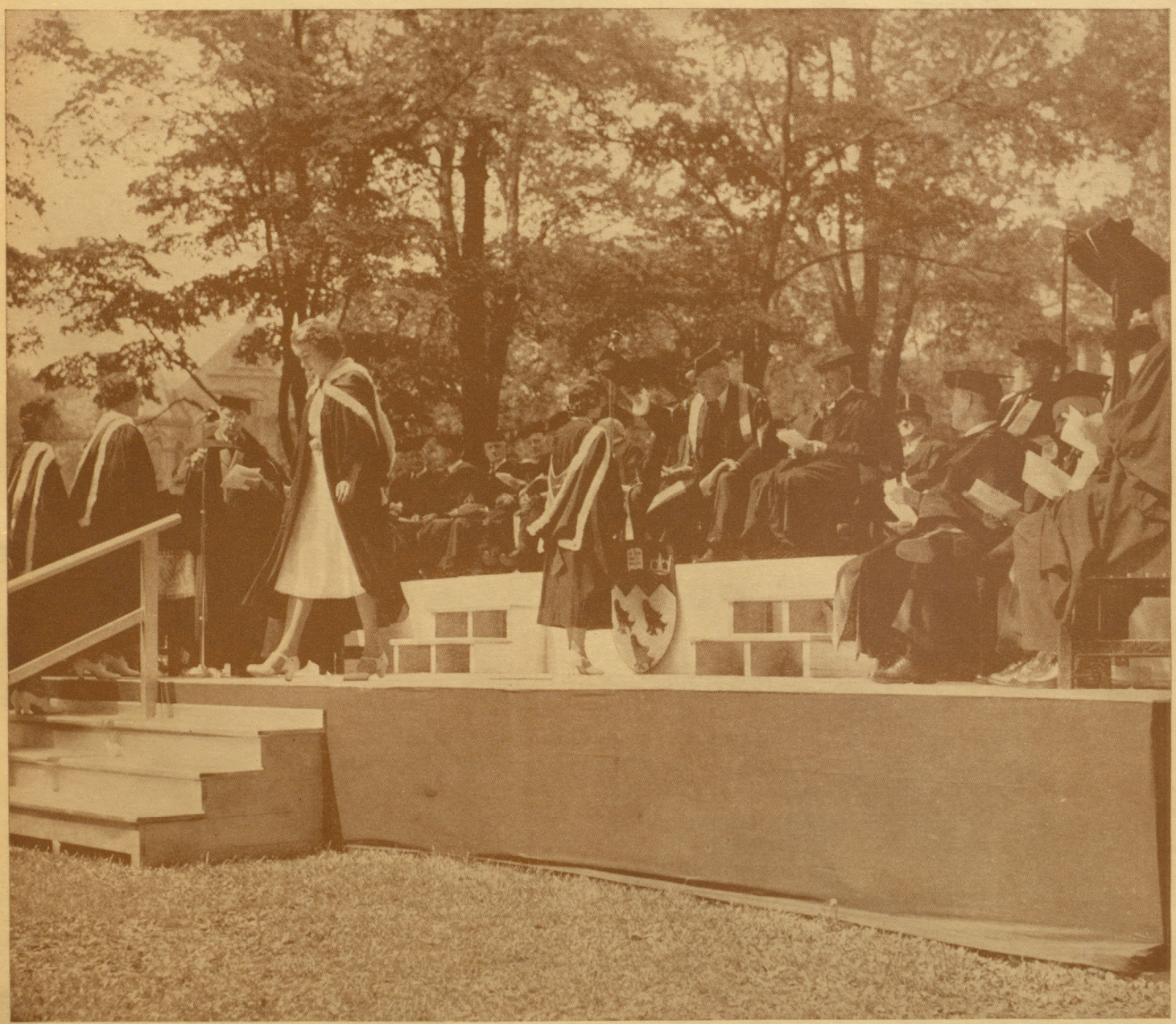
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THE

McGILL NEWS

VOLUME 19 SUMMER, 1938 NUMBER 3



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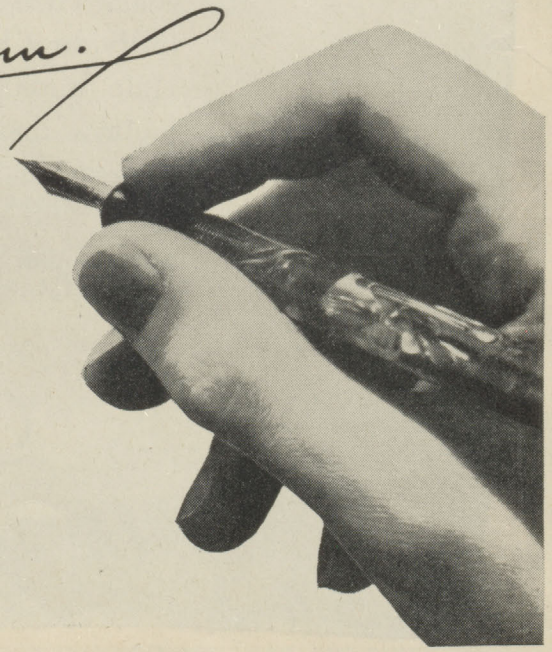
CGE-48

The following message, reprinted from the last issue of "The McGill News," influenced the sale of McGill Cigarettes to such an extent that we would like to bring it again to the attention of those who are still forgetful of their loyalty and friendship to McGill University. To the many of you who are now smoking McGill Cigarettes: *our grateful appreciation!*

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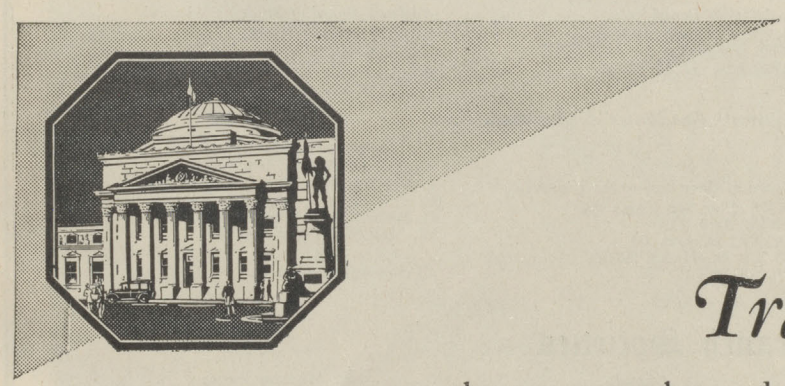
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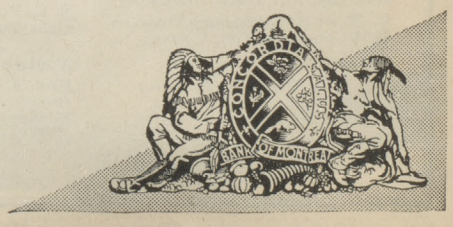
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Vol. XIX Summer, 1938 No. 3

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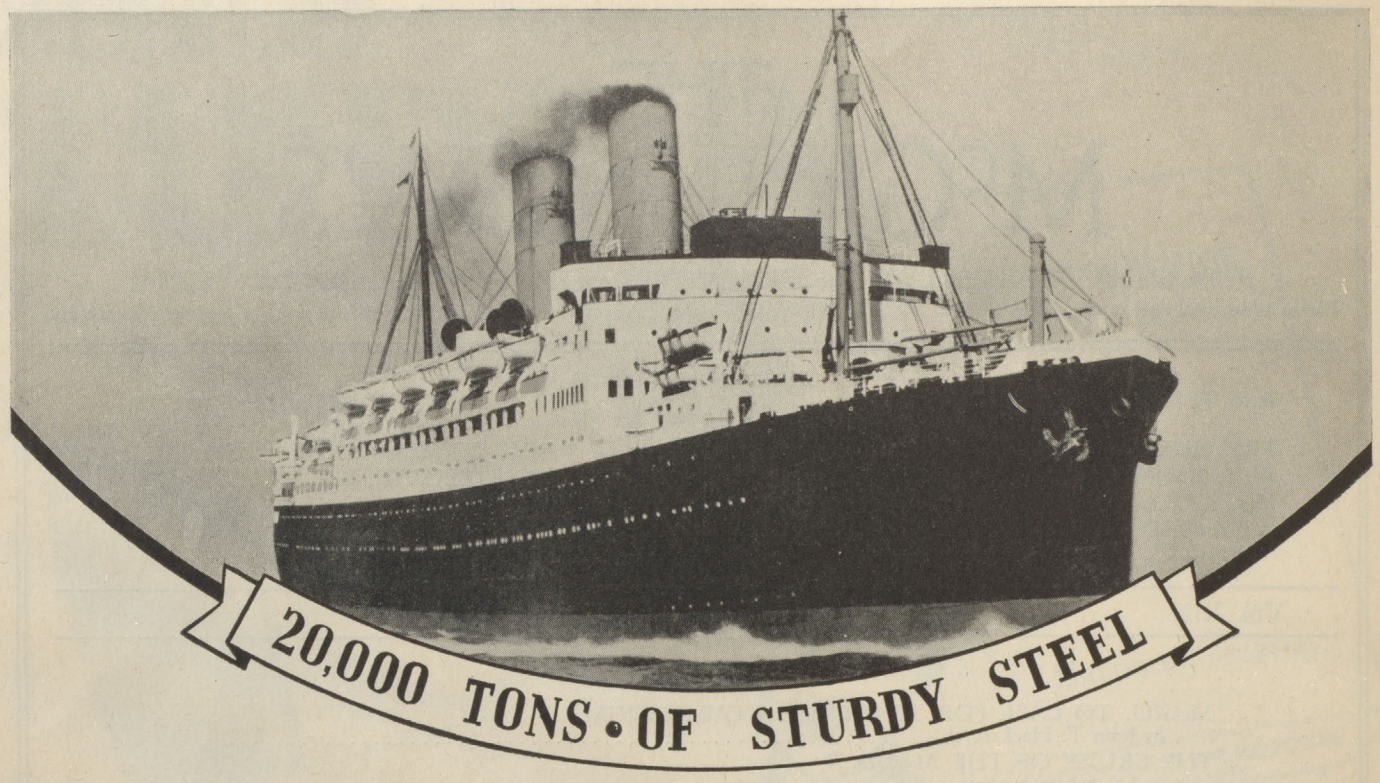
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McGill's First Outdoor Convocation: The Cover

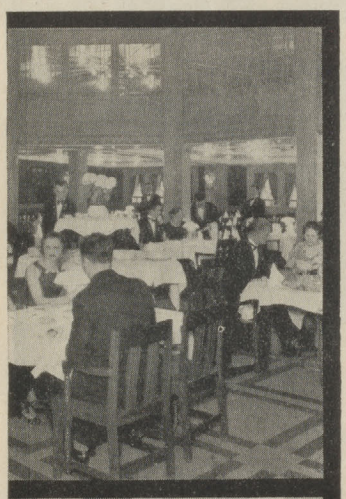
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SAIL ON A STATELY DUCHESS





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McGill to Call for Tenders on Gymnasium

Principal's Announcement Brings Seven Years' Effort by Graduates' Society to Successful Climax — Cost of Proposed Building Estimated at $270,000

By JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C.

"IT IS a privilege for me this morning to announce to you who are about to graduate, to those friends of the University here gathered and to its old graduates, that under authority from the Board of Governors the appropriate architect has been instructed to complete his plans and specifications and to call for tenders, or bids, for the construction of a new gymnasium."

This was the concise, yet complete, statement of Principal Douglas made at Convocation on the morning of the 26th of May. It came as an answer to the prayer of many generations of undergraduates and as a climax to seven years of continuous effort by the Graduates' Society.



Montreal Star photo

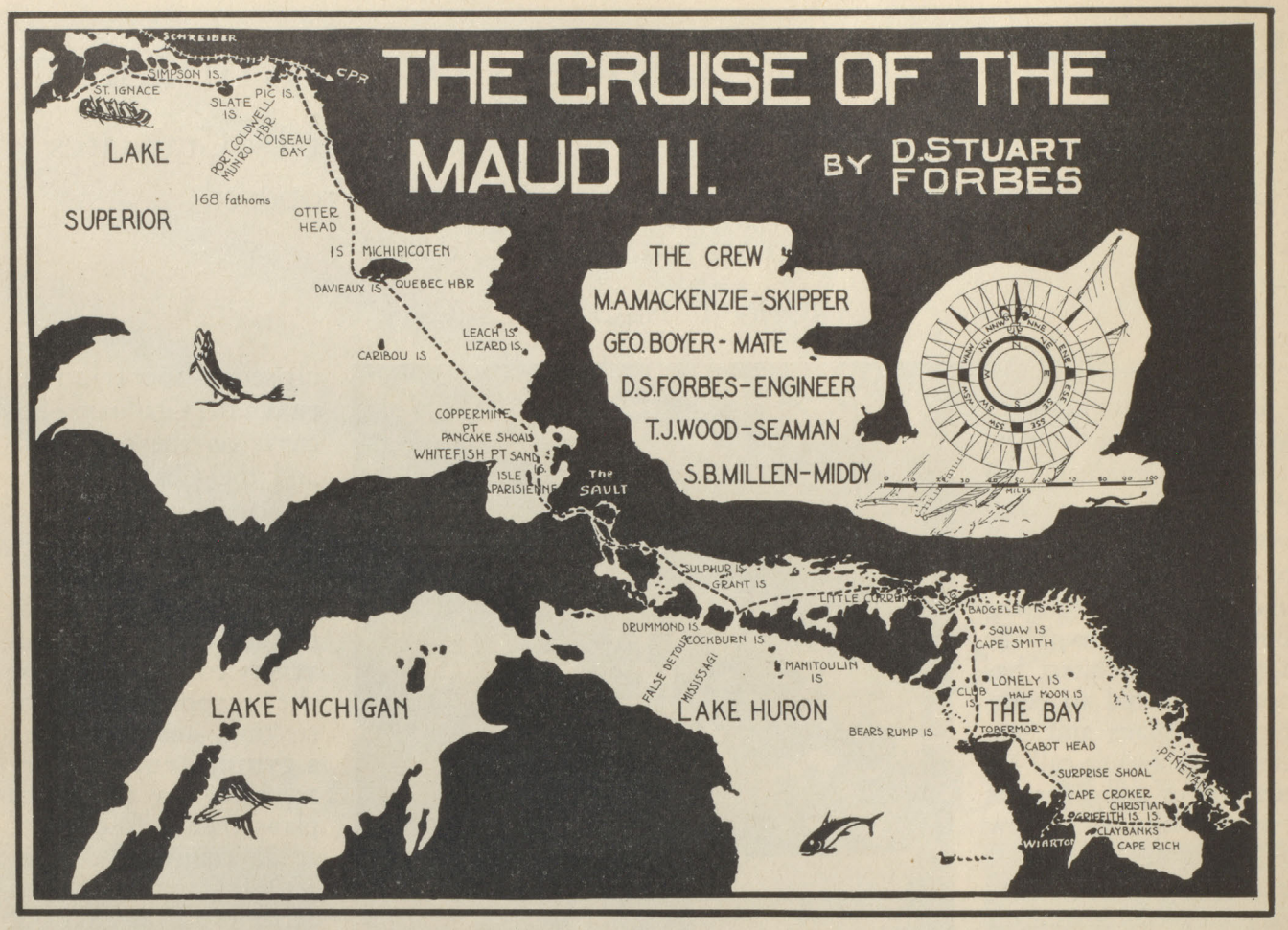
Speaking at Convocation on May 26, Principal Douglas announces that the University will call for tenders on the Gymnasium.

It was in 1931 that the Society was asked by the Principal, the late Sir Arthur Currie, whose name the new building is to bear, to help the University get a gymnasium-armoury. The Society responded readily. It took the initiative in the negotiations with the City for the acquisition of a piece of land adjacent to University property and required to round out a site for the projected building; it organized and held a competition to which McGill graduates of the Faculty of Architecture were alone admitted, to determine who should design the new building. Finally, the Society attempted to collect from its own members the sum necessary to construct and maintain a gymnasium-armoury. Of course, there were some delays and occasional disappointments, but throughout the many chapters of the story there was continuous harmony and close co-operation between the Graduates' Society, on the one hand, and the Chancellor, the Principal and the Governors, on the other.

When, early in the year, the Governors made it known that the University could not assume the responsibility of erecting and equipping a gymnasium-armoury according to the sketch plans then before them, at an estimated cost of $360,000, it was also decided to ascertain if a gymnasium-armoury, possibly of more modest proportions, could be constructed with moneys presently available. The Building Committee of the Board of Governors of the University recommended that a gymnasium-armoury providing all the floor space and cubic content shown in the plan already considered by the Governors and known as "Plan L Revised," less a swimming pool, be constructed at an estimated cost of $270,000. The Graduates' Society was asked by the Principal if such a building would have the approval of the Society. A meeting of representatives of all interested parties was held at which this resolution was passed:

"That this special meeting of the Executive of the Graduates' Society, attended by Mr. H. B. McLean, N.P., (representative on the Board of Governors), Mr. F. S. McGill (representative on the Athletics Board), Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrisey (O/C McGill C.O.T.C. and Vice-Chairman of Campaign Executive Committee), Dr. A. S. Lamb (Director of

(*Continued on Page 37*)



We do not heed the end, we only care
To take the ship and wander anywhere;
To mind her day and night, while underneath
The mouth of ocean opens, showing teeth.

To give her beauty, though ourselves have none,
And let the others have the wealth that's won.
But for ourselves, a ship, and open space,
Blue water, and a salt wind on the face.

—*Masefield*

THE CREW, signed early in the winter, had been motoring since dawn, taking forty-mile spells at the wheel. The day was crisp and clear as we climbed the concrete road running between dense walls of trees that reminded one of the lombardy-lined lanes in France. With a start of surprise, we realized, as we glided smoothly over the crest of a hill, that we had arrived—Penetanguishene was spread out below. At the focal point, the ketch *Maud II*, all dressed up in a new suit of paint, her bottom antifouling copper green, her topsides shimmering black, with a golden arrow running her full length, all topped off with a taffrail of gleaming white, lay alongside the wharf. The road ran steeply straight to the dock, with village houses tier on tier on either side, the whole scene giving one the fleeting impression of a football stadium. Reluctantly applying the brakes on the hill, we were soon slipping into sailor togs.

Full of energy, despite the jollity of last night's reunion, and with understanding co-operation, each bent to his task. The reddish sails were drawn from the loft and bent with precise tension; the stores were stowed each in a suitable place selected as a result of experienced observation. How such a huge pile could pass down the companion way, be stowed, and *still* leave as much room for the crew as before was a problem in yacht designing for a Houdini.

But the *Maud II** had been designed especially for cruising. She was built to replace the ketch *Maud I*, which after five glorious years spent in sailing and exploring the delights of the Great Lakes, came to an untimely end by fire at Penetanguishene. Her owner and skipper, Dr. M. A. Mackenzie, of the University of Toronto, in seeking a new craft to replace her, decided to have one built in Nova Scotia, a land of shipbuilding

*A description of the *Maud II* was published in *The Rudder*, December, 1935.

tradition where shipwrights have a native bent for such things. She was from the board of W. J. Roué, the designer of the *Bluenose* and a score or more of famous schooners and smaller sailing ships, and was built in Shelbourne by Kenneth MacAlpine & Son, a family of honest shipbuilders.

The ketch is about forty feet over all, of ten foot six inch beam, and six foot draught. She has easy lines, and a short rig and is therefore an ideal cruiser. Her broad stern, while it may not delight the eye, makes for comfort and spaciousness. Her ample freeboard, however, rebuffs rotund swimmers, who must needs resort to ladders after the morning plunge. She carries about 900 feet of sail. *Maud II's* auxiliary is a twelve horse-power Diesel engine, but she makes no pretense of being a motor-boat. There are four berths in the cabin, and a pipe berth forward, and, in between, shipmate stove, refrigerator, and food stores, navigation instruments, nautical books, clothes lockers, fuel oil and water tanks, medicine chests, spare parts and tool racks, cameras, radios and tobacco — in fact, everything one could possibly need for an extended cruise.

At last the *Maud* was shipshape. The skipper, observing that the sun had crossed the yard arm, ordered a bumper. In a trice, the pewters were filled and drained in honour of Father Neptune.

While we were having a snack, George, our mate, arrived. To see this great son of the sea in the flesh was to look on the pattern of the old pirates of fiction. He looked like a buccaneer, tramped the deck like a viking, but was with all a "pukkha" mate. He had hardly come on board when he clamoured noisily to put to sea, for like a true sailor he had an aversion to harbours and dock sides. To him a ship was made not to rub her paint on the pier-head piles but to sail the seas, to ride the crest and fling the spray.

The skipper went into a huddle with himself over a big chart spread out on the cabin table. After he had juggled the parallel rulers, set the divider, and searched the chart for hidden perils by means of a magnifying glass, he came on deck. A brief look about at sun and sky and sea, and he called for the canvas to be set.

It was a five mile run to Frenchman's Cove, where the skipper planned to give the *Maud* her finishing touches, before sailing out of reach of accessories. We keeled gently to the warm breeze and made a steady three knots with barely a tinkle from the swell at her bow, while back at the tiller the skipper sat contently smoking his perpetual pipe. The crew stripped and went over the side, for it was the last warm water we would experience for some days. Meanwhile, the mate had cannily dropped the ladder to insure his dignified return, but nevertheless it was of service to the crew, who accordingly enjoyed with safety the refreshing sensation of being towed at the end of a rope.



MAUD II

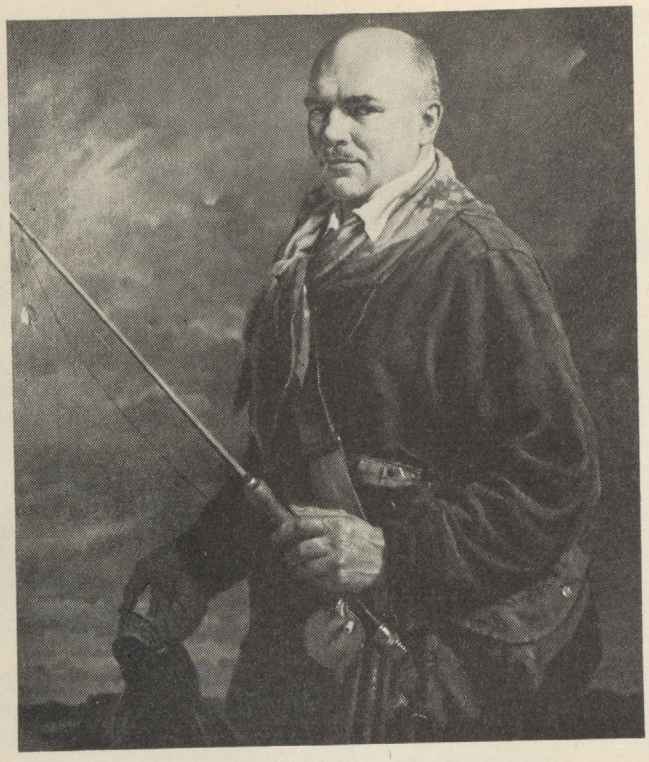
You swept across the waters like a fawn,
Finding a path where never trackway showed,
Day long you coultered the ungarnered clear
Casting your travelling shadow as you strode
And in the nights, when lamps were lit, you sped
With gleams running beside you, like to hounds,
Swift, swift, a dappled glitter of light shed
On snatching sprays above collapsing mounds.

—*Masefield*

A hail from the skipper, as she headed into the Bay, a quick rub down, and we were at our posts. Having, with the sounding lead, felt our way well in, we swung into the wind, and dropped the anchor. Each set to his task. The flat dinghy was stowed on top of the cabin, the ropes were greased and moused, fishing trolls were adjusted, lamps and riding lights were filled, the outboard motor tested, as the appetizing aroma of our first real meal aboard was wafted up from the galley hatch. The pop of a cork and tinkle of glass brought the glad tidings that the skipper was arranging to splice the main brace. At four bells we tumbled below, and after a toast "tae o'rselves," paid that supreme compliment to the cook of leaving naught but the pattern on the plate. Then a tranquil pipe, dishwashing, riding

lights, and we rolled in, tired but happy.

The skipper, who was always first up, set the morning fire in the "shipmate" (stove) to the accompaniment of the snores of the crew and the crackle of kindling. It seemed but an instant before the mate rubbed the sleep from his eyes, roared "All hands on deck," where, with mop and bucket, we sluiced down before the dew had dried. We hove anchor, and following the well buoyed channel, sailed out past Christian Island in a smart breeze, and laid our course for Wiarton on the west side of the Bay. We encountered a choppy sea when we had passed the island for the breeze had swung round to the northwest. This retarded our progress somewhat, but gave promise of clear cool weather.



THE ENGINEER

Major D. Stuart Forbes, M.C., from a recent portrait by K. K. Forbes, R.C.A.

Not long after Christian Island had disappeared from view the deckhand went below to prepare the customary lunch of sandwiches, salad, beer and nuts.

Soon, the clay banks of Cape Rich could be discerned on the port bow, and were passed only after what seemed an interminable time. It was growing dark before we sailed between Cape Commodore and Griffith Island, whose flashing light cheerily verified our position. Swinging our beam to the breeze, and relieved of the choppy swell, we scudded down the long bay to Wiarton.

We had picked up three fish en route, and had a grand boiled trout, brown rice, and potato dinner, ample enough to leave the skipper with materials for a breakfast of fish cakes. And so to bed.

* * * *

Fish cakes!!! Sails up, and all away for the head of the Bay. We passed in steady succession familiar landmarks—White Cloud, Hay Island, towering Cape Croker, Surprise Shoal, Cabot Head, and swinging west made Tobermory Bay by night. We beat up the right arm, beautiful but narrow, our bowsprit literally swinging over the stratified limestone shore as we went about with the crew stepping lively at each turn.

The bay fitted exactly my conception of what a bay should be. Little white wooden houses stood around its edge upon a shore of shelving rock, and behind there rose low thickly wooded hills, green and mosslike with their growth of spruce, birch and fir. Below, upon the green water, floated craft of many kinds.

The next morning, the effort of donning bathing suits for a dip proved hardly warranted, for the water was frigid enough to have come from the blue depths of Lake Huron. Therefore, it was not long before we lifted anchor and sailed northwards, past the Bear's Rump, a smooth rocky island, whose form suggests its name. Then the trees of Half Moon rose gradually into view and sank again, as we passed the island. With a good heel to her deck and a "bone in her teeth" we bowled along and made splendid time.

* * * *

And while we run, a few words about the motley crew.

The skipper, whose knowledge of every cove, reef or channel is not surpassed by the oldest inhabitant, handled his crew with a gentle ease, yet inspired an ambition for efficiency that was evident in every detail of the ship. What a feeling of security he always instills in every man aboard!

The mate was a marvel—as mates go, but we have met him before.

The engineer, at times a fisherman and again a cook, seems to escape the wrath of the mate, perhaps because he always appears to have a task in hand, littering the deck with shavings, rope ends or bolts. With great astuteness he manages to avoid such humdrum chores as filling the fresh water tanks and washing the dishes.

The able seaman, handsome and charming, willing and capable, happy either scrubbing the cabin or going aloft in a gale, can be depended upon in all his works.

(*Continued on Page 60*)

The Cyclotron

Its Background in Physical Science and the Present Outlook

By J. S. FOSTER

Introduction

As announced by Principal Douglas at the recent Convocation, McGill is to proceed at once with the construction of a cyclotron second only to that at its birthplace in California. The Editor has asked me to sketch the scientific background of this development, together with the essential features of the McGill plan. From frequent references in the public press, it is already well known that the cyclotron is a form of "atom smasher" which is able to produce a small quantity of almost any chemical element in radioactive form. To accomplish this it actually builds up as often as it tears down—the essential point being that the cyclotron is able to produce *new atomic forms that are unstable*. It is well known that in the process of becoming stable, each such atom spontaneously changes to an atom of another chemical element with the emission of characteristic radiation. Thus radioactivity—which once was found only among the heaviest elements —now is induced in all elements by artificial means. As is generally known, one may now obtain a new form of sodium, phosphorous or potassium, etc., which emits radiation in some respects like the rays from radium; but after the process is over the sodium atom will have changed into an ordinary stable atom of magnesium, and so for the others. We shall now review very briefly the situation which forced the development of the cyclotron and other so-called "atom smashers." In the first paragraphs the foundation is laid for the discussion of recent developments. If these paragraphs seem to have the flavour of a formal lecture, the situation is regretted; but the fact remains that they state simply the results of some of the greatest experiments in physics, and are necessary in the foundation.

Two Atomic Regions

Grasping the greatest fact of atomic structure from a curious result in a purely academic investigation, Rutherford showed that the few large deflections of alpha particles by gold foil (Fig. 1) could be explained only *on the assumption that the positive charge of the atom was concentrated in a very small volume* so that the very great repulsive forces upon close approach of the alpha particle might cause huge single deflections. Thus it was established that the positive charges are in an *atomic nucleus*, while the electrons are distributed on the outside in sufficient numbers to make the atom electrically neutral.

Charge on Nucleus

The Rutherford atomic model served as the starting point in the Bohr theory of the outer atom. In the simplest case of an atom with only one electron, Bohr deduced—in agreement with experiment—that the frequency of the first line of the spectrum is $\nu = C Z^2$ where Z is the number of elementary positive charges on the nucleus and C is a constant. Now *even if many electrons are present*, the electrostatic force *near* the nucleus will receive only slight contributions from electrons farther out, and since on the Bohr theory the first line of each spectrum is concerned with an atomic adjustment *in this region*, the above relation might be considered good enough to determine Z. Moseley observed the frequencies in X-ray spectrum of many elements and thus in fact succeeded in finding Z the *atomic number* to be assigned to each chemical element in preference to the atomic weight previously used. It is clear that Z is not only the number of elementary positive charges in the nucleus, but also the number of electrons in the outer atomic structure. Hence the ordinary physical and chemical behaviour, that is, the chemical element itself is determined by Z.

Weights of Nuclei

So far nothing has been said about weights of nuclei, although rough values were supplied by

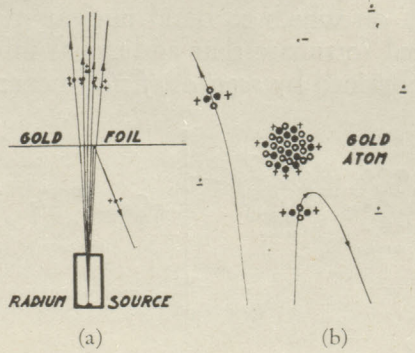


Figure 1: (a) General view; (b) Close-up.

chemical analysis. A closer view was obtained by Aston in the following way. In a discharge tube one (or more) electrons was knocked out of the outer structure of each atomic form and the resultant ions speeded up by high voltage. They were allowed to pass through electric and magnetic fields so arranged as to deflect them in accord with their masses and focus the separate beams on a photographic plate. It was learned in this manner, for example, that all sodium atoms are alike, of mass 23, but that ordinary tin is a mixture of atoms representing ten different masses (isotopes) mixed in proportions to give the observed chemical atomic weight. It may be emphasized again that the atoms are all *tin* because they have *fifty* elementary positive charges on the nucleus and consequently *fifty* electrons in the outer atmosphere. The observed different masses therefore reveal a problem in *nuclear* structure. The above are only typical examples of analyses by Aston extending over all the chemical elements.

Contrast in Experimental Requirements

Long before this stage was reached it was, in fact, fully realized that spectra and most other physical manifestations as well as the chemical behaviour of atoms depend upon the outer electron structure, while radioactivity results from nuclear changes. The energy changes in the *outer atom* are so small that every laboratory contained apparatus suitable for their examination, and the rapidly accumulated mass of material has been largely explained by the Bohr theory, or by its formal restatement and extension by Heisenberg, Schroedinger and Dirac. From natural radioactivity, Rutherford learned that *nuclear changes* amount to *millions of volts*, but until recently laboratories were not supplied with such voltage, and planned artificial experiments were impossible. Nevertheless, it was learned that radium or other radioactive elements emit (1) alpha particles (helium nuclei) of high energy, (2) beta rays, or fast electrons, and, (3) gamma rays, or hard X-rays. It turns out that these facts are not sufficient data on which to build nuclear models and it is indeed fortunate that additional information may be obtained by *semi-artificial* means.

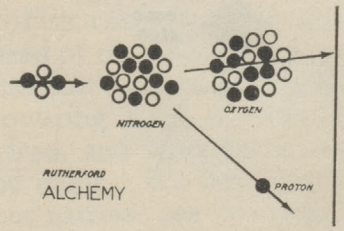


Figure 2

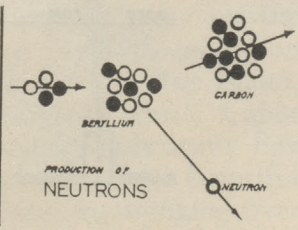


Figure 3

The First Alchemy

To this end Rutherford bombarded *nitrogen* with fast alpha particles and found that an *oxygen* atom of mass 17 was formed, while a proton was rejected at the time of the collision. *This was the first example of real alchemy.* Incidentally, it shows that *protons* or hydrogen nuclei may be emitted from complex nuclear structures. Experiments of this kind were fruitful only in the case of nuclei of small charge such that repulsive forces do not prevent the entrance of the alpha particle into the structure under bombardment. (Fig. 2).

Discovery of Neutron

In an extension of this work Chadwick bombarded a beryllium target with alpha rays and found that a new and very penetrating radiation was emitted. (Fig. 3). The nature of this "radiation" was revealed by Wilson chamber photographs. To readers unfamiliar with this technique it may be explained that a Wilson chamber contains water vapour mixed with air or other selected gas, and supplied with a piston to produce cooling by rapid expansion. Charged particles shooting through the chamber, *e.g.*, alpha rays or electrons, ionize the gas, and thereafter a properly planned expansion causes water to condense only on ions formed along the path *and so reveal the exact track followed.* Now with nitrogen in the chamber, Chadwick found that the penetrating radiation just mentioned could travel some distance before colliding with anything (as X-rays); but that occasionally a nitrogen nucleus was given a *heavy blow* which caused it to produce a short heavy track standing quite separate and apart from anything else in the chamber. From the high momentum transferred to the nitrogen nucleus it was clear that the radiation could not be of the gamma or X-ray type, and from the fact that it travelled long distances without collisions it was learned that there could be no electric charge involved. The data therefore revealed a new particle, the *neutron*, of mass nearly the same as the proton, but electrically neutral. It will be found that this particle plays an important part in modern ideas of nuclear

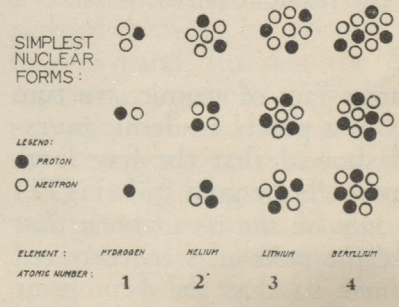


Figure 4

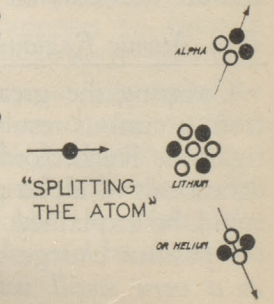


Figure 5

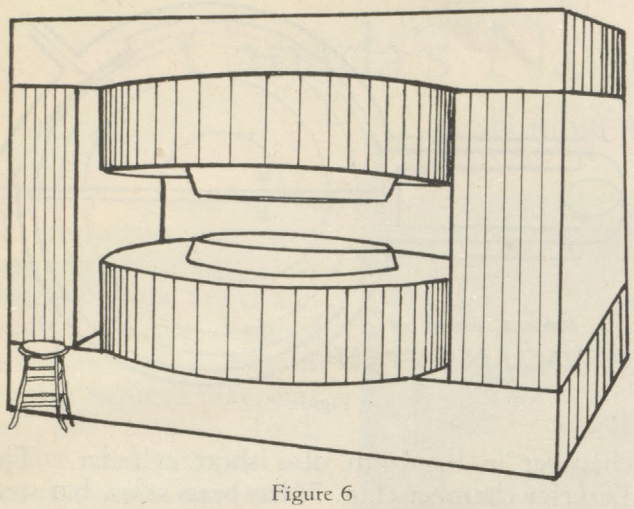


Figure 6

structure. Fermi has more recently shown that even slow neutrons may penetrate *any* nucleus, since there is *no electrostatic repulsion*, and in this way many new nuclear forms have been constructed and identified.

Protons and Neutrons in Nucleus

Reviewing the evidence to date, we notice that the heavy particles emitted from nuclei include alpha particles, protons, and neutrons. From the charge and mass of an alpha particle, it may be considered as a compact unit including two protons and two neutrons. Consequently all nuclei are now believed to contain only protons and neutrons; enough *protons* to supply the observed *charge* on the nucleus, and enough *neutrons* added to make up the observed *mass*. (Fig. 4).

"Splitting the Atom"

The fact that protons are emitted from nuclei suggests reversing the process, *i.e.*, driving them into nuclei after the manner of alpha particles and neutrons. The successful attempt to do this leads to what is sometimes described as "splitting the atom." Cockcroft and Walton used a large discharge tube containing hydrogen and accelerated the hydrogen ions or protons by two stages amounting to 600,000 volts. Wilson chamber photographs showed that the fast protons overcame repulsion and entered the nuclei of a lithium target there producing momentarily beryllium of mass 8 which immediately split into two helium atoms, each of mass four. (Fig. 5). Since this curious type of action is not repeated in successful bombardments of other targets, the main point of the experiment is the *initial production of nuclear changes by use of fast particles accelerated in the laboratory.*

Courage from Theory

A general consideration of energies involved in nuclear changes as revealed in natural radioactivity and of repulsive forces expected to oppose entrance of a charged particle into nuclei tends at first sight to discourage one from an attempt to provide an efficient artificial source of fast particles. It might be expected, and previously it was thought, that a million volt result could not be achieved by half that voltage. Now a strange feature of modern atomic theory (wave mechanics) is contained in just this statement: there is *some probability* of penetrating an atomic barrier when the energy of the bombarding particle is less than that required *on the grounds of classical physics* to surmount the barrier. This is not a question of faulty pictures of nuclear barriers. The particle doesn't have a small chance of sneaking through a crack. This result of theory is independent of detailed models, and is here mentioned because it has been of the utmost importance in providing investigators with courage to continue at a time when laboratory voltages as judged by classical physics were quite inadequate. With this theoretical background and the success of the Cockcroft-Walton experiment, it is readily understood that *artificial "atom smashers" were certain to be developed.*

Discovery of Positive Electron

As further preparation for the discussion of artificial radioactivity let us now recall the discovery of still another elementary particle, *viz.*, the *positive electron.* Anderson of Pasadena found that when the very penetrating cosmic rays were allowed to pass through a Wilson chamber containing lead, he could observe tracks continuing through successive sheets of lead, and due not only to a positively charged particle as determined by a superposed magnetic field, but also a light particle as shown by the thinness of the track and long range. Positive electrons are now regularly observed, as in the following experiment.

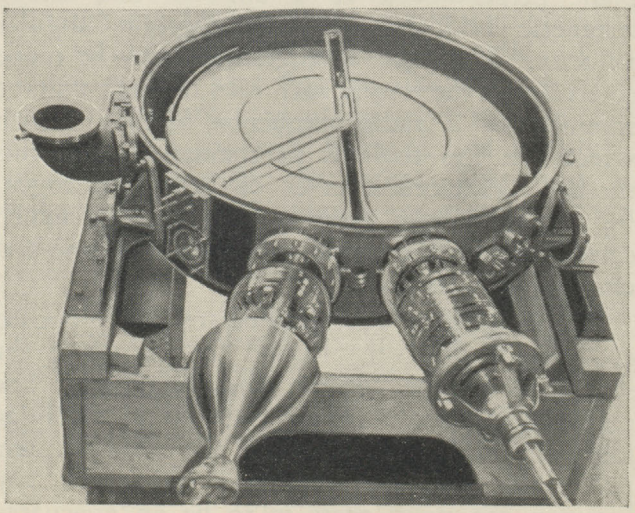


Figure 7

Artificial Radioactivity

We now review the development which brought the Nobel prize to the Curie family for the third time, *viz.*, *artificial radioactivity*. Madame Curie's elder daughter and her husband, Professor Joliot, found that when boron was bombarded with alpha particles, neutrons and positive electrons were emitted, but that when the alpha source was removed the *positive electrons continued to come from the target*. This meant a double action: first, the alpha particle collided with a boron nucleus to form a nitrogen nucleus of mass 13 with neutron rejected at time of bombardment, and, secondly, the nitrogen decayed after the manner of radioactive substances. Each nitrogen nucleus gave off a positive electron and became a carbon nucleus of mass 13. The authors also produced so-called radio-magnesium and radio-silicon in addition to radio-nitrogen, and suggested that by bombardment with fast particles artificial radioactivity might be induced in many other substances.

Finally, taking advantage of his high voltage laboratory source, Cockcroft adopted a wholly artificial method and produced artificial radioactivity in nitrogen by bombardment of carbon with his fast protons. By this time the cyclotron was well established and began to take the lead in new experiments.

Principle of the Cyclotron

The cyclotron is an invention of Professor Ernest Lawrence for the production of the *highest speed nuclei of hydrogen and helium* without the presence of any abnormally high voltage in the laboratory. The desired result is obtained by *successive accelerations* of the same ions with the same moderate voltage. The basic idea of the cyclotron lies in the fact that an ion circling in a plane perpendicular to a uniform and steady magnetic field moves with constant angular velocity. Therefore, arrangements may be made to accelerate the ions at each turn through voltage supplied by a radio frequency oscillator with which the ion remains in resonance. By this method deuterons (nuclei of heavy hydrogen, Fig. 4), have been given a final velocity which corresponds to the single application of nine and one-half million volts.

Fig. 6 gives a general view of the proposed cyclotron at McGill. Round the outside is the steel yoke of the 145-ton electromagnet. The copper excitation coils are enclosed in the large tanks for oil cooling. Between the tanks the steel pole-pieces may be seen, and filling the gap between the poles there is to be an evacuated

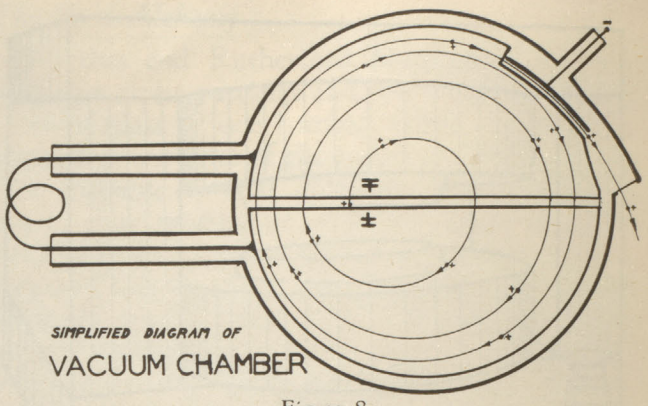


Figure 8

chamber in the form of a short cylinder. The Berkeley chamber (Fig. 7) has brass sides, but steel top and bottom to shorten the air gap and help to produce a high magnetic field. In this so-called "tank" the ions or nuclei are accelerated.

The process of ion acceleration is made more clear in Fig. 8 where the steel lid has been removed from the tank to reveal two halves of a thin hollow copper pill box which serve as electrodes for producing accelerations. They help to form the condenser part of a radio circuit which is excited by a powerful radio frequency oscillator. The maximum voltage difference between the copper electrodes (known as the "dees") is of the order of 50,000 volts. The tank normally contains heavy hydrogen at very low pressure. Ions are produced near the centre by collisions with electrons from a hot tungsten filament, not shown. When an ion is formed it will start to move toward the electrode which is at the moment negative and due to the magnetic field will then circle round to the gap again to receive a second contribution of like energy. If the ion gets started by the maximum available voltage it will continue to receive large contributions twice at each turn, but if the first contribution is small the succeeding ones will also be small and in that case *more revolutions* will be necessary to obtain a desired maximum energy. From simple dynamics, however, it is clear that if a heavy hydrogen nucleus appears finally on a circle of radius r in a magnetic field H, then the energy is the same no matter how attained, and has the value CH^2r^2, where C is a constant. When the limiting radius of the dees is reached, the beam of ions is drawn out of the circle by a deflecting plate supplied with a steady voltage of about 50,000 and is allowed to strike the target which is to be made radioactive. In practice the above story is somewhat modified. Owing to the high velocities attained, the ions gradually increase measurably in mass and lag behind the phase

(*Continued on Page 36*)

Canada's National Playgrounds

By ROBERT J. C. STEAD

PLAY appears to be instinctive not only among humans, but among all the lower animals. Nature designed mankind on a scheme which requires play, just as life requires food, water and air, and all modern cities have established places of recreation for their citizens of all ages.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the Government of Canada provides playgrounds for its own people, and for tourists, on a scale proportionate to the magnificent possibilities of the Dominion. Canada's system of National Parks however, was *not* established primarily with the idea of providing playgrounds for the nation. The original purpose was to preserve under public control the hot springs at Banff, Alberta, which were discovered when engineers were surveying the route for the Canadian Pacific Railway more than fifty years ago. At that time a mountain wilderness of ten square miles was set aside so that the springs might be preserved for all time as a public heritage. From this small beginning has grown a system of National Parks which now extends from British Columbia to Nova Scotia and includes an area of some 12,525 square miles. The parks vary in character from the most magnificent mountain scenery to forested tablelands in the Prairie Provinces, sylvan islands in Georgian Bay and the St. Lawrence River, a beach peninsula in Lake Erie, the wooded wilderness of Cape Breton, and the placid sea-shores of Prince Edward Island.



Canadian National Railways Photo

Mount Athabaska, one of the monarchs of the Columbia Icefield. This magnificent mountain region, once accessible only by pack train, is now reached by a new motor highway from Jasper Park Lodge.

Within the mountain parks of Canada are regions of alpine grandeur unsurpassed in the world. Between the ranges are green valleys set with sparkling lakes and musical with the sound of tumbling waters. Canada's mountainland has been described as "Twenty Switzerlands in one," and that figure of speech is not an exaggeration.

The kinds of play popular in the mountain parks are to some extent, of course, suggested by the environment. For those who have the heart and the will, mountain climbing provides a sport with more hazards than golf, more thrills than football, more danger than hockey, and a sense of achievement unrivalled by any organized game. Closely coupled with mountain climbing are the ski meets at Mount Revelstoke, Banff, and Jasper, where miles of snowy mountain sides provide conditions for the fastest sport in which man participates without the aid of mechanical power. Trail riding through the Rockies opens vistas of scenery amid the surrounding precipices from the icefields above or the pine forests alongside, with the never-to-be-forgotten aroma of camp-fires in the evening and the still hush of the slumbering mountains through the night. For those less strenuously inclined magnificent mountain motor roads threading their way through valleys and over passes, crossing turbulent streams and plunging through deep canyons, afford command of some of the world's greatest scenery from the comfort of the modern automobile. The warm waters which Nature herself supplies provide opportunity for swimming and all water sports, and the mountain streams are alive with fish at the command of the angler who knows just how

to woo them. And then, for those to whom no day is complete without pursuit of a little, white, pock-marked ball, golf courses are provided.

Coming eastward from the mountain area one enters National Parks of a different description. Prince Albert National Park, in Saskatchewan, and Riding Mountain National Park, in Manitoba, are recreational centres which may be appropriately termed the Playgrounds of the Prairies. Both of these parks are just exactly what one would *not* expect to find in the Prairie Provinces. The visitor whose conception of Manitoba and Saskatchewan envisages vast level treeless areas planted to wheat will leave either Riding Mountain or Prince Albert National Park with an entirely new picture in his mind. Prince Albert National Park, for example, although located almost in the geographical centre of the Province of Saskatchewan, is a region of rocks, woods and waters, with an area of 1,869 square miles and an altitude of about 1,800 feet above sea level.

Riding Mountain National Park is also heavily wooded, although it lies on the very edge of the prairies and only about 100 miles north of the international boundary. The altitude is about 2,200 feet. On the eastern and northern sides Riding Mountain presents a sharp escarpment with an elevation over the surrounding country of 1,100 feet, affording magnificent views of the fertile plains below. Approached from the south the ascent is so gradual as to be scarcely noticeable. The area of the park is 1,140 square miles, and the natural attractions include a high, clear altitude, great areas of virgin forest, and many beautiful lakes and beaches. There are good roads for motoring, trails for horse-back and hiking expeditions, forests and lakes to be explored, opportunity for study of wild animal and bird life, fishing, canoeing, motor-boating, sailing.

In Ontario, National Parks consist of thirty islands in Georgian Bay, a mainland reservation and thirteen islands in the St. Lawrence River, and the most southerly mainland point in Canada, extending into Lake Erie at Point Pelee. The National Parks in Ontario present excellent opportunities for summer camping.

The most easterly National Park is located in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. It contains an area of approximately 458 square miles, typical of the picturesque and rugged coastline and mountain background characteristic of that region. This park was established in 1936 and is still in the early stages of development. Along the western shores steep well-timbered hills rise sharply from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a height of from 1,200 to 1,700 feet, and bold headlands stand out into the sea to form delightful bays and sandy



Canadian National Railways Photo

Whycocomagh, Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.



Canadian National Railways Photo

Jasper Park Lodge, with Lac Beauvert in the foreground and "The Old Man" asleep in the distance.

coves. Stretching into the interior are beautiful green valleys and rolling hills that resemble the Highlands of Scotland. The beauty of the physical surroundings is enhanced by the charm of seaside villages and fishing ports out of which ply the craft of the sturdy inhabitants who gain their livelihood from the sea.

Newest member of the great family of National Parks of Canada is a seaside area along the northern coast of Prince Edward Island. One might refer to this entire Island as a park—indeed, its whole area is less than that of Banff or Jasper National Park—and it is certain that its attractions of pastoral landscape, fruitful farm, and the miracle of wave-worked architecture about its deeply-indented shores, will serve as magnets to draw tourists, not only from the Dominion and from the United States, but from all countries where exquisite charm of settings and surroundings makes its inevitable appeal. Incidentally, the new Prince Edward Island Park includes within its borders certain spots which have been given great romantic importance by the novels of Lucy Maud Montgomery. Here is the original House of Green Gables, the original Lake of Shining Waters, and other scenes which this noted Canadian writer has made familiar to millions of readers at home and abroad.



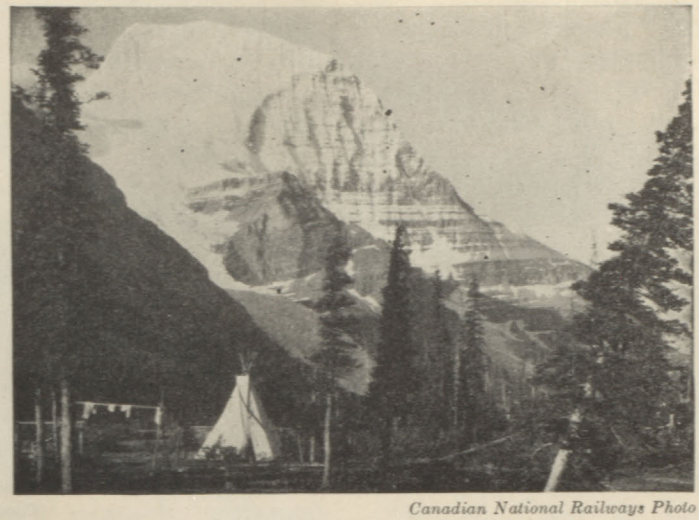
Canadian National Railways Photo

Mount Edith Cavell, one of the gems of Jasper National Park.

Not only does the government provide these playgrounds, but it equips them with suitable facilities available to persons of even the most modest vacation budget. There appears to be a widespread notion that a holiday in the National Parks of Canada must be an expensive experience. No idea could be more misleading. It is quite true that in parks like Banff and Jasper magnificent hotels furnish the last word in luxurious accommodation, and the prices are, naturally, somewhat related to the service rendered. But for those who have to frame their holiday budget with care there are other more modest hostelries and bungalow camps, or campgrounds where the tourist can provide his own accommodation without cost except the payment of a very nominal fee for camping privileges. Many services, such as the supplying of fuel and refrigeration, bath houses, community houses, community kitchens, tennis courts, playgrounds, are available, all under organized supervision which ensures the comfort of the visitor at the most nominal cost.

The National Parks of Canada are also wild life sanctuaries, where native birds and animals live in

security and peace and have an opportunity to discover that their age-old enemy, man, as they get to know him in the National Parks, is not as black as he has been painted. They have preserved the buffalo from extinction, and have furnished a haven for elk, antelope, bear, beaver, and other animals which might not otherwise survive the modern rifle and the inroads of settlement.



Canadian National Railways Photo

Rising to an altitude of 12,972 feet, Mount Robson is the loftiest peak in the Canadian Rockies.

The presence of these wild animals, grown tame and unafraid, is one of the charms of the National Parks. Last year more than a million people were attracted to these unspoiled areas, and every year the number increases, but so great is the extent of the parks there is never a sense of crowding. Here is the true life of the wilderness, mitigated by all the conveniences of civilization.

Through the Years

By BLANCHE EVANS YATES

ONCE upon a time, so runs the tale, the Convocation Hall of Old McGill was packed to the doors; a thrilled crowd, because not only were the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne present, but eight girls awaited their B.A. degree, the first of their sex to receive the coveted parchment from McGill. As we look back memory upon memory follows fast; we see ourselves quite in the limelight, but unimpressed; a little weary from long intimacy with the midnight oil; a little sad at the breaking of ties; a little wondering as to the future; we like our colourful hoods. Our valedictorian, slim, eloquent, her dark eyes shining, ends her farewell with an impassioned plea. "A medical course," she said, "should be provided for the women of this city and province, and sometime it must be done. The question is when?" Lord Lansdowne in his speech heartily endorsed this appeal, calling attention to the field open to the woman medical missionary in India, the country to which he was soon going as Viceroy. Principal Sir William Dawson too, in his reply to the valedictorian, guardedly touched upon the same theme. "You speak of professional work," he said. "Some important professions are already open to you here and elsewhere. The question as to others and as to opportunities here, is like that for education in Arts, one of supply and demand." Thirty long years were to pass before the fulfilment of this dream.

The "open sesame" through which we, the original eight, call McGill our Alma Mater, is an oft-told, familiar tale. In brief review—the "Higher Education" movement overseas and in the United States, later in Canada; The Montreal Ladies' Educational, 1871; The Associate in Arts Examinations; the less popular Senior A. A.; Dr. Clark Murray's astonishing resolution, brought before the Board of Governors in 1882, that McGill should admit women students; Sir William Dawson's subsequent trip to England to study this problem; then, the history-making summer of 1884 when a small group of high school girls, passing the A. A. examinations with high marks (two, indeed, heading the whole list), with the courage of youth, called upon the Principal and bravely requested admission to the sacred halls; their reception, kindly and gracious but quite discouraging—"No funds were available." Then how the night of weeping turned to the morn of song with the unexpected gift of $50,000 from Sir Donald A. Smith, (afterwards Lord Strathcona), our grand, generous, never-to-be-forgotten benefactor and friend.

Hurried arrangements were made and in October, 1884, twenty-four students enrolled, nine as undergraduates to take the full course. Having in common the urge to learn, these nine differed as widely in looks and dispositions as any group of girls. Rosalie was handsome, brilliant, magnetic; Octavia (Tavie), a born

executive, holding the reins of leadership in her lovely hands throughout the course; Alice, the rosy-cheeked, intellectual by inheritance; Nellie, the class baby, destined for service and honour; Donalda, the philosopher; Mary, the daughter of a long-time leader in educational circles; Mattie, whimsical, witty; Eliza, quiet, conscientious; and Blanche, auburn-haired, country-bred, aloof. Rosalie McLea,* after a splendid sophomore record, did not return to college. Mary Simpson left to be married to Mr. Arthur Ross, late owner of the Seigniory of Beau Rivage where she still lives as Chatelaine. Helen (Nellie) Reid dropped out through serious illness, to continue her studies with the Class of '89. However, Georgina Hunter and Jane Palmer entered the third year, bringing our numbers up to eight.

One could dwell at length on the glamour of those early days; the dear old Museum, where first we were installed, the long-suffering professors repeating their lectures. One can still see Professor Moyse—afterwards Dean—in a very beautiful silk gown, seeming to wrap his tall form around a pillar as he led us through new and delectable fields dewy with the "sweet showers of April."

A further munificent gift from Sir Donald made secure our junior and senior years. Class rooms in the East Wing were provided, but some honour courses were still held in the Museum. Here we hung over cases of bright stones and strange fossils, absorbing their now long-forgotten family traits. Here we listened wide-eyed to Sir William—great scientist and beloved teacher—but he did tell us that airships were an impossibility since muscle was the only motor power of sufficiently light weight for aerial flight.

These honour classes were small and of necessity co-educational. We and the young men accepted each other as fellow students in a matter of fact way and swapped notes to our mutual advantage. We were, however, conscious of very Victorian proprieties, and a guilty fear would haunt us lest our much-loved but conscientious Lady Superintendent should have seen us strolling down the avenue accompanied by one of the "men." This question of co-education was a vexed one and much discussed, the staff members differing widely. It was in later years, after the Royal Victoria College was built, that the courses were mainly mixed.

The class entering in 1886 was large and had an "I. Q." well over the average. Our undergraduate status now being well established we wore gowns, and flaunted them proudly, our badge of equality. We formed a debating society called the "Delta Sigma," after our benefactor, of course, but vaguely suggesting the Greek-letter societies of American colleges. Our first debate was "Art versus Music, as an influence on the human race," a gentle theme, to be followed by many less innocuous; some, indeed, being forbidden by the powers that were. We had a column, "Feathers from the East Wing," in the *University Gazette*. We formed a missionary society, the "Theodora," the "ancestor" of the McGill Y.W.C.A. Another "ancestor" born of the crusading impulses of the early graduates, was the "Girls' Club and Lunch Room" on Jurors Street, destined, after early discouragements, to enlarge its activities to that of a Community Centre, and finally become the University Settlement.

With the graduating class of '90, we now numbered twenty. In order not to lose our happy contacts, and for "mutual improvement," we formed the "Muiotas." This soon became the "Alumnae Society" and from a small club, meeting at members' homes for abstruse discussions, or occasional feasts and merry-makings, it is now a far-reaching organization, with a membership of 250, and with many patriotic and constructive activities. It has also become a part of the Canadian Federation of University Women, and has aided in founding a travelling scholarship for Canadian women in research work. There is also an annual R.V.C. scholarship, a memorial to Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, a beloved Warden, as well as Alumnae bursaries and a loan fund for students.

For this, our Golden Anniversary, brief sketches of the eight of '88 are in order:

OCTAVIA G. RITCHIE, B.A., M.D., (Dr. Grace Ritchie England), our valedictorian, graduated with first class honours in natural science. She began her medical studies at Queen's but her plea to enter Bishop's College meeting with almost unhoped for success, she completed her course there, happy in realizing that through her efforts Bishop's College, with clinical privileges at the Montreal General and Western Hospitals, was now open to other women planning a medical career.

After studying abroad under noted specialists she returned to Montreal. Here she made college and hospital connections and soon developed a large gynaecological practice and clinic. In 1897 she married Dr. Frank England, a well-known surgeon. Their only daughter, Esther, also a McGill graduate, is now Assistant in English.

A daughter of one of Montreal's oldest families, Dr. England became deeply interested in the social welfare and health of the community. She was instrumental in carrying out a number of reforms, largely through the Local Council of Women, of which she was President for seven years, 1911 to 1917.

Her warm sympathies and the acute clinical sense with which she is gifted made her the ideal physician.

*Mrs. Norman Prowse, deceased.



McGILL'S FIRST WOMEN GRADUATES

These portraits of the eight members of the Class of 1888 were taken at the time of their graduation. *TOP: Left,* MISS GEORGINA HUNTER; *centre,* MISS JANE V. PALMER; *right,* MISS ELIZA CROSS (the late Mrs. Dugald Currie). *BOTTOM: Left,* MISS MARTHA MURPHY (Mrs. W. H. Breithaupt); *centre,* MISS OCTAVIA GRACE RITCHIE (Mrs. England); *right,* MISS JANET DONALDA MCFEE. *INSET: Left,* MISS CARA BLANCHE EVANS (Mrs. D. G. Yates); *right,* MISS ALICE MURRAY.

She is a born leader, uncompromising when a principle in involved or a wrong to be righted. Someone has called her "The true friend, the brave comrade, the loyal fellow-worker." No truer word could be said of our classmate "Tavie."

GEORGINA HUNTER, B.A., took first class honours in English and won the Shakespeare Gold Medal. A teacher in the Girls' High School, Montreal, before entering McGill, she continued her work there and later became Lady Principal. She also served as the teachers' representative on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of Quebec. She was active in founding the Alumnae Society and in steering the Girls' Club and Lunch Room through its early trials to its successful issue. During the War years she did statistical work for the Canadian Patriotic Fund and threw her efforts into the Alumnae Society's Military Hospital libraries.

Always an indefatigable worker and an enthusiastic teacher, she was also a "very good sport" and writes humorously of "Delta Sigma Day" diversions such as a "mock trial" and a "Masque of Culture."

DONALDA MCFEE, B.A., Ph.D., whose clear logical mind and philosophic breadth of view were doubtless the heritage of her fine old Scottish ancestry, graduated with first class honours in mental and moral philosophy and was the first McGill woman to qualify for a Ph.D. degree. On the advice of Prof. Clark Murray she took a post-graduate course at Cornell University under Dr. Jacob Gould Shurman, Professor of Philosophy. On his letters of introduction she presented herself in 1890 to Prof. Wundt, of Leipsig, the eminent founder of the modern physiological psychology, and was admitted by him to his lectures, although German universities were not then open to women. During her two years of study there Prof. Wundt assigned her a thesis subject on

"Theories of Vision" and outlined a suitable treatment. She completed her studies at the University of Zurich, under Prof. Avenarius, where she received the degree of Ph.D. *cum laude* in 1895.

ALICE MURRAY, B.A., was the daughter of the late George Murray, writer, poet, educator. After graduation she taught at a high school in northern Michigan, but with true patriotism gave up this very good position when the ruling was made that U.S. citizenship was to be required of the teachers. Returning to Montreal she obtained a place on the staff of the Riverside Public School which she held for a number of years. She now resides in Berkeley, California, from where she writes interestingly of her literary clubs and contacts.

MARTHA C. MURPHY, B.A., (Mrs. W. H. Breithaupt) continued her studies, first abroad, then at Cornell University. She writes: "I boarded at Professor Prentiss' home on the campus with women graduates from Vassar, Cornell and other colleges. The Sunday evenings at Mrs. Prentiss' are vivid memories. Dr. Corson, the Professor of Literature, friend of Tennyson and William Watson, read aloud many verses of these and others."

She married in 1898, W. H. Breithaupt, of New York, for years Bridge Engineer of the Santa Fe Railroad. Their son is also a civil engineer. He and two college-educated daughters are all married and have children of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt now live in their old home in Kitchener, Ontario, where they have a beautiful garden.

ELIZA CROSS, B.A.* (Mrs. Dugald Currie), is recalled as a sweet, serene, good-looking girl who did not allow her early engagement to interfere with her studies, and her standing at graduation was excellent. Of her life, after marriage, the writer knows nothing, but the fact that her son, George S. Currie, D.S.O., M.C., B.A., is one of McGill's Governors fills in much of the blank.

JANE V. PALMER, B.A., was at first privately educated in England, at the large North London School for Girls and later at the McGill Normal School. She then entered the third year Arts course at McGill and graduated with the Class of '88. Owing to Miss Palmer's illness and the recent death of her sister, it has not been possible to obtain any further data.

BLANCHE EVANS, B.A. (Mrs. David G. Yates), took first class honours in science, and for four years represented the Donaldas on the staff of the *University Gazette*. Her background is that of Anglican missionary stock. After leaving college she studied at the old Art Galleries on Phillips Square, Montreal, and in New York at the League, attaining some success as a painter and illustrator, and was privileged to draw the fossil leaves for one of Sir William Dawson's publications. For several years she taught natural science and drawing at Dunham (Que.) Ladies College and at the Rayson School, New York. Her married life was mainly spent in furthering the career of a brilliant husband who died just when his success as an ear specialist was established. She still follows creative art along various lines.

The record of one member of the Class of '88, whose graduation was deferred until the following year on account of illness, also deserves special mention here:

HELEN R. Y. REID, B.A. '89, LL.D. (Queen's), LL.D. (McGill), who graduated in 1889 with first class honours in modern languages and the Governor-General's Gold Medal, stands unique for great and continued service to her city and her country. Deep in wartime activities of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, she found time to interest her fellow helpers in the training of volunteers for social work. Resolutions were sent to McGill and a School for Social Service was started, with Miss Reid giving a course of lectures on public health. She became a member of the Corporation—the first and only woman member until the later appointment of the Warden of the R.V.C. She took up the question of a School for Graduate Nurses and succeeded in making it a part of McGill's curriculum. She has been long associated with philanthropic and educational committees: local, national and international.

Miss Reid has many medals and decorations: for her War work she was made a "Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem" by His Majesty King George V. Canada is justly proud of Helen Reid.

The third class of women graduating from McGill, in 1890, belonged also to this pioneer group. Of their nine members, the three following carried off medals:

MAUDE E. ABBOTT, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. (Edin.) LL.D. (McGill), F.R.C.P. (C.), was student editor of the *University Gazette*, class valedictorian and Lord Stanley Gold Medallist. Graduating with an M.D. degree from Bishop's in 1894, she studied abroad three years and in 1898 was appointed Curator of the Medical Museum. Building up an historical collection of extraordinary value, classifying and teaching, organizing the International Association of Medical Museums and editing its Journals, carrying out her fundamental researches into the history of McGill, and of congenital heart disease, her life has been highly constructive. Besides the two honorary degrees conferred upon her by McGill (M.D. *hon. causa*, 1910, and LL.D., 1936), she holds honorary membership in the American Association of the History of Medicine, in the Osler Society of McGill, in the California Heart Association and the Cardiac Society of Great Britain, and is an Honorary Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Maude Abbott is one of Canada's great women. With all her achievement she has the heart of a child, as those privileged to be her intimates well know.

CARRIE M. DERICK, B.A., M.A., graduated with first class honours in natural science and the Logan Gold Medal. A born teacher and a gifted scientific investigator, she was made Demonstrator of Botany in 1891 and Professor of Morphological Botany in 1912, being the first woman on the staff and the first to hold a full professorship in any Canadian university. She was also the first woman appointed by the Legislature on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. On her retirement she was made Emeritus Professor of Comparative Morphology and Genetics in recognition of her organization of the course on the latter subject.

Miss Derick took a leading part in the movement for civic betterment and social reform instituted in Montreal through the Local Council of Women of which she was an ardent and extremely efficient worker and officer, and one of its early Presidents. She was also a Vice-President, and for many years the Recording Secretary, of the National Council of Women for Canada.

(*Continued on Page 66*)

*Deceased 1907.



A glimpse of the bathing beach from the park.

St. Helen's Island Park

By FREDERICK G. TODD

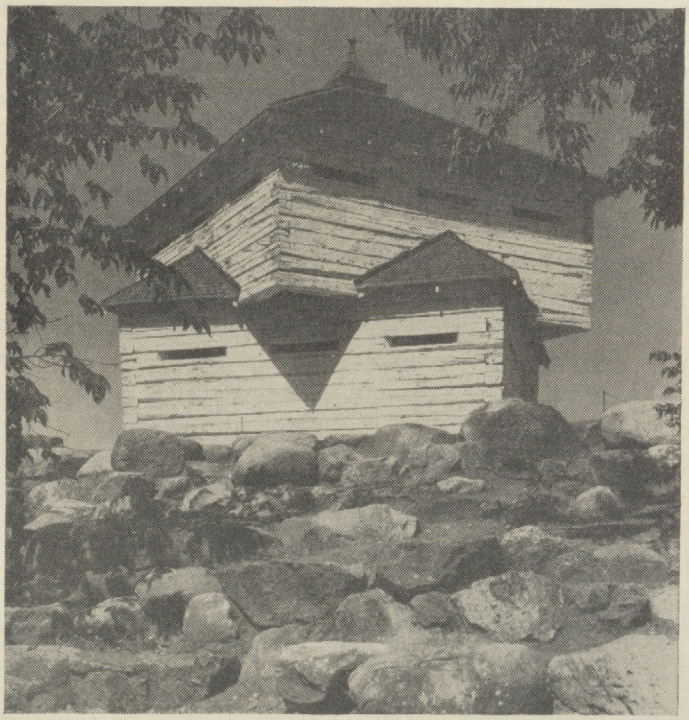
MONTREAL, more fortunate than most communities of its size, numbers among its large parks two of almost incomparable natural beauty situated within easy reach of the most congested parts of the city—Mount Royal Park and St. Helen's Island Park. The latter, which enjoys a superb setting in the St. Lawrence River and possesses an historical background dating back more than three centuries, has been further enhanced recently by the extensive programme of development and restoration work undertaken by the Provincial Government as an unemployment relief project. As a result, this wooded island paradise seems destined to exert an increasingly important influence on the health and happiness of Montreal's present and future generations, and to become as well a mecca for tourists.

St. Helen's Island is of volcanic origin and has a varied topography, interesting because several small hills, some with precipitous cliffs and others with gentle slopes, produce a diversified landscape and make the island appear considerably larger than its actual area. One of these hills is more than 130 feet high and, like the rest of the island, is covered with trees whose growth is varied, luxuriant, and unusual, because the predominant tree is the western hackberry (*celtis occidentalis*) which is not found in any other Montreal park.

The geology of the island is also unusual as no other deposit of the particular type of rock found there is known to exist in this part of the country. Reporting on this interesting phenomenon, Dr. T. H. Clark, of McGill University, says: "The St. Helen's Island breccia makes up most of the island. The breccia lies over the site of a mass of once molten rock and it is supposed that pressure from gases, liberated from this molten rock, blew a hole through the solid crust above and that in this process fragments from rocks that once existed a mile above the present surface were mixed together with those that we now see at the surface, and now rest in a pipe-like cavity punched through the local country rock. In spite of its fragmental nature this breccia is very strongly cemented and therefore makes a durable building stone for which purpose its variegated appearance makes it extremely suitable."

The history of St. Helen's Island goes back to the time of Samuel de Champlain, first Governor of French Canada, who founded Quebec in 1608 and who, in a letter written to a friend in Paris about that time, described the island as "la belle et forte ville." He named the island in honour of his wife, Helene, and although he never actually owned it, he used it on several occasions as a base for his expeditions into the northwest.

In 1635, Francois de Lauzon received the island from King Louis of France as part of a seigniorial grant, but about thirty years later it was ceded to Charles Le Moyne and afterwards was incorporated into the lands comprising the Seigniory of Longueuil. Later, the Le Moyne family built a stone residence on the island and the ruins of the foundations of this house, which was destroyed by fire in 1826, may still be seen near the site of the modern pumping station which faces the south shore.



The old log block house.

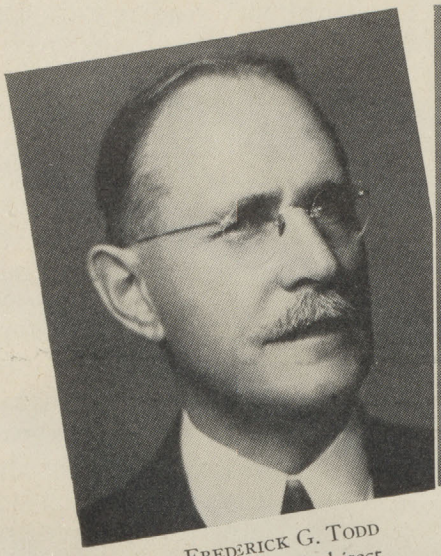
The first fortifications, which included batteries and entrenchments, were erected in 1759 during the regime of Governor de Levis, and stood near the point where the Jacques Cartier Bridge now crosses the island and also at its upper end, where some remains are still discernible.

In 1807, nearly fifty years after the British conquest of Canada, construction of the fortifications which exist today was commenced because of the danger of an American invasion and additional work, including the erection of the block house, was authorized by General Brock in 1812. In 1818 the British Government purchased the island from Baron Grant of Longueuil—who had married the last surviving member of the Le Moyne family—for the sum of £15,000. Further reconstruction work followed; and from that time until 1870, three years after Confederation, the island was occupied by various regiments of the British Army. For a number of years after this date Canadian troops were garrisoned there and it is interesting to note that brass buttons representing thirty-seven British and Canadian regiments were found during the course of the recent restoration work.

In 1874 Montreal was given the right to use St. Helen's Island as a park, but it was not until 1909 that the city purchased the island from the Department of Militia and Defence for $200,000. The Federal Government continued to use the island's storehouses and magazines for military purposes, however, and these depots proved invaluable during the Great War. Several years after the War, all explosives and ammunition were removed and the entire island became available for park purposes. Some park work was carried out about this time, but nothing was done towards preserving the fortifications. The city then covered the bomb-proof barracks, and part of the fortifications, with earth, and owing to the danger of accidents the public was not permitted to approach them.

Plans for laying out St. Helen's Island as a modern park were prepared, and adopted by the city, in the fall of 1931 and preliminary work was undertaken in the following year. Due to the lack of funds, however, it had to be discontinued.

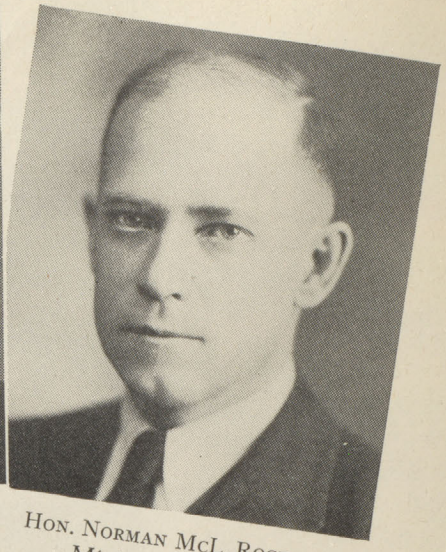
Four years later, after the Provincial elections of August, 1936, Hon. William Tremblay, the new Minister of Labour, decided to undertake a series of park projects to help provide employment for the large number of men on relief in Montreal. As general plans for the St. Helen's Island Park development were ready, this work was the first important project undertaken under the direction of the Provincial Government. The Minister pressed this project with such vigour that, in spite of the reorganization of his Department coincident with the change of government, detailed plans were prepared and the work was commenced a little more than a month after the elections. Employment was immediately given to 300 men and this number was increased by about 200 a week until over 1,000 men were at



FREDERICK G. TODD
Landscape Architect
Montreal



HON. WILLIAM TREMBLAY
Minister of Labour
Province of Quebec



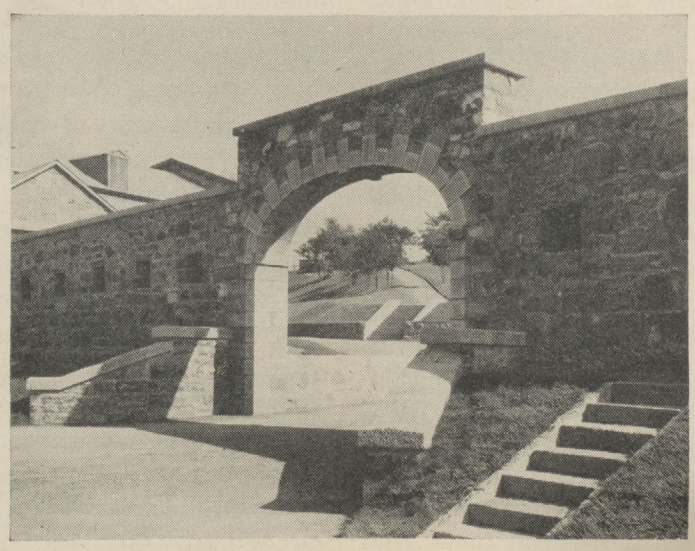
HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS
Minister of Labour
Dominion of Canada

work building roads, repairing the fortifications, constructing a bathing pool and beach, and so forth.

Fifty per cent. of the required funds were provided by the Dominion Government, whose Minister of Labour is Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, and the balance by the Provincial Government; the City of Montreal was not called upon to contribute towards the cost of the work. As a relief project, St. Helen's Island Park has had a high standing at both Ottawa and Quebec because, owing to the nature of the work and the determined efforts made to utilize materials found on the island, the proportion of money spent for actual labour has been very high—usually averaging between eighty and ninety per cent.

In thirty-eight years of experience in planning parks, the writer has never had the pleasure of designing and supervising quite such a soul-satisfying work as the St. Helen's Island Park project. The National Battlefields Park on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, with its wealth of historical background and magnificent location, was the most pleasing previously undertaken. There are three principal reasons for this:

First: There has been the satisfaction of seeing men, who had been out of work and on the dole for years, "finding" themselves again through honest toil. For over a year and a half, more than 1,000 men, representing almost every trade and including ordinary labourers as well, have been at work on the island. They have received standard wages and, of course, have been expected to do a regular day's work. Fresh from the relief rolls, many of them at first presented a discouraged, undernourished appearance and found it difficult to do a full day's work, but after two or three weeks their discouraged and beaten aspect disappeared. They were not given "soft" jobs. During the winter of 1936-37, for instance, they built the water and observation tower, often working in sub-zero weather at this and other outdoor tasks which included repairing and reconstructing stone buildings, grading, road-building, and sewer construction; and last winter, they commenced the erection of two large stone buildings—the sports pavilion and restaurant, and the bathing house.



The entrance to the fort, looking outward.

Secondly: St. Helen's Island Park will provide Montreal's underprivileged citizens with a much-needed rest and recreation centre. Within walking distance of the homes of 100,000 people, it is readily accessible to the others who

live farther away. Hundreds of thousands made use of the partially-completed facilities in the park last summer and it was an inspiration to watch them enjoying themselves even under these conditions.

Thirdly: The historical background of St. Helen's Island Park alone made the work interesting—for there is no place where Montreal's early history can be as vividly portrayed. The reconstructed military fortifications and other buildings mark important events in Canada's storied past, under both the French and English regimes, and provide an insight into the struggles of some of the pioneers who built Montreal and the Dominion which present and future generations will not soon forget. The restoration of the old fortifications, in accordance with plans, sketches, and progress reports found in government archives and private collections, was particularly absorbing. During the course of the work, long-forgotten underground chambers and the foundations of ancient loop-holed walls were unearthed, together with many relics too numerous to mention.

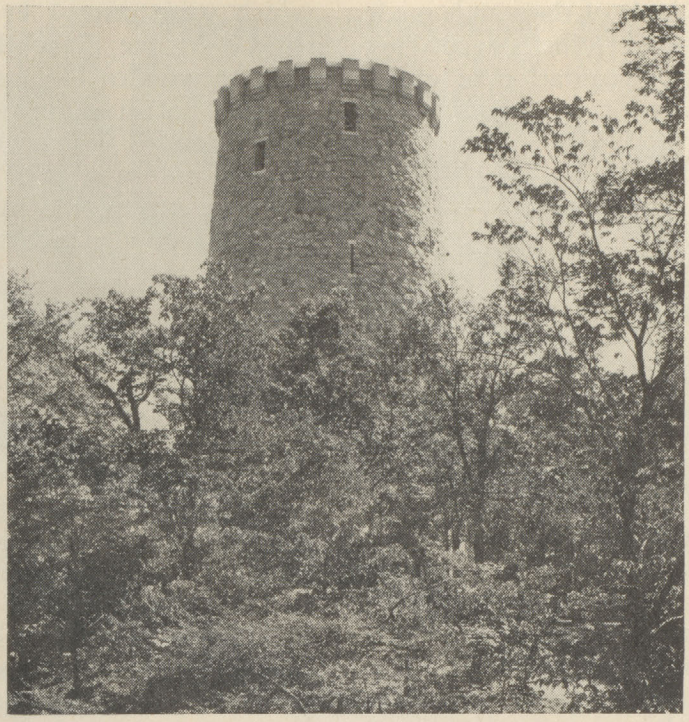
The three oldest historical landmarks are the earthworks near the southerly end of the island, which were erected by de Levis; the ruins of the Le Moyne manor house on the south side; and the wooden block house which was erected by the British during the early years of their occupation. This weather-worn building is situated on the edge of an almost perpendicular, 100-foot precipice directly above a newly constructed lagoon which nestles between two hills.

Along the western side, near the driveway leading from the Jacques Cartier Bridge, are the extensive stone fortifications housing the old fort and barracks. The main building of the fort is two stories high and 700 feet long, and has strongly-constructed stone walls six feet in thickness, broken by a series of loop-holes. Narrow gauge railway tracks are provided on each floor for the transportation of munitions. The main building is shaped like a bow and encloses a large parade ground. The interior of this massive building is heavily arched and was constructed throughout to withstand severe assault. To the north of this building is a replica of the old French-Indian stockade which has been reconstructed from drawings and photographs, five of the original sharpened cedar logs having been preserved.



St. Helen's Island quarry showing the working face which now has a maximum height of thirty-eight feet.

The outer defences of the fort include five bomb-proof barracks, capable of accommodating at least 100 officers and men, and containing massive fireplaces and cooking quarters. The sunken powder magazine, constructed so as to permit flooding in the event of danger, has a roof and walls eight feet in thickness. This made it possible to maintain a temperature which did not vary more than a few degrees in winter and summer. The floor is constructed of heavy planking, dowelled down to cross-pieces because nails might have resulted in a spark from contact with a hob-nailed boot.



The water and observation tower, standing on the highest point of the island, is ninety-six feet in height and thirty-six feet in diameter at the top.

In the valley in the centre of the island there is a larger arsenal of equally solid construction. This, commonly called the main powder magazine, has walls ten feet in thickness and it was here that there was storage space for about 60,000 rifles in hollowed-out buttstands and barrel supports, arranged in three tiers reaching almost to the roof.

The military cemetery, on the south side of the island, where about 100 officers and their dependents are buried, dates back to the period when British regiments were garrisoned there. Today, a central monument stands on this hallowed ground and a memorial tablet, bearing the names and rank of those buried in the cemetery, will be unveiled at the ceremony marking the official opening of St. Helen's Island Park on June 25, 1938.

It was necessary to regrade the entire surface of the island because most of it was very uneven and much of the ground in the wooded areas was covered with loose, sharp stones. These stones were removed and used as foundations for pathways and roads and were replaced with soil, after which the ground was seeded. Hundreds of large granite boulders, which were deposited on the island during the Ice Age, were split, dressed and utilized for the steps and sills of the new buildings.

The St. Helen's Island quarry, which was reopened to provide stone to repair the fortifications and buildings, erected 125 years ago by the Royal Engineers, has had a great influence on the present development programme. Soon after the work was commenced, Mr. Tremblay agreed to a proposal that stone from this quarry be used for all buildings and construction work. Thus, several hundred quarrymen, stone-cutters, masons and their helpers — a group of tradesmen whom it is often difficult to place on relief projects — were given work. In addition, the Minister's decision made possible the construction of permanent stone buildings at a minimum cost for materials.

The stone itself is harder than granite and has a mottled grey appearance when quarried. After weathering it turns to a pleasing brownish red and, as it is entirely different from any other type of stone found in the Montreal district, it gives the park a distinctive character.

One of the first buildings to be completed was the modern pumping station on the south side of the island. Here, water is filtered and analyzed daily to provide protection against impurities. Taps, basins and drinking fountains, have been installed throughout the island. As an added convenience for picnickers and campers, there are a number of outdoor grills which may be used for preparing meals.

A lagoon for bathing, about 1,000 feet long and 250 feet wide, surrounded by a sandy beach with an average width of about 200 feet, has been formed on the south shore. This provides about five acres of water and eight acres of beach, but the actual size of each varies with the river level. A sloping beach, with the depth of the water graduated to a maximum of ten feet, provides safe wading for children and non-swimmers while there are also adequate facilities for adults and experienced swimmers. Last summer as many as 20,000 people used this beach on one day.

Construction of a permanent bath house, built of island stone, was commenced last November.

(Continued on Page 44)

Low Cost Housing — A National and Individual Need

By A. LESLIE PERRY

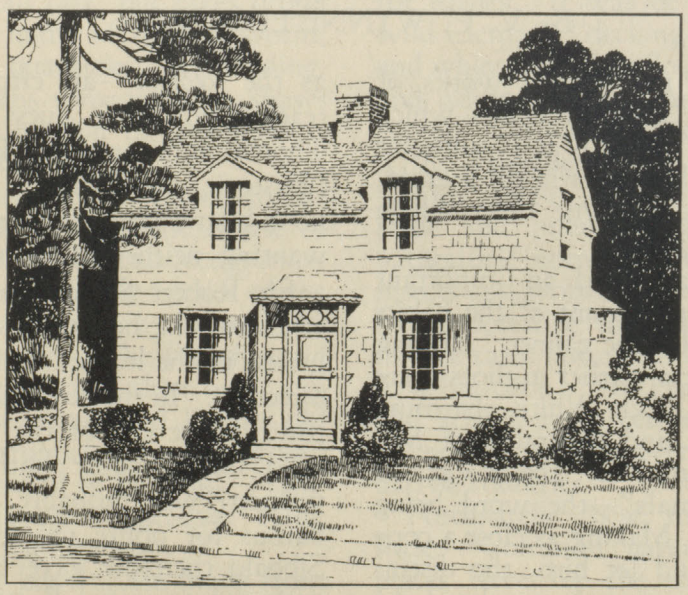
"SLUM-CLEARANCE" has become so common a term that it is now accepted as being almost synonymous with "housing." "Slum-clearance" is obviously a national as well as a municipal need from every standpoint, including that of national health, but equally important, and much less talked about, is the need for economical, efficient and attractive housing for the great body of wage and salary earners who wish to own their own homes.

It is a common failing in modern society to overlook the long-suffering middle class. In the care of the sick, the rich are provided with the most expert hospital attention and the most efficient health-restoring equipment. They pay well for these services, but they can afford to pay. The poor, unable to pay anything, are provided with the most modern and efficient free clinics and hospital treatment. The small wage or salary earner, however, is compelled to pay what seem to be high hospital rates when he can least afford to do so. Similarly in the provision of suitable housing, the rich, obviously, secure the best and most modern residences and can afford to pay for them. The very poor, dwelling in slums, are objects of governmental solicitation and when slum-clearance becomes a fact, not only a policy, they secure adequate accommodation below cost. In the meantime, middle class workers have long been unable to secure the type of housing they require at a reasonable price and on satisfactory terms.

Recently, however, the national importance of low-cost housing has been recognized by governments in the United States and Canada. At the present time, the Dominion Government is seeking to stimulate the construction of small dwellings and is making it possible for the wage earner to own his own home but, partly because the general public is not yet fully aware of the Government's efforts, the Dominion's housing plans have not been fully developed. That condition, however, is now being remedied as private industry is beginning to lend its support to the scheme.

It should be emphasized that the Dominion Government is neither entering the home construction field nor subsidizing private activities. What it is doing is encouraging construction and making possible, through the Dominion Housing Act, practical and economical financing on the part of individual home builders. It has, in effect, announced to the wage and salary earners of Canada that they need no longer be tenants, paying high rents to occupy premises that do not suit them, and told them that it is more economical, as well as more pleasant, to live in a home of one's own.

In addition, the Government has evolved a system of financing based on the monthly rental plan. Through numerous approved financial institutions, such as insurance and trust companies, the Government, under the D.H.A., is making available to the public home construction loans of as much as eighty per cent. of the cost of the house and property, the principal plus interest at a nominal rate being repayable over a period of twenty years. Loans are extremely simple to secure, the only requirements being that the lending company approve the building location, that the construction plans meet the D.H.A. standards, and that the applicant demonstrate his ability to make the necessary payments. Once these conditions are fulfilled construction may begin, the home builder depositing twenty per



Sketch of a typical low-cost dwelling designed in accordance with Dominion Housing Act standards.

cent. of the cost and agreeing to pay to the lending company the balance, plus interest and the taxes on the property, in regular monthly instalments.

After announcing this financing plan, and agreeing to participate in the making and guaranteeing of loans, the Government left the construction and promotion details to the construction industry. These details, upon which the ultimate success of Canada's housing programme largely depends, are only now being developed, but private industry is indicating that it welcomes the opportunity of participating in this national movement and that its participation will produce the required results. As an illustration of the effectiveness of industrial support for the D.H.A., the nation-wide campaign undertaken by Building Products Limited, one of the largest manufacturers of building materials in Canada, has already succeeded in stimulating home construction in many widely-separated parts of the Dominion. This plan, wisely conceived and conservatively developed, goes to the very roots of the Canadian housing problem by seeking to provide for Canadians a type of dwelling which can be built for a moderate sum and, at the same time, because of sound construction, be efficient, attractive, comfortable and economical in upkeep.

Architects have designed several small homes which meet all the D.H.A. and other requirements and may be erected anywhere in Canada within the $3,000 to $4,000 price range. These plans may be secured for a nominal sum, and therefore the public has been given possession of the most important weapon in the battle for low-cost home ownership.

This is but one illustration of the effectiveness of industrial support of the Government's legislation. It is important because it indicates realization on the part of industry of the need for a constructive effort to solve a pressing problem. It is also interesting to note that the first result of the Dominion Housing Act was an increase in the construction of more costly homes. This increase served the first purpose of the Act, namely the provision of employment in the building trades, but it failed entirely to serve the social needs of the Dominion. What was required was the stimulation of the construction of moderately priced dwellings, but this phase of the programme was not reached until definite steps were taken to design suitable small homes.

Attractive, economical housing means better health and more enjoyable lives for the majority of the people. It means a more contented citizenry and a sounder nation. And to the individual it means pride of ownership, additional comforts and reduced living costs. Backed by private industry, keenly supported by families who have long desired homes of their own, the Canadian Government's Dominion Housing Act is meeting both national and individual needs.

Hand Me The Dictionary

By V. C. WYNNE-EDWARDS

EXPOSING errors in the printed works of others is among the minor rewards which await the patient reader. Usually it is sufficient to pencil the truth about the author in the margin, but there are from time to time cases which clearly demand a wider public.

Not long ago there appeared an important monograph, containing an account of the habits of a large marine bird called the gannet. Among many quotations in it from earlier authors there was one from the Rev. Gilbert White, charming eighteenth-century writer and naturalist of Selborne, in which he referred to "the *storgē*, or natural affection of animals"—the word being written there as στοργὴ. Making as close a copy of it as the printer would let him, the distinguished author of the monograph translated the word, letter by letter, and it appears in his book as the '*otopyn*'—an error so curious that few readers will ever guess the origin of it. As Thomas Johnson wrote in his preface to Gerard's "Historie of Plants," mentioned below, "let none blame him for these defects, seeing he was wanting neither in pains nor good will."

Sir Robert Sibbald, of Edinburgh University, who was the first to describe the Scottish white grouse to the learned world, erred in the opposite direction. In the pedantic days in which he lived, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the wild Gaelic name 'tarmachan' (as it is now written) was probably considered far too barbarous for polite use in a printed book. Dr. Sibbald therefore gave it an erudite disguise by prefixing an initial P, which ptarmigan bears to this day.

The odds and ends collected in this article have all some kind of biological connection. No further apology is therefore made for mentioning the small rodents known to country people in some parts of England as 'vole-mice.' This name has been adopted by science, and in books one may read now of the red-backed vole, bank vole, or even the short-tailed field vole. However, the dictionary tells us that 'vole' and 'field' are cognate words, with a common root, and originally meant the same thing; which makes 'field vole' something of a curiosity.

Such transformations in meaning are nevertheless part of the development of language, continually taking place. Doubtless Shakespeare would have dismissed all voles, whether bank-, field- or otherwise, as "mice and rats and such small deer," and the comparatively recent restriction of 'deer' from the general to the particular has left us without a satisfactory word for mammal, a want keenly felt by zoological writers.

'Porcelain' is now most often used to describe bathroom fittings, though it is still applied also to china. The name referred originally to the highly glazed surface of these wares, which resembles nothing so much in Nature as the beautifully marked cowrie-shells of the Mediterranean and tropical seas. A cowrie-shell is domed like a hog's back, and hence called by the Italians *porcella*, a little pig, which gives the derivation of our word.

'Arctic' comes from a Greek word originally meaning a bear. It has had its present meaning since classical times, not through any ancient knowledge of polar bears, but from the northerly constellation of the Great Bear which provides the familiar pointers to the Pole Star. 'Bombast' now means tall talk, but takes origin in the Greek and Latin name of the silk-worm, which produces such quantities of padding. 'Sycophant' literally means someone who shows figs, and its actual signification of 'yes-man' is nowadays completely obscure.

Some of the most interesting of these naturalistic words, such as gin, have in the course of long usage become corrupted beyond recognition. Gin owes its insipid flavour to the berries of the juniper, a bush whose name both we and the French derive from the Latin. The French word *genévrier* is less like the original than ours, and the English importers of continental liquors did not recognize it, but corrupted in into 'geneva,' although the spirit originated in Holland. 'Gin' is a colloquial abbreviation of geneva, being easier to say in the circumstances.

Briar pipes, as is well known, are made from the roots of *bruyère*, which is French for heather (*Erica*), and have nothing to do with rose-wood. Crayfish is similarly corrupted from *écrevisse*, and in ultimate origin is the same word as crab; porpoise comes from *porc poisson*, and bustard from the Latin words *avis tarda*, meaning a slow bird.

Other words and names are due directly to errors. Turkeys came from America, contrary to the ill-informed belief of sixteenth-century poulterers, who confused them with the Guinea-fowl. The plumes formerly used in the millinery trade and called ospreys were plucked from the backs of small white herons called egrets, and not from fish-hawks. The trade name is the more unsuitable, since 'osprey' is a modern form of the 'ossifrage' or bone-breaker, a large and indefinite mediaeval bird.

So many new garden flowers and trees were introduced in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that it was difficult at times to keep them properly sorted out. Gardeners still use the names Acacia and Syringa in error for a tree and a shrub officially known as *Robinia* and *Philadelphus*, respectively. The true *Syringa* is the common lilac, and the true *Acacia* a feather-leaved shrub bearing little or no resemblance to the garden Acacia or locust-tree. One of the most interesting examples of this kind is the Nasturtium, known to botanists as *Tropaeolum*. What they call *Nasturtium* we call water-cress. This particular muddle is a memorial to John Gerard, the Elizabethan herbalist who introduced this popular oriental plant to the western world. He tasted its pungent leaves, and, being an artist in herbs rather than a discriminating botanist, named it *Nasturtium Indicum*, the Indian cress. Gerard had a flair for names. It was he who, seeing the graceful wild Clematis "decking with his clasping tendrels and white starre-like floures (being very sweet) . . . and adorning waies and hedges, where people travel," concluded: "and thereupon I have named it the Travellers-Joy."

This genius of names, vigorous enough in trade and industry, has suffered a decline in naturalistic nomenclature. The most despicable insects and worms receive official names intended to immortalize their discoverers—names which in nine cases out of ten become empty and barren in a life-time. The Arctic regions of our charts and atlases are a cemetery of memorials, often to persons who never set foot beyond their native countries.

Fortunately these matters concern us very little. Common natural objects and familiar places have for the most part old and time-

(Continued on Page 44)

The Trafalgar Tower

By MARTHA L. BROWN

FEW people who pass along Trafalgar and Belvedere Avenues, Westmount, Que., ever raise their eyes to the ruins of a little Tower, standing on a height overlooking Belvedere Avenue; or, if they do, it is with only a casual glance and very little curiosity as to its origin. Built by a Mr. Gillespie in 1805 to commemorate the Victory of Trafalgar, this Tower was erected on property then owned by Mr. John Ogilvy which, from that time, was called the "Trafalgar Property." The Tower was Gothic in form, with a crenulated roof on which was placed a small cannon, and for some years, the cannon was fired on October 21, the anniversary of the Battle.

The Tower was believed to be haunted, and Montrealers of that day who sometimes visited it (because a fine view could be had of the surrounding country from this vantage point) told weird tales of hearing approaching footsteps, but the sounds were attributed to the volcanic nature of the rock, which produced an echo.

Two volumes of *Canadiana*, edited by W. J. White, M.A., President of the Society for Historical Studies, and published by the Gazette Printing Company in 1889-1890, are now kept under lock and key in the Redpath Library and one of these volumes records a legend of the Tower, told by M. Georges de Boucherville, Avocat, in his book, *Le Répertoire National ou Recueil de Littérature Nationale Canadienne*, written in 1835. He tells of the murder of two lovers, by the lady's rejected suitor, in this wise:

A young man told a friend about a little grey Tower, peering from the summit of the Mountain, far up Côte des Neiges beyond the Priests' Farm, but warned him that, if he wanted to visit it, he would have to pass through rough valleys and sombre thickets. The young sportsman, filled with curiosity, set off one fine morning with his gun and reached the Tower just as a sudden thunderstorm broke. He took refuge there, and being weary from his climb, threw himself on the floor and slept. When he felt a cold hand pass over his face, he awoke trembling, and seeing blood stains on the floor, fled, regardless of the storm, and wandered about till he reached a hut at the back of the Mountain where a fierce-looking man stood sharpening a blood-stained axe. After some conversation the strange man swore his visitor to secrecy and told him the story of a handsome young man, who fell in love with a beautiful girl called Leocadie, whom he courted for three months not knowing that she was engaged to an absent lover. When he heard of the engagement he vowed vengeance, and one Sunday, when Leocadie and her fiancé, who had returned to the city, were about to enter the Tower, the rejected suitor, who had been hiding there, rushed out, stabbed Leocadie and strangled her fiancé.

When he had finished this strange tale, the man took a locket from his pocket and showed a lock of the girl's hair on one side, and on the reverse side, the picture of Joseph, the fiancé, who had given the locket to her when they became engaged!



The Trafalgar Tower in 1836.

Mr. Albert Furniss, who bought the property in 1836, was shown two empty graves 150 feet below the site of the Tower, and was told by a local *raconteur* that they were the graves of the murdered lovers, but, as it had been proposed at one time to use the land as a cemetery, they were probably only test pits, dug to see if the ground would be suitable for that purpose. The new owner removed the cannon, remodelled the Tower, and changed the shape of the roof. The buildings on his estate

were all designed by the English architect, Mr. Frank Wills, who also designed Christ Church Cathedral. His own house, and the fine carriage house which was altered to make a private residence, still stand, bearing the numbers 3015 and 3021 Trafalgar Avenue. The property changed hands frequently, and at one time was owned by Mr. Miles Williams, but the name *Trafalgar* is preserved in Trafalgar Avenue, Trafalgar Apartments, and in The Trafalgar School for Girls.



The Trafalgar Tower today.

Mr. Donald Ross, a wealthy Scotchman who owned a fine estate, Viewmount, at the head of Côte des Neiges (the original grey stone house still stands, 4005 Côte des Neiges) bought part of the Trafalgar property, on which to build a girls' school in memory of his mother. In 1871 he procured the incorporation of The Trafalgar Institute, as it was called till 1934 when the Board of Governors of the Institute changed the name to The Trafalgar School for Girls. The members of the Corporation were prominent clergymen and educationists, one of whom was the late Sir William Dawson, LL.D., Principal of McGill University.

On his death in 1877, Mr. Ross left the greater part of his estate to The Trafalgar Institute "for the education of young women of the middle and higher ranks of society, and to qualify young persons for discharging, in the best possible manner, such duties as devolve upon the female sex." The provisions of his will were such that it would have been a long time before the necessary amount of money for the erection of the School could be realized but, when the late Rev. Dr. James Barclay came to Montreal in 1883 as Minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church he enlisted the goodwill of Sir Donald Smith, afterwards Lord Strathcona, who gave a substantial sum which, with a legacy from Miss Ann Scott, added to Mr. Ross' bequest, enabled the Trustees to make a beginning.



Trafalgar's motto

Sir Donald Smith stipulated that the School should be within the then city limits, so the Trafalgar Property, with its large greenhouses, was rented to McGill to be used as botanical gardens, and a fine property was purchased on Simpson Street where the Residential and Day School opened, in its present quarters, in the autumn of 1887 under the able Principalship of the late Miss Grace Fairley, M.A. (Edinburgh). There have been many additions to the School, but the original house is still occupied by the resident pupils.

Through the kindness of Mr. E. Z. Massicotte, Archivist of the City of Montreal, the School authorities have learned that the land on which this old house is built was originally part of a large farm owned by two Frenchmen, Hertel de Rouville and Boucher de Boucherville. They sold a portion of it to Alexander MacKenzie, whose heirs sold it to Sir George Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company—hence the name Simpson Street. It was purchased in 1848 by Adjutant General Wetherall, who built the present house, a small replica of his old home in England called Chalderton Lodge.

The Trafalgar School for Girls celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on October 21, 1937, when an impressive service of commemoration was conducted by Rev. Dr. George Donald, the Chairman of the Board of Governors. Held at noon in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the service was attended by all the present pupils, and a large number of old girls.

The Trafalgar School for Girls was affiliated with McGill in 1911, and many graduates of the School are also graduates of the University.

Spring Registration Inaugurated at McGill

For the first time in the history of McGill University, provisional registration of students in the Faculty of Arts and Science took place this spring. It is thus hoped to eliminate the long queues which usually mark registration in the fall and to allow the University authorities to make more adequate preparation for the 1938-39 session.

Dr. E. C. Hughes Secures Chicago Post

Dr. Everett C. Hughes, Assistant Professor of Sociology at McGill, who has been on the staff of the University since 1927, has resigned to take a similar post at the University of Chicago. His departure from McGill will also take from the University the services of his wife, Dr. Helen MacGill Hughes, who has been an Assistant in the Department of Sociology.

The Library Table

America Goes to War

By Charles C. Tansill. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto). 1938. 731 pp. $6.00.

This is not a war book as the title might suggest; on the contrary it ends with the scene in Congress on April 2, 1917, when Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States announced that war had been forced upon the nation by Germany. In the 650-odd pages that precede this climax, Dr. Tansill has sought by a minute analysis of official papers, published and unpublished correspondence, and files of the press, to determine why the United States was drawn into the war, why the policy of neutrality failed, and why, if war was inevitable, America chose to fight on the side of the Allied nations rather than on the side of Germany.

From the mass of evidence presented, Dr. Tansill has drawn at least one definite conclusion, that "the real reasons why America went to war cannot be found in any single set of circumstances" and notably not in the theory so often expressed that the country was thrust unwillingly into the war by the deliberate machinations of "big business." Big business, considering the stakes involved, is shown to have been peculiarly silent at the time when the vital decisions were in the balance. That the scales tipped down upon the side of the Allies was due, Dr. Tansill demonstrates, not to any logical factor, but to the circumstance that nearly all of America's bitter quarrels with Britain over contraband and the high-handed action of British naval vessels maintaining the blockade were, in the final analysis, disputes over the rights of property and, as such, capable eventually of peaceful settlement of one kind or another, however fiercely the flames of controversy might burn meanwhile and however the pride of both nations might suffer in the process. On the other hand, Germany's offenses in the conduct of submarine warfare involved the slaughter of American citizens and this was more than the nation could stand.

If these remarks suggest that Dr. Tansill's ten years of intensive research and writing have resulted only in the presentation of a few obvious conclusions, a disclaimer is at once required. The book is a scholarly, well authenticated, well produced study of American neutrality, more comprehensive in its consideration of the many varied personalities and factors involved than any work that has appeared before. It is excellently written, the style is arresting, and the fact that it is opinionated and highly controversial adds to its interest, even from the point of view of those readers who may sense, or believe they sense, a strong anti-British bias. Dr. Tansill's condemnation of British policies and diplomacy is severe and too rancorous, it would seem, to be convincing. He quotes liberally from sources of unquestioned authority to support his point of view, but it is almost certain that a different selection of quotations from the same sources would provide a very dissimilar picture.

Perhaps, however, the anti-British bias is more apparent than real, for the author takes a critic's delight in caustic comment on the statesmen of all nations and in proving that all the political idols of the wartime generation had feet of clay. Thus, Walter Hines Page was "wholly unfit to represent the United States in London," being too pro-British, it would seem; James W. Gerard was unsuited to represent the United States in Berlin, being too anti-German; von Jagow was "unfit for the position" of German Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and there is no statesman, American or foreign, whom Dr. Tansill seems really to admire. For William Jennings Bryan he seems to have a tepid regard, but Wilson, House, and above all, Lansing, were too vacillating to meet with approval, particularly in their habit of crumpling in the face of truculent British policies and threats. As for Sir Edward Grey, Dr. Tansill seems to regard him as an ogre in the diplomatic field of peculiar rabidity, though possessed of undeniable personal charm.

All this iconoclasm mars the book in some degree, but the work as a whole is masterly and the minor irritation caused by constant derogatory adjectives—"petulant," "hysterical," "impudent," "disingenuous"—may profitably be ignored. Certainly no finer or more thought-provoking thesis on the causes of America's entry into the Great War will soon appear.—*R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.*

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

By R. C. Fetherstonhaugh. Carrick & Evans, Inc., New York. (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto.) 1938. 322 pp. $3.75.

This book comes from a practised hand. It contains all one would wish to know of that remarkable body of men, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The record is complete, and the pages are not cluttered with fictitious romance and spurious sentiment. For seventy years this Force has been the pride of Canada by reason of its integrity, courage, and silent devotion to duty. It established law and order in that vast prairie region of western Canada, and performed many functions of civil government as well.

The Force had origin in the mind of Colonel French who by a thorough purge formed a body inspired by the best military tradition. He demanded that privation, hardship, suffering, fear of death should not move them from the performance of their duties. In the honour roll of sixty-one names their fate is recorded. There is also a list of thirty-one fathers and thirty-five sons who served in the Force. It was a nursery of soldiers; 245 officers and men served in South Africa. In the roll one discovers the name of Capt. A. C. Macdonell, afterwards known as Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell in command of the 1st Canadian Division; and of Sir S. B. Steele who commanded the 2nd Division in England.

The author, better than all the romanticists, describes by way of casual incidents the prowess of the Force; Steele rising from his sick-bed, seizing a rifle, and with only six men, facing a mob of 1,500 who had come from

the South to resume the way of life they thought normal in frontier places; the "brave, loyal, devoted" Constantine controlling the Yukon by the traditional method of "truth, fearlessness, and integrity"; the loneliness of the Arctic; the contact with Indian life. The Force is no longer "mounted"; they have now less spectacular duties to perform.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has made a book of 322 pages which can be read with pleasure, and is so arranged that it is a delight to the student, with appendices, indexes, and chronology. The maps are adequate and the illustrations fresh. A melancholy interest is aroused by the "turned rule" on the opening page in remembrance of Sir James MacBrien, the Commissioner, who died as the text of the book was set. Every school library should have a copy wherein boys may read of courage, fortitude, and adventure.—*Sir Andrew Macphail.*

Why Edward Went

CROWN, CLIQUE AND CHURCH. By Warre Bradley Wells. Illustrated with photographs. Robert McBride & Company, New York. Second printing, December, 1937. 234 pp. $2.50.

Whatever may be the verdict of history there is no doubt that King Edward VIII, one-time Prince Charming and now Duke of Windsor, is—at the present time—a Forgotten Man. While Hitler and Mussolini dominate the front pages of the newspapers, and while Anthony Eden fights total eclipse, His Royal Highness—the King who gave up his throne for love—contributes to world news only the fact that he is occupying a villa in France.

Mr. Warre Bradley Wells, former London staff correspondent of *The New York Herald Tribune*, addresses this book to American readers, because, he says, it "cannot be published in England." He expresses the hope that, just as the reports of King Edward's love affair with Mrs. Simpson were first published in the United States and seeped back to England, so it may be expected that the "facts stated in this book will also seep back." Mr. Wells, the publishers point out, is an Englishman.

A year or more ago *Why Edward Went* might have created a minor sensation. Mr. Wells' exposures of the "clique and church" might then have caused a certain amount of tut-tutting in English, American and even Canadian drawing rooms. But that is all so long ago and so much has happened since then. Even the readers who agree with the author and believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury displayed an unusual sense of British fair play when he "kicked a man when he was down," will find the whole thing a little boring. Perhaps, as Mr. Wells suggests, the Throne has suffered by the Edward episode. Perhaps the propaganda to popularize his successor is meeting only half-hearted success. But with so much of importance going on every day, most people will be inclined to say: "So what?" And this is probably particularly true of the American audience to whom the book is addressed. At the moment most Americans are more interested in whether or not Roosevelt will go than they are in why Edward went.—*L. L. K.*

Citizen of Geneva

SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTERS OF JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU. By Charles William Hendel. Oxford University Press, New York. 1937. 401 pp. $3.50.

To his valuable *Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Moralist* Dr. Hendel has now added this pendant, designed to give a view of Rousseau as a personality, the citizen and friendly adviser, through his correspondence. The purpose in mind has been, then, less the imparting of information than the gradual bringing into intimate contact the reader of today and that strange, many-sided, fascinating man as he displayed himself to his friends, and, occasionally, to his critics and enemies. "I hope," writes Dr. Hendel of his selected letters, "that they will be read simply for pleasure."

The idea of giving us Rousseau the letter-writer, in a suitable English dress, is a happy one. Certainly, in an age of great correspondents, men and women who developed an intimate, yet not too intimate, daily intercourse through the pen to a pitch never since reached, Rousseau has no claim to the very highest place; his letters, purely as letters, cannot challenge comparison with those of Voltaire or our own Horace Walpole. Even in this respect, however, they do not rank far behind such masterpieces. And for the fuller understanding and sympathetic interpretation of the man and author, as well as of the movements he set on foot, they are invaluable.

It is only recently (1934), with the completion of the monumental Dufour-Plan edition in twenty volumes, that the correspondence of Rousseau was made fully available to the public. Comparatively few letters have appeared in English translation, and those usually in fragmentary form as quoted in the biographies and critical studies. What Dr. Hendel has done is to select, from the whole product of Rousseau's epistolary activity, a number of the most illuminating messages, supplying with each its date and its number in the collected French edition. The necessary notes and explanations are contained in the admirably full introductory sketch of 126 pages, where, incidentally, quotations appear from several more letters not printed in the text and from those of Rousseau's correspondents.

The result is a salutary emphasis on the enduring nature of many of Rousseau's friendships, his attachment to Switzerland and his native city, and, in particular, the deep consistency of feeling which lies under these relationships and which is missed by so many who are exasperated by the apparent self-contradictions of his life and writings. Naturally, the less pleasant side of Rousseau's personal contacts is minimized (it has surely been sufficiently ventilated elsewhere), but Dr. Hendel is entirely frank about this, as his introduction shows.

The work of translation merits a special word. To render the tone of personal missives, and those written in a by-gone age, is a notably difficult, if not an impossible task. The versions given us here are free and, above all, readable, though not wanting in accuracy to the text: we get the impression of having before us individual messages conveying the character of both writer and recipient. The peculiar vibrancy of Rousseau's French is necessarily lost in great part, but then it can be more easily spared from such "undress" passages than from the major works, in which with supreme skill he walks between the abysses of tepidity and declamation. One

might cavil at "arrests of judges," p. 234 (is not "decisions" the word?); such slips are remarkably few.

The book will undoubtedly play a part in bringing English readers to the thought of Rousseau by way of the man and citizen; this, we feel, was Dr. Hendel's purpose, and he has amply achieved it.—*A. S. N.*

The Responsibility for Offences and Quasi-Offences Under the Law of Quebec

McGILL LEGAL STUDIES No. 1. By George V. V. Nicholls. Published for the Faculty of Law of McGill University under the Wurtele Bequest. The Carswell Company, Limited, Toronto. 1938. 164 pp. $2.00.

The civil courts are everywhere increasingly occupied with cases arising from damages caused by individuals and things. This is a natural consequence of the growing use of machinery and particularly of motor vehicles. Every case differs in its facts from every other case, and it is the duty of the courts to apply the general principles of the law of responsibility to the particular facts before them.

The law of delicts and quasi-delicts in Quebec is embodied in only six articles of the Civil Code. At the time of the codification the tendency was to restrict responsibility, but the complex social and industrial conditions of our day have reversed this process. The field of responsibility has been widely extended and the brief articles of the Code are now the basis of a far wider interpretation than was foreseen at the time when they were drafted.

In this essay, the first publication in the series of McGill Legal Studies, Mr. Nicholls presents a study of the present state of the law of responsibility and of the theory underlying its development to meet modern conditions. He points out that, notwithstanding certain tendencies, responsibility is subjective. In other words, responsibility attaches to a person for damages caused by him or by a person for whom he is responsible or by a thing under his care, only if fault is proven or assumed. This is the law of Quebec.—*H. C. G.*

The Psychologist at Work

By M. R. Harrower, Ph.D. The Musson Book Company Limited, Toronto. $1.50.

Dr. Harrower, Research Fellow, McGill University, provides the interested layman with some sound study material in *The Psychologist at Work*, which is in strange contrast to a number of volumes on the same subject that unwisely have been permitted to get into print today. Dr. Harrower directs the reader's attention to the more elementary aspects of experimental psychology, tracing simply but surely our experiences of colour and sound, the primitive forms of behaviour and the more complex characteristics, the intelligence, the memory, the emotional phase of humankind, and he closes on a very sensible note. "Experimental psychology," he concludes, "may not lend itself to easy and spectacular presentation, nor is it a patent medicine for all mental ills, but it does have its part to play in the drama of our progressive understanding of ourselves and the world we live in." Here is a worthy little handbook and it is commended accordingly.—*D. M. L.*

Roads

By Hugh A. Lumsden. Davis-Lisson Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 1938. $2.00.

Hugh A. Lumsden, BSc. '12, is the author of this neat, pocket-size, black-leather-bound volume of 129 pages whose purpose is clearly set forth in the sub-title "Construction and Maintenance: A Handbook For Roadbuilders." Mr. Lumsden, who is County Engineer and Road Superintendent of Wentworth County, Ontario, writes with the benefit of more than twenty years' experience and has compiled for road engineers and contractors an authoritative guide to many phases of their work. Road planning, classification, grading, ditching, draining, patching, and fencing are among the subjects discussed and there is advice too on snow removal, lighting, road signs, road machinery, and such allied topics as weed destruction and the planting of trees. As a first-class handbook of this nature, compiled with knowledge of conditions in many parts of Canada, has hitherto been lacking, Mr. Lumsden's little volume will meet a definite need.—*R. C. F.*

Books Received

The Administration of Canadian Conditional Grants. A STUDY IN DOMINION PROVINCIAL RELATIONSHIPS. By Luella Gettys. Published for the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council by Public Administration Service, Publications Division, Chicago, Ill. (In Canada: University of Toronto Press, Toronto.) 1938. 188 pp. $2.75.

The Memoirs of Julian Hawthorne. Edited by his wife, Edith Garrigues Hawthorne. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1938. 299 pp. $2.75.

Three Rousing Cheers. An autobiography by Elizabeth Jordan. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1938. 402 pp. $3.50.

Author of Booklet is McGill Official

To mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of incorporation of the General Accountants Association, which took place on June 6, William Bentley, C.G.A., Assistant Bursar of McGill University and this year's President of the Association, prepared an illustrated 24-page brochure entitled, "History of the General Accountants Association." In attractive form and comprehensive manner the booklet tells of the formation and development of the Association. Mr. Bentley's narrative should be of interest to every Certified General Accountant as well as to many of their friends.

Record Class of Librarians Graduates

The largest class of librarians in the history of the Library School graduated from McGill this year. Degrees were conferred on students from five Canadian provinces and two American states.

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

Saskatchewan (Regina) Branch

At the annual meeting of the Regina Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University held in the Drake Hotel, Regina, on March 30, the name of the Branch was changed to the "Southern Saskatchewan Branch" but until another branch is organized in the northern part of the province it will be designated as the Saskatchewan Branch. The resolution to adopt the new name, made in order to admit to membership all graduates and past students of McGill resident in that part of the province, was carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected: President, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Robertson, B.S.A. '12; Vice-President, Capt. B. C. Leech, M.D. '25; Secretary-Treasurer, Maynard J. Spratt, B.Sc. '22; Executive Committee—Medicine, Lieut.-Col. E. A. McCusker, M.D. '16; Dentistry, Verne Lane, D.D.S. '23; Arts, Rev. A. D. MacKenzie, B.A. '04, M.A. '05; Science, Capt. N. Innes Fraser, B.Sc. '30; Law, Hon. James T. Brown, B.A. '93, LL.D. '21; Agriculture, W. A. Gibson, B.S.A. '13.

After the transaction of routine business, David Low, M.D. '89, and U. J. Gareau, M.D. '19, sponsored a motion protesting vigorously against the sentiments reportedly expressed before a communist meeting in Saskatoon by Prof. Carlyle A. King, of the University of Saskatchewan. Pointing out that Prof. King was reported to have stated that the liberty enjoyed in the British Empire was not worth fighting for, the resolution —which showed that his sentiments were not shared by McGill graduates present at the meeting—was carried unanimously.

Lieut.-Col. Robertson presided at the luncheon meeting and others at the head table were: Lieut.-Col. McCusker, Capts. Fraser and Leech, Drs. Low and Gareau, Dr. J. C. Black, Dr. J. L. Brown, Dr. O. E. Rothwell, Mrs. E. Suart, Dr. W. A. Dakin and Prof. F. W. Bates.

McGill Women Graduates Society of Vancouver

Over 200 persons attended the tea in aid of the Dean Bollert Bursary Fund of the University of British Columbia sponsored by the McGill Women Graduates Society of Vancouver held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Thomson, Marine Drive, Vancouver, on April 6. Receiving with Mrs. Thomson were Mrs. John Wickson, President of the Society, and Mrs. Basil Porritt, while coffee and tea were poured by Mrs. Lemuel Robertson, Mrs. Sherwood Lett, Mrs. H. H. Pitts, Mrs. C. F. Covernton, Mrs. S. S. McKen, Mrs. John Kerr Davis, Mrs. Wallace Wilson and Mrs. W. A. Whitelaw. Mrs. Stanley Boothroyd, who was accompanied by Miss Kitcheson, sang several solos.

Three of McGill University's greatest benefactors never used the products which they manufactured, according to Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations. Dr. Bovey described them as a tobacco manufacturer who never used tobacco, a sugar refiner who never used sugar, and a brewer who did not drink his brewed beverages.

The McGill Society of Rochester

The second annual meeting of The McGill Society of the 7th District of the State of New York was held at the University Club, Rochester, N.Y., on February 3. The meeting followed a dinner in honour of J. R. Goodall, M.D. '01, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at McGill, who delivered a short address on Douglas Hall of Residence. Other guests included Drs. Kaiser, Clough and Quigley.

A report on the year's activities was read by John H. Moser, M.D. '36, retiring Secretary. This was followed by the reading of the constitution and by-laws, which had been prepared by Basil C. MacLean, M.D. '27, retiring President, who presided at the meeting. In order to include all graduates residing in that part of the State of New York, but to avoid conflicting with the McGill Society in Buffalo, the name was changed from "The McGill Society of the County of Monroe" to that which appears above. The constitution was then adopted on motion of Thomas Jameson, M.D. '92, seconded by Martin C. Rutherford, M.D. '79.

The slate of the nominating committee, A. L. Parlow, M.D. '23, and S. H. Gibb, M.D. '19, was then proposed by the former and the following officers were elected unanimously: Hon. President, Thomas Jameson, M.D. '92; Hon. Vice-President, Martin C. Rutherford, M.D. '79; President, Raymond Elliott, M.D. '15; Vice-President, C. E. Caldwell, B.Sc. '23; Secretary-Treasurer, Harold R. Drysdale, M.D. '33.

Short biographies of Drs. Jameson and Rutherford were then given and after the adjournment the members of the Society attended the Academy of Medicine where Dr. Goodall spoke on "Pelvic Infections."

* * * *

At a meeting on April 12, the executive officers of the Graduates' Society of McGill University officially recognized and sanctioned the formation of a branch of the Society in Rochester. The Secretary of the branch states that the name of the organization will probably be changed to "The McGill Society of Rochester."

Association of Commerce Graduates

A large number of graduates of the McGill School of Commerce are forming themselves into an association, this being the first tangible effort on the part of Commerce men to keep in touch with the School of Commerce. The tentative objectives of the association are (1) to enable Commerce graduates to keep in touch with one another, and (2) to help the School of Commerce at McGill in any possible way.

The membership of the association is growing rapidly and is now nearing the fifteen per cent. mark. The organizers hope that Commerce graduates who have not yet joined the association will communicate with one of the following members: William Consiglio, B.Com. '29, c/o Canadian Industries Limited, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal; Walter Markham, Jr., B.Com. '35, c/o Federated Press, Bleury Street, Montreal; Hugh Savage, B.Com. '36, c/o Peat Marwick Mitchell, Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal.

The Cyclotron

(*Continued from Page 14*)

relation originally established with the oscillator. Some writers have considered that this lag may set a moderate upper limit to the energies attainable with the cyclotron, but the most experienced workers are of the opinion that the difficulty will be overcome. The general opinion now is that the upper limit will be over fifteen million volts and, indeed, that it is not yet in sight. If in the above arrangement the beam is directed on a thin water cooled platinum window, it will pass through the window and come out in the air to produce a bright blue beam a few feet long. Of course, any object whatever placed in this beam will become radioactive.

From the formula for the energy of the beam one is at first sight inclined to say that in the design of a cyclotron one should have as strong a magnetic field as possible, and thus reduce the necessary radius and with it the required iron and copper. Just this feature is emphasized in the Paris cyclotron. Quite apart from certain practical details of operation, however, one finds upon second thought that the design must rest largely upon the general demands to be placed on the instrument. It is in many cases necessary to have not only high energy for each individual particle, but also a large number of particles. Quantity is forced into consideration as well as quality. From the point of view of the student of pure physics this is necessary because many radiations are so feeble that only a large cyclotron would permit their presence to be detected. From the point of view of applications, as large a quantity of radioactive material as possible is often essential in order to detect and measure the amount in a small sample of a solution or a biological body after the active material has become distributed through a large volume. Hence the McGill cyclotron will be designed to produce a strong beam of very high energy particles.

Up to date the only gases used in the vacuum chamber of a cyclotron are light hydrogen, heavy hydrogen, and helium. The corresponding fast particles are protons, deuterons, and alpha particles. The beams of protons and deuterons may be made equally strong, but the alpha particle beam is always very much weaker, owing to the relative difficulty in producing *doubly* ionized helium in the tank. Just on account of the double charge, however, the alpha particles will have twice the energy of the other ions, *i.e.*, nineteen million electron-volts in Bartol cyclotron. This means that artificial alpha particles may now be produced with greater energy than that of the natural particles, and in quantities corresponding to the alpha activity of several grams of radium. The other beams, of protons or deuterons, have no parallel in natural radioactivity; but in *numbers of particles* the beams correspond to thousands of grams of radium. At the present rate it would take over fifty years to produce in Canada enough radium to match in intensity the beams from a large cyclotron. Of the two cyclotron beams now under consideration, the deuteron beam is the more useful. This is so because even when electrostatic repulsion from heavily charged nuclei prevents the entrance of the deuteron as a whole, this unit apparently splits upon close approach, and lets the neutron enter the target nucleus while the proton is rejected. Under such conditions one would of course get no action whatever with a beam of protons. The latter beam is more effective when the target nuclei are not so strongly charged and consequently the energy of the protons is enough to overcome electrostatic repulsion with appreciable efficiency.

In one other respect the deuteron beam is of the greatest importance. When this beam is allowed to strike a beryllium target, a very strong beam of neutrons is produced. It may be recalled that Chadwick found that the alpha particles of radium also were able to knock neutrons from beryllium. In fact, sealed units of radium and beryllium powder are commonly used as a reliable constant source of neutrons. But the beam of neutrons from a large cyclotron is so intense that it would take hundreds of pounds of radium to construct a source of equal strength.

Neutrons from a beryllium target are sometimes known as "slow" neutrons although, strictly speaking, this term should be reserved for neutrons which have been slowed down by collisions with light hydrogen nuclei in water, paraffin, asphalt, etc., or biological bodies. The present point is that neutrons of up to a few million volts may enter (with various degrees of probability) almost all nuclei and simply remain there to build up what is generally an active form of the same chemical element as the target on which the neutrons fall. If, on the other hand, lithium is used as the target in the cyclotron, the neutrons have energies at least as high as fifteen million volts, and then commonly have a quite different action on matter placed in their path. Instead of entering nuclei to remain there, the energy is now so high that very frequently two or more neutrons are knocked out, and the resulting nuclear form, while of the same chemical element, is now lighter than before the collision. By these examples one sees that through control of the type of bombarding particle and its speed, one may to

some extent control the transmutations as desired. Hence the cyclotron is a rather complete tool for the investigation of nuclear structure and behaviour, and for the efficient production of new radioactive materials used in applications.

In the Physics Department at McGill it is planned to construct a cyclotron with 60-inch pole pieces and a tank of 50 inches internal diameter. The completed instrument will weigh about 150 tons and is expected to produce a strong beam at ten to fifteen million volts. It will be placed underground in front of the present Physics Building and will be connected by a short passage with a small Radiation Laboratory. Here the operators will be protected by an intervening wall of earth. There will be a shop for repairs and construction of auxiliary equipment. Almost all apparatus must be built on the spot, and this feature makes the undertaking an especially heavy one in the early stages. In addition, the new Laboratory will contain research space for fifteen workers as well as a chemical laboratory for necessary separations of the new radioactive isotopes. Although the rooms of this three-story building will be rather smaller than usual, it is believed that the Laboratory will serve its purpose with high efficiency.

McGill to Call for Tenders on Gymnasium

(*Continued from Page 7*)

Physical Education), and Major D. S. Forbes (Athletics Manager), approve of the proposal outlined to the President by Principal Douglas and explained to the meeting by Mr. A. J. C. Paine, Architect, for the immediate construction, as soon as detailed plans can be completed, of a Gymnasium-Armoury, redesigned so as to permit of expansion and providing all the accommodation shown on modified plan "L" less the swimming pool, at an estimated cost of $270,000; that the Graduates' Society undertake to collect the money necessary to raise the total of subscriptions to the campaign fund to an amount of $165,000 as soon as the Board of Governors of the University undertake to go forward with the construction of the building; and that the Executive of the Graduates' Society communicate immediately with all branches of the Society to inform them of this resolution and to recommend it to the branches as the best solution of the difficulties encountered."

It was followed by the Principal's announcement above recited.

On account of the estimated cost of $270,000, there are in hand:

The Lady Strathcona Drill Hall Donation, estimated at.....	$105,000.
Cash and Pledges, Graduates' Gymnasium Fund Campaign	150,000.
making a total of....	$255,000.

If all the subscriptions to the Graduates' Gymnasium Fund Campaign were honoured, an additional amount of $15,000 would suffice to bring the total of the Graduates' subscriptions, including the proceeds of the sale of McGill Cigarettes by W. C. Macdonald, Inc., up to $165,000. On the 31st of May, there stood to the credit of the Fund, in hand and in bank, $109,548.94, with the following pledges outstanding:

1936.....	$ 1,138.15
1937.....	13,209.67
1938.....	28,279.22
1939.....	931.00
1940.....	551.00

A complete statement will shortly be sent to all subscribers. In the meantime, those subscribers who have neglected to pay the instalments due in 1936 and 1937 are asked to pay these arrears immediately, that there may be no delay or uncertainty when the tenders are received from the builders.

McGill "Annuals" Wanted

The Graduates' Society requires the following back numbers of the McGill "Annual" for the purpose of recording the photographs of graduates which they contain:

Year	Volume	No. of Copies Wanted	Year	Volume	No. of Copies Wanted
1898	1	1	1920	23	2
1902	5	1	1921	24	2
1904	7	1	1922	25	2
1913	16	2	1923	26	1
1914	17	2	1924	27	1
1915	18	2	1925	28	1
1917	20	2	1926	29	2
1918	21	2	1927	30	1

One dollar ($1.00) will be paid for each copy. Address: Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal, Que.

McGill Represented at Biology Meeting

Dr. J. B. Collip, Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Dr. R. L. Stehle, Head of the Department of Pharmacology, and Dr. K. I. Melville, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, as well as several research workers in biochemistry, represented McGill University at the annual convention of the Federation of American Societies of Experimental Biology held in Baltimore recently.

Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Society

MISS GRACE GARDNER was elected President of the Alumnae Society of McGill University at the annual meeting held in the Royal Victoria College on May 17. It was reported that the Society had 227 members. The financial statement, read by Miss Lorraine How, showed total receipts of $1,233 and disbursements of $1,129.

During the year the Society held seven meetings, including a reception in honour of Mrs. W. L. Grant, recently-appointed Warden of the Royal Victoria College; a reception for Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas and the other honorary members of the Society; and two meetings at which the fourth year students of the Royal Victoria College and Macdonald College were guests of the Society. Speakers at meetings during 1937-38 were: Dr. Leonard Huskins, of McGill University; Miss Maisie MacSporran, M.A. '27; Dr. Muriel Roscoe, of Acadia University; and Miss Dorothy Heneker, B.C.L. '25, Executive Director of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Twelve awards to assist students were made by the Society during the year, Miss Zerada Slack, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, stated. These comprised $600 in bursaries and a $100 loan. The Susan Cameron Vaughan Fund now lacks but $700 to make a scholarship available, Miss Slack added, in announcing that the Class of '38 had made a contribution to this Fund as a graduation present.

The report of the Education Committee was tabled by Mrs. Allan L. Smith who stated that one of the principal activities undertaken during the year was the preparation of a brief which was presented to the Quebec Protestant Education Survey Committee.

The year's programme was reviewed by Miss Jean Wighton, Recording Secretary. Mrs. J. W. McCammon, Corresponding Secretary, read Mrs. Ernest Peden's report of the Library conducted by the Society at the Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The meeting decided to revert to its former status as a club in the Canadian Federation of University Women, and voted to extend congratulations to Miss M. F. Hersey who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill at Convocation.

Other reports presented at the meeting showed: That the Modern Literature Group had held a number of interesting and well-attended meetings; that the Open Forum Group had met with only partial success in its attempt to interest fourth year students in its discussions; that two bridges had enabled the Society to give financal aid to the University Settlement Camp, Ste. Anne's Military Hospital Library, and the Montreal Children's Library.

A corsage bouquet was presented to Mrs. A. F. Byers in appreciation of her work as President.

Mrs. John Rhind presented the slate of the nominating committee, which was adopted.

Officers elected for 1938-39 were: Honorary President, Lady Drummond; Past President, Mrs. A. F. Byers; President, Miss Grace Gardner; First Vice-President, Miss Muriel Wilson; Second Vice-President, Miss Dorothy Roberts; Third Vice-President, Mrs. E. C. Common; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Eleanor Langford; Recording Secretary, Miss Jean Wighton; Assistant Recording Secretary, Miss Nora Miner; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Hamilton; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Miss Betty Murphy; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Dodds; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. W. D. H. Buchanan.

Chairmen of Committees: Tea, Miss Ruth Mann; Membership, Miss Gladys Banfill; Scholarship, Mrs. Gordon Sproule; Education, Mrs. Allan L. Smith; Library of McGill Alumnae Society at the Military Hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Miss Kathleen Jenkins; Modern Literature Group, Mrs. Forrest Rutherford.

Representatives: To the Board of THE McGILL NEWS, Miss Esther England and Miss Maisie MacSporran; to the University Settlement, Mrs. Wakefield Elliott; to the Montreal Children's Library, Miss Ann Byers; on the Local Council of Women, Miss Ethel Robertson.

Scholarships Maintained by Branch Societies

Many readers of THE McGILL NEWS are unaware that scholarships are maintained by two branches of the Graduates' Society outside Montreal, *i.e.*, the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, and The District of Bedford Branch.

The District of Bedford scholarship has an approximate annual value of $140, and is awarded annually to a "matriculated student in Arts and Science whose parents reside in the District of Bedford, and whose candidature has been approved by the Committee of the Society."

Three bursaries are maintained in the name of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society: One, of the value of $100, founded by Dr. P. D. Ross in memory of his father, the late Mr. P. S. Ross; one, of the value of $75, maintained by the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society; and one, of the value of $50, given by Mrs. H. Ami in memory of her husband, the late Dr. H. Ami. These bursaries, given through the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, are awarded only to residents of the Ottawa Valley.

Names of the winners of the scholarships in recent years follow:

District of Bedford Scholarship $140	
1929-30	Naomi E. Macdonald
1930-31	Eleanor Jones
1931-32	Clifford G. Johnson
1932-33	Vera Porritt
1933-34	Barbara Miller
1934-35	Owen C. W. Allenby
1935-36	Ralph H. Ascah
1936-37	Walter G. Conrad
1937-38	Walter G. Conrad

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society Exhibition $75	
1929-30	Stuart C. Evans
1930-31	Stuart C. Evans
1931-32	Elizabeth S. Wales
1932-33	Wilson Gall
1933-34	Lloyd Canning
1934-35	H. Beatty Cotnam
1935-36	Dorothy Weir
1936-37	No applicants
1937-38	No applicants

P. S. Ross Bursary $100	
1929-30	Donald G. Hurst
1930-31	Elizabeth Smith
1931-32	Grant Henry Lathe
1932-33	Louis B. Miller
1933-34	James L. MacCallum
1934-35	S. W. Milner
1935-36	Grace Wales
1936-37	B. Roger Holden
1937-38	Aylmer Woolsley

Dr. H. Ami Bursary $50	
1929-30	No applicants
1930-31	Scarth Macdonald
1931-32	No applicants
1932-33	Grant H. Lathe
1933-34	Sheila R. Marshall
1934-35	Mary H. Harris
1935-36	Christiane Dosne
1936-37	No applicants
1937-38	No applicants

Contributors to This Issue

MISS MARTHA L. BROWN: Soon after graduating from McGill with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891, Miss Brown entered the teaching profession. She was on the staff of the Trafalgar School for Girls from 1896 to 1927 and has lived in Westmount, Que., since her retirement in the latter year.

DR. GUY H. FISK: After practising in Canada for several years, Dr. Fisk received an appointment with the Colonial Medical Service and is now stationed at Lagos, Nigeria. He graduated from McGill in Arts in 1929 and in Medicine in 1933.

MAJOR D. STUART FORBES, M.C.: An ardent sportsman and lover of the outdoors, Major Forbes is McGill's Athletics Manager. He graduated from the University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1911 and four years later, shortly before going to France with the C.E.F., received the degree of Bachelor of Architecture.

DR. J. S. FOSTER: A graduate of Yale and Acadia, Fellow of the Royal Society of London and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr. Foster has been on the staff of McGill University since 1924. Two years ago he was appointed Macdonald Professor of Physics in succession to Dr. A. S. Eve. He will direct the University's new cyclotron research project.

JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C.: As President of the Graduates' Society for the past four years, and as Vice-Chairman of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign, Mr. Hackett has been closely associated with the Society's efforts to provide McGill with its long-needed gymnasium.

EDWARD HANNA: Before graduating from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce in 1927, "Eddie" Hanna played on the Senior Football Team and was a student representative on the Athletics Board. Now with the investment firm of Collier, Norris & Henderson, Limited, in Montreal, he is one of the representatives of the Football Club in the Graduates' Athletic Club.

A. LESLIE PERRY: Graduating from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1923, Mr. Perry began the practice of his profession in Montreal in 1925. Later, he formed a partnership with M. C. Luke, B.Arch. '23, and recently he has been practising with both Mr. Luke and Harold B. Little, B.Arch. '20, under the firm name of Perry, Luke and Little.

ROBERT J. C. STEAD: Mr. Stead is an official of the National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

FREDERICK G. TODD: A graduate (1895) of the Massachussets State College, Amherst, Mr. Todd began the practice of his profession in Montreal in 1900. He has designed parks, towns and private estates in many parts of Canada and Newfoundland, among his principal works being the Federal Parks Systems, Ottawa, and the National Battlefields Park, Quebec. He is a Fellow of the British Institute of Landscape Architects and a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

Note: THE McGILL NEWS reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution which may be received.

PROF. V. C. WYNNE-EDWARDS: Shortly after graduating from Oxford with the degree of Master of Arts, Prof. Wynne-Edwards was appointed to the staff of McGill University. He is now Assistant Professor of Zoology.

MRS. BLANCHE EVANS YATES: As readers of "Through the Years" will learn, Mrs. Yates is one of McGill's first women graduates—a member of the Class of '88. She has been a resident of New York City for a number of years.

Graduates' Society's Representatives on the Board of Governors of the University

The names of graduates elected by the Graduates' Society to serve on the Board of Governors of the University appear below:

YEAR ELECTED	NAME	SERVED ON BOARD
1921	C. G. Drinkwater, B.Sc. '97	1921-1923
1921	Eugene Lafleur, B.A. '77, B.C.L. '80	1921-1930
1922	Walter Molson, B.A. '04	1922-1928
1923	G. E. McCuaig, B.Sc. '06	1923-1929
1924	Eugene Lafleur, B.A. '77, B.C.L. '80, LL.D. '21 (Re-elected)	(see above)
1925	Walter Molson, B.A. '04 (Re-elected)	(see above)
1926	George Eric McCuaig, B.Sc. '06 (Re-elected)	(see above)
1927	Eugene Lafleur, B.A. '77, B.C.L. '80, LL.D. '21 (Re-elected)	(see above)
1928	George H. Montgomery, B.C.L. '97	1928-1931
1929	C. W. Colby, B.A. '87, LL.D. '21	1929-1932
1930	P. F. Sise, B.Sc. '01	1930-1936
1931	G. S. Currie, B.A. '11	1931-1934
1932	H. M. Jaquays, B.A. '92, B.Sc. '96, M.A. '99, M.Sc. '99	1932-1935
1933	P. F. Sise, B.Sc. '01 (Re-elected)	(see above)
1934	P. D. Ross, B.Sc. '78, LL.D. '36	1934-1937
1935	G. F. Stephens, M.D.C.M. '07	1935-1938
1936	C. F. Martin, B.A. '88, M.D.C.M. '92, LL.D. '36	1936-1939
1937	H. B. McLean, B.A. '08, M.A. '10, B.C.L. '21	1937-1940

Graduate Named as Delegate to China

Grant Lathe, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '36, Secretary of the Canadian Student Assembly is representing that organization on an international student delegation which is investigating conditions in China. During their stay in that country the delegates will be the guests of the Chinese Government and will visit all the university centres which have been established in the interior. On his return to Canada Mr. Lathe will lecture upon his experiences at universities in various parts of the Dominion.

The Nigerian Hinterland

By GUY H. FISK

WE HAD arrived on the west coast of Africa at last. Here, at Sierra Leone, we were greeted by the diving boys, one of whose dugouts bore the name *Canada*—not in our honour but in honour of a French ship called the *Canada* which made a fortnightly pilgrimage down the coast. These boys, really grown men, paddled alongside the ship and begged us to throw them coins. Then, when a coin was thrown to them, they dived into the sea after it. One native, arrayed in a top hat, white collar and tie, would solemnly stand up as the coin was thrown, bow, take off his hat, and then dive in.

We passed quickly down the coast to Lagos, whence we embarked by train for Jos, our station in the heart of Nigeria on the Bauchi Plateau. On the way, we passed several miles of grasshoppers, or locusts as they are called in this country. They were so thick that the wheels of the locomotive would not grip and the train slid slowly back down the hill. Then, after the train had taken several runs at the grade, and failed to make the top, two natives were sent ahead of the locomotive to sweep the 'hoppers off the track. Progressing at the rate of a mile an hour during the latter part of our journey, we arrived at our destination five hours late. As Nigerian railroad trains are frequently as much as a day late, we were lucky!

Jos, the administrative centre of the Bauchi Plateau, is one of the coolest places in the tropics with temperatures between 50° F. and 94° F., and a daily variation of twenty to forty degrees. Appropriately enough, Bauchi is the Hausa word for slave, for it is not many years since the more civilized tribes on the plains below raided the plateau for slaves. As the plateau is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level this was no easy task because it meant scrambling over miles of rocks and precipices. None of the plainsfolk were able to establish themselves permanently and, as a result, the pagans who inhabit the plateau have remained practically as they were 500 years ago. They are called pagans to distinguish them from the southern natives who are Christians of a kind and the northern natives who are Mohammedans. They are Iron Age people who still use bows, poisoned arrows and spears. Their religion is a type of animism mixed with witchcraft.



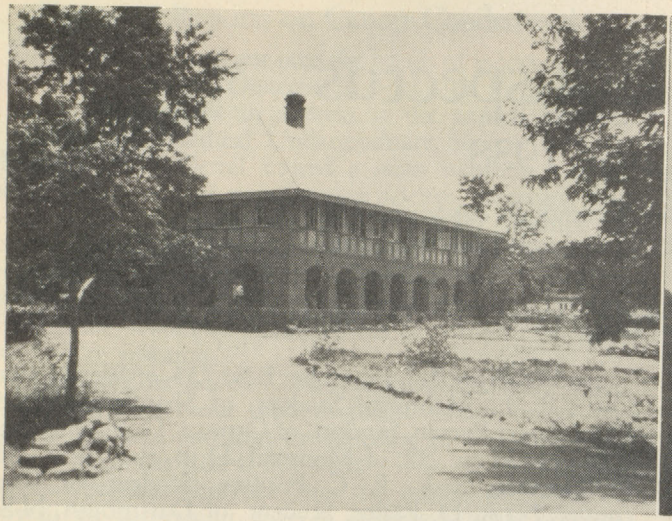
A typical Hausa man, of Jos, Nigeria. The long, flowing robe is called a riga.

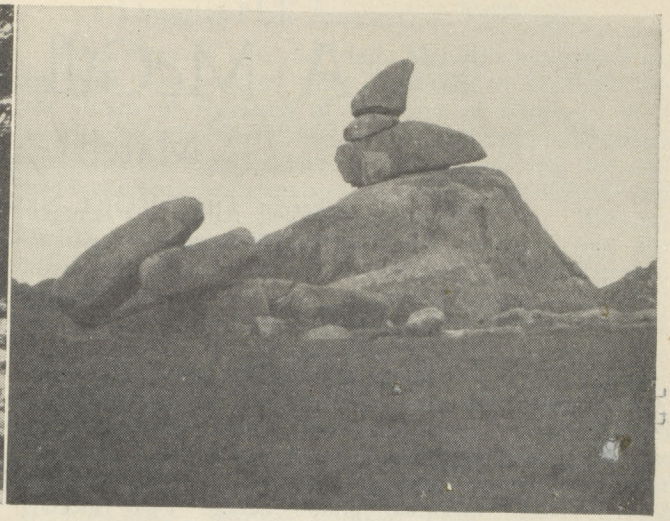
The pagans still worship some of the peculiar rock formations found on the plateau. They are essentially a timid people who keep to their villages among the rocks as much as possible. They often live several miles away from their farms. In the more remote districts, they wear no clothing, the men being garbed in a very tiny codpiece while the women wear a loin string suspending a small bunch of leaves. As they become more civilized they gradually acquire clothing. First the man gets clothes and then, when there is money to spare and he is satisfied with his garments, he allows his wife some clothing. Often one sees a man fully dressed in some weird combination of European clothes while his wife stands at his side with nothing more than a bunch of leaves at her waist. In fact, I have seen pagans who considered themselves completely garbed when wearing any one of the following articles: a tailcoat, a waistcoat, or a woman's corset!

Apart from the pagans, Hausas, Fulanis, and Southern Natives now live on the plateau, and many of them work in the tin mines of this region. The Hausa people are traders. They act as middlemen in most transactions and earn a good living. Although they live in the hottest parts of Nigeria they wear the heaviest clothes of any of the natives, their dress consisting of a shirt, trousers, and a voluminous gown called a riga. The Fulani people are ranchers. With their large herds of cattle, they travel from grazing ground to grazing ground as the seasons change, often roaming over six hundred miles in the course of a year.

The baby carriage being unknown, it is replaced by a monkey- or goat-skin which is used to tie the baby to its mother's back. Here the baby stays all day and wherever mother goes, baby goes also.

In Jos, I was Medical Officer to the African Hospital. This hospital has 130 beds, but as there was often a greater number of patients we were forced to place blankets on the floor between the beds. In this way, the hospital's capacity was increased to about 200 patients. As I was the only doctor at the hospital, I had to attend all the outpatients and inpatients each day, about 300 to 400 people in all. In addition, my duties included one major and three minor operations on an average day. More often than not our patients were





Left: The Medical Officer's house at Jos, Nigeria, where Dr. Fisk lived for six months. Houses like these are built by the government to make life more bearable in the tropics. *Right:* Juju rocks are common all through the plateau near Jos, and are apparently a relic of the Ice Age. Some of them are worshipped by the natives.

seriously in need of medical attention when they came to the hospital, for they always tried native medicines before consulting the white doctor.

There are about eighty white people in Jos because it is a mining station. However, the average station throughout the country consists of ten or fifteen white people and half a million natives. In Pankshin, a station where I was located for a short period, there were only two white people, the doctor and the administrative officer. Because it is situated in an unsettled area, a native police guard is on duty, with fixed bayonets, day and night. Not knowing this, I received a rude jolt on my first night there as I walked from one house to another in the dark. A voice called out, but I paid no attention to it. The next instant I found myself brought up by a fixed bayonet. As I looked down the barrel of the rifle, I heard a challenge which sounded something like this: "Who? . . . what goes there? . . . halt . . . number three or I fire." Luckily the policeman recognized the new doctor before he pulled the trigger.

While I was at this station, the administrative officer went away for a few days and I was left in charge of the police. It was like living in the sixteenth century. Each night the police report was handed to me and every morning the guard turned out to present arms and salute. Not knowing anything about soldiering I tried every kind of salute until they seemed satisfied and dismissed. Every time I passed, the guard would shoulder arms and salute and, as I had to pass them about ten times each day, it became rather monotonous. Finally, I resorted to sneaking behind them so they could not see me and I was very thankful when the administrative officer returned and took over his duties.

Plea For Unity Made at Convocation

McGill's first outdoor Convocation was held in the perfect setting of the Campus on May 26 when, in addition to five honorary doctorates, degrees were conferred on 500 graduating students. Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice in the Federal Cabinet, sounded the keynote of the Convocation when he advised the graduates, in a day of conflicting ideology, to stand firm in the principles of the University so that "the forces of darkness, prejudice and hatred will never invade our land." The future of Canada could only be assured through the maintenance of the nation's traditions of free institutions and united action, he added.

McGill to Issue Cards to Canvassers

Because of a number of complaints received from householders canvassed by magazine salesmen who misrepresented themselves as students at McGill, the University authorities have decided to issue adequate identification to each McGill undergraduate earning money as a magazine salesman, according to *The Montreal Daily Star*. Each salesman will be given a document bearing his photograph and signed and stamped by the University Registrar.

School of Nursing Assured of Aid

If necessary, the Board of Governors of McGill University will aid the McGill School for Graduate Nurses (which will henceforth be known as the School of Nursing, McGill University) to balance its budget during the next five years, Miss Marion Lindeburgh, Director of the School, announced recently. During the past five years graduates have contributed and raised $30,000 for its upkeep and the Alumnae Association has made plans to establish a permanent endowment fund and opened the subscription list with a pledge of $10,000. Since the School was opened in 1920, approximately 300 nurses, graduates of recognized hospital training schools, have enrolled for courses. During the 1937-38 session, twenty-two students were registered.

Principal Suggested For U.S. Presidency

A suggestion that Principal L. W. Douglas, formerly Director of the U.S. Budget, be nominated for President of the United States on a fusion ticket was made by the *Burlington Daily News* on April 21. When the editorial was brought to the attention of Principal Douglas, he had no comment to offer, according to *The Montreal Daily Star*.

A McGill Conspectus

March - June, 1938

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

McGill Men Win 22 Research Awards Worth $14,150

Graduates and students of McGill University won twenty-two of the forty-nine scholarships awarded for 1938-39 by the National Research Council of Canada, it was announced recently. The awards to McGill men have an aggregate value of $14,150 out of a total of $30,150, the individual grants being: Two special scholarships tenable at the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa for students with post-graduate experience in research worth $1,000 each, one $750 fellowship, nine $650 studentships, and ten $550 bursaries.

Names of the McGill winners follow:

Special scholarships: A. G. Brown, Ph.D. '38, of Lloydminster, Sask., and L. R. Walker, B.Sc. '35, of Montreal.

Fellowship: C. H. Holder, Student, of Truro, N.S.

Studentships: A. J. Ferguson, B.Sc. '35, of Westmount, Que.; R. L. McIntosh, Student, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Roger Potvin, Student, of Ottawa; D. Siminovitch B.Sc. '36, M.Sc. '37, of Montreal; D. B. Pall, B.Sc. '36, of Kamsack, Sask.; R. C. Fordyce, Student, of Vancouver; N. A. D. Parlee, Student, of Dartmouth, N.S.; H. P. Goddard, Student, of Montreal; and R. C. Soley, Student, of Upper Kennetcook, N.S.

Bursaries: G. H. Bjorklund, B.Sc. '37, of Montreal; R. M. Dorland, Student, of London, Ont.; H. O. Folkins, M.Sc. '37, of Millstream, N.B.; T. King, Student, of Montreal; W. J. Nobel, Student, of Fredericton, N.B.; J. H. Richmond, B.Sc. '36, of Montreal; A. J. Skey, Student, of Toronto; V. Bychowsky, B.Sc. '36, of Montreal; H. B. Newcombe, Student, of Kentville, N.S.; and E. L. Lovell, Student, of Montreal.

McGill Confers Five Honorary Degrees

McGill University conferred five honorary degrees at the Annual Convocation held on May 26. Those who received the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, were: Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government, who delivered the Convocation Address; Dr. Robert Charles Wallace, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston; Dr. William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Rabbi Harry Joshua Stern, Pastor of Temple Emanu-El, Montreal; and Miss Mabel F. Hersey, who retired as Lady Superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, at the end of May.

Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, presided at the Convocation while Principal L. W. Douglas, who introduced Dr. Wallace and Dr. Neilson, participated in the annual ceremony for the first time.

Dr. F. W. Harvey Honoured on Retirement

Dr. Fred W. Harvey, Medical Officer of McGill University for the past thirty-four years who retired at the end of the 1937-38 session, was the recipient of an illuminated address and a silver tray at a reception in his honour in the Faculty Club on May 20. Miss Ethel M. Cartwright, a former member of the staff and now Professor of Physical Education at the University of Alberta, made the presentation. Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of the McGill School of Physical Education, presided.

Prof. T. G. Bunting, of Macdonald, Retires

T. G. Bunting, B.S.A., Professor of Horticulture and Head of the Department at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, for the past twenty-six years, retired at the end of the 1937-38 session.

Advises Frequent Eating of Light Meals

Sometimes five meals a day are better than three, according to Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, distinguished graduate of McGill, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Lecturer in Biochemistry at the University, and authority on metabolism at the Montreal General Hospital. Writing in a recent issue of *The Canadian Medical Association Journal* Dr. Rabinowitch stated: "It is large meals and not frequent meals that put a burden on digestion and cause lassitude and disinclination for thought or work." Therefore, he concluded, it is wise to eat frequently but not heavily if you want to treat your stomach kindly.

Gladstone Murray Guest of *McGill Daily*

Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who founded the *McGill Daily* while an undergraduate, was the guest speaker at the annual banquet marking the suspension of the publication for the 1937-38 college year held in the McGill Union in the latter part of March. Announcement was made that Gerald Clark, student in the Faculty of Engineering, had been appointed Editor-in-Chief of the *Daily* for the 1938-39 session.

Medical Building Superintendent Retires

Charles Edward Hort, Superintendent of the Medical Building, retired in April after sixteen years' service. At the final meeting of the Medical Undergraduate Society, Dr. C. F. Martin, former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, made a presentation to him on behalf of the medical students. William Marshall, formerly on the staff of the Biological Building, has succeeded Mr. Hort.

Distorted Reports on Cancer Condemned

Cancer research has got into the hands of incompetents, Prof. Horst Oertel, Director of McGill's Pathological Institute, declared in an address at the annual banquet of the McGill Medical Undergraduate Society held on March 5. Dr. Oertel voiced a stern warning against the modern trend of popularizing science, asserting that in the field of cancer research those who attempt to popularize scientific findings are playing "with the serious problems of human society." Quoting Bier, a famous surgeon, he said: " 'When a perfectly good practitioner of medicine wants to make an ass of himself, he goes into cancer research.' "

Continuing he added: "Such a mess has been made of it that even those who ought to know better are getting confused and join in the chase to find in a dark room a black cat that is not there. The cancer problem has thus become distorted from the general problems of growth to something that is endowed with peculiar Bolshevik or gangster properties and other humbug.

"Such examples could at present be multiplied in all fields of medicine. No good comes of this popularization, but a great deal of harm, as such statements are taken as self-sufficient. You cannot popularize science without distorting and sacrificing it. Woe to the generations which forget their responsibilities in these matters and play with the serious problems of human society. They undermine their own existence.

"We are beginning to experience this in almost every field of human endeavour. Short cuts to knowledge and science do not exist. 'Nickel-in-the-slot' methods are disastrous in education, science and in practice. The world is full today of misstatements resulting from such methods."

Fine Silk Replaces Catgut as Suture Material

Less suffering and a quicker recovery following operations have been observed by two surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal—both graduates of McGill University—in cases where fine silk thread instead of catgut has been employed. "In our personal experience the use of fine silk as a suture material lessens the duration of hospitalization," G. Gavin Miller, M.D. '22, and J. C. Luke, M.D. '31, pointed out in an article entitled "Silk Technique: Its Role in Wound Healing" published in a recent issue of *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*. "All reports studied have shown that a careful silk technique results in only half as many infections as occur when catgut is used," the doctors reported. "The use of fine silk threads leads to a more careful, gentle surgical technique, helping the surgeon to obey the laws which favour kindly wound healing."

Discoveries at McGill Aid to Medicine

Two important contributions to medicine were announced recently by McGill University research workers before the meeting of the Federated Biological Societies held in Baltimore, Md. Dr. S. A. Kamarov, Research Assistant in Physiology, revealed the discovery of a new hormone which aids digestion, while Dr. Stephen Karady disclosed that one cause of surgical shock was the release of histamine, a poisonous substance from the body tissues, which causes a fall in blood pressure and decrease in the circulating blood.

Douglas Hall Assessed at $403,000

Assessment of Douglas Hall, McGill's new residence for men, was reduced from $480,000 to $403,000 by the Board of Revision of the City of Montreal at a hearing held on March 3 when the University authorities protested the higher figure on the grounds that the city had based the assessment on an estimated cost of $500,000 whereas the actual cost was only $370,171. William Bentley, Assistant Bursar of the University, told the board that this figure did not include lighting fixtures, furnishings and one or two other items considered moveables and therefore not taxable but that it did include $31,000 as the cost of a tunnel from the Pathological Building across the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium to Douglas Hall to carry steam pipes and electrical lines serving the Field House, Stadium and Douglas Hall. Including non-assessable assets, the whole cost of the structure, furnishings, etc., was placed at $461,582. Because Douglas Hall belongs to an educational institution it is exempt from general taxation but the city assessment will be used as a basis for water and special taxes.

Freshwater Jelly-Fish Found in Canada

Freshwater jelly-fish, which have been found previously in Great Britain, Europe, Asia, South Africa and the United States, also exist in Canada, it was reported recently in *Nature*, the British scientific journal. The discovery was made by two McGill University zoologists—the late Dr. H. B. Fantham, until his death last October Head of the Department of Zoology, and Dr. Annie Porter, widow of Dr. Fantham—and a Montreal amateur naturalist. How the jelly-fish got into Canada is a mystery. They were found in Horse Shoe Lake, near Lake Manitou, Que., in the Laurentian Mountains, and in a temporary pool on the Canadian side of the international boundary line between Cantic, Que., and Rouses Point, N.Y.

McGill Represented at Arizona Ceremony

Nearly 200 delegates, representing the universities and colleges of North America, gathered in Tucson, Arizona, on April 12 to attend the inauguration as President of the University of Arizona of Alfred Atkinson, M.Sc., D.Sc. At the ceremonies, McGill was represented by F. W. Maclennan, B.Sc. '98, B.Sc. (Mining) '00, LL.D. '31, a distinguished graduate and mining engineer living in Los Angeles, California. Reporting upon his mission, Dr. Maclennan mentioned that his McGill gown had won him the warmest welcome from the new President, who is a Canadian by birth. As Principal Douglas, of McGill, was born in Arizona, a double link of friendship between that State and Canada has been created by Dr. Atkinson's new appointment.

Men of Character Needed in World Today

The world-wide confusion apparent to the youth of today has arisen through a disintegration of spiritual values, a disappearance of ethics, and above all "an absence in mankind in its field of action of that thing we call character", Principal L. W. Douglas told members of the 1938 graduating classes at the Baccalaureate Service held in Moyse Hall on May 22.

St. Helen's Island Park

(*Continued from Page 26*)

This building, which will be completed during the present year, will be 315 feet long and will provide dressing accommodation for over 3,000 people, space for a completely-equipped Red Cross Station, and quarters for the life guards. Pending its completion, temporary dressing rooms have been erected near the beach.

The sports pavilion, a fine stone building of Norman architecture designed by D. Beaupre, City of Montreal architect, who also designed the bath house, is being erected. In conformity with the surrounding buildings, the architectural lines are typically French-Canadian. This pavilion, which will be heated during the winter, will contain a large dining room and an outside terrace where meals will be served during the summer. In the basement, in addition to dressing rooms and lockers, there will be ample storage space for sports equipment of all kinds.

Many coins, buttons and other historical souvenirs were found during the grading and restoration work and these will form the basis of a museum which will later occupy a portion of the old fort. Already over 200 different coins have been found, the oldest of which is English and bears the date 1707. In the collection there is also a Spanish coin of 1725, and coins minted in England during the reigns of George II, George III, George IV, William III, Victoria, Edward VII, and George V; fourteen countries of Europe are represented, also the United States, India, Hong Kong, China, Venezuela and Peru.

The St. Helen's Island project has not only provided work and training for hundreds of destitute citizens and, in so doing, given Montrealers a great park, playground and bathing beach. It has also created an outstanding tourist attraction through the restoration of the old fortifications and buildings which vividly portray much of the pageantry of Canadian history—Indian, French and British.

Already, therefore, the expenditure has been amply justified, but it is not too much to expect that the largest dividends, social and economic, are yet to be realized.

Hand Me The Dictionary

(*Continued from Page 29*)

honoured names, many of which have been adopted into official science. It is with particular pleasure, for example, that one reflects upon that comical and decorative bird, whose peculiar cry, echoed in three languages, now appears even in the most ponderous of monographs as *Upupa epops epops*, the hoopoe.

Graduates Guests at Garden Party

More than 1,200 persons attended an informal garden party given by the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill and Mrs. Douglas, which was held in the quadrangle of Douglas Hall on the afternoon of May 26. In addition to members of the graduating classes, their parents and friends, the invited guests included members of the staff, the Board of Governors, the Senate, emeritus professors, and their wives. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.

Founder's Day Dinner on October 6

Following the practice initiated last fall the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society will hold a dinner on the evening of Founder's Day, October 6. This function is intended as a formal gathering at which graduates may hear about the activities at McGill from the University authorities so that, being informed, they may in some small way be of service to their Alma Mater.

This year the main address will be delivered by Principal Douglas and, as this will be his first formal speech before a body of graduates, the event becomes of more than usual interest. Attendance will be limited to graduates and past students and, as a large turnout is anticipated, the number of tickets will of necessity be restricted.

THE 2ND ANNUAL

FOUNDER'S DAY DINNER

will be held under the direction of

THE MONTREAL BRANCH

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

WINDSOR HOTEL

GUEST SPEAKER

PRINCIPAL DOUGLAS

OCTOBER 6TH

Reception Marks Golden Anniversary

Five of the seven living members of the Class of 1888 attended a reception, held in the Royal Victoria College on May 25, in honour of the first woman to graduate from McGill and to commemorate the munificence of Lord Strathcona who founded and endowed the institution. The reception was given under the auspices of the Chancellor, Principal and Governors of McGill University and the Warden of the Royal Victoria College.

Principal L. W. Douglas, who presided, welcomed the graduates of 1888; Mrs. W. L. Grant, Warden of the R.V.C., read messages of congratulation from Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and the Hon. Mrs. James Kitson, grandson and granddaughter of the founder; Mrs. Walter Vaughan, former Warden of the R.V.C., reviewed the history of university education for women in Montreal; and Dr. Grace Ritchie England, on behalf of the Class of '88, extended greetings to the Class of '38.

The five members of the Class of '88 who attended the reception were: Mrs. W. H. Breithaupt, Miss J. Donalda McFee, Miss Jane V. Palmer, Dr. Grace Ritchie England, and Mrs. D. G. Yates.

Mrs. Woodhead Heads Women Associates

Mrs. W. D. Woodhead was elected President of the Women Associates of McGill, in succession to Mrs. Walter Molson, at the annual meeting held recently. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, Mrs. F. A. C. Scrimger; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Graff; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. P. Chambers; Treasurer, Mrs. R. de L. French; Chairman of Committees—Membership, Mrs. G. A. Wallace; Entertainment, Mrs. D. Stuart Forbes; Students' Interests, Mrs. T. Waugh; and Press, Mrs. A. L. Walsh.

Dr. William Lovett Dies in 96th Year

Dr. William Lovett, last surviving member of the Class of Medicine '70, and the oldest physician in the Province of Ontario, died at his daughter's home in Detroit, Mich., on March 19, He was in his 96th year. Dr. Lovett, who was a class-mate of the late Sir Thomas Roddick and a friend of the late Sir William Osler who received his medical degree from McGill two years after Dr. Lovett's graduation, was among the first to be examined by the Provincial Board of Medical Examiners of Ontario. This body was established in 1870 and Dr. Lovett was the holder of the second license to practice in that province issued by the Board. Dr. Lovett practised in Ayr, Ont., from 1870 to 1907, retiring in the latter year on account of ill-health. Surviving are two sons, Lieut.-Col. James H. Lovett, M.C., of the Head Office of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and Morton A. Lovett, of Maclean, Sask., and a daughter, Mrs. D. C. Petrie, of Detroit.

Principal to Holiday in United States

The Principal of McGill University, Mrs. Douglas and their family will spend the summer at the Flying D ranch, in southwestern Montana, leaving Montreal about the middle of June to be away until the end of August.

Canadian Federation of University Women Elects Mrs. W. J. Melrose to Presidency

By MARION BYERS

FOR THE second time since the formation of the Canadian Federation of University Women in 1919, a McGill graduate is serving as its President. Mrs. W. J. Melrose, for thirty years a resident of Edmonton, is a "Western woman" to most people, but to her McGill friends in Eastern Canada she is Charlotte Hinds of the Class of '97. She came to McGill in those early days when a university course was a distinct adventure for a woman. It was undertaken by only a few courageous souls who had "dreamed dreams and seen visions" of a new world of opportunity.



MRS. W. J. MELROSE

Testimony from many of her old pupils bears out the fact that Miss Hinds was an outstanding teacher. After a number of years' work in the Province of Quebec, she became Mrs. Melrose and went to Edmonton, where she again worked at her chosen calling. Teaching was a real pleasure to her, and she always maintained the happiest relations with her students.

Mrs. Melrose found many opportunities to exercise her talent for leadership in Edmonton in 1907. Her name is connected with the founding and formation of such institutions and societies as the University of Alberta, the Royal Alexandra Hospital, the Edmonton Diocesan Board of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England Missionary Society, the Women's University Club, the Edmonton Women's Canadian Club, the Local Council of Women and the Y.W.C.A. She has occupied the highest executive positions in some of these societies so that she comes to the Presidency of the Canadian Federation of University Women endowed with a wealth of experience in addition to her native qualifications of good sense and high courage. We are proud to claim Mrs. Melrose as a daughter of Old McGill, and we congratulate the university women of Canada upon their good fortune in securing such an outstanding administrator for their leader.

Principal Pays First Visit to R.V.C.

Lewis Williams Douglas, B.A., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, paid his first visit to the Royal Victoria College on March 1 when he officiated at the opening of the College's new common room. The Principal, who was accompanied by Mrs. Douglas, was welcomed by Mrs. W. L. Grant, Warden of R.V.C., and by Miss Helen McMaster, President of the McGill Women's Union. In a brief address, Mr. Douglas recalled the generosity of Lord Strathcona, founder of the Royal Victoria College, and paid tribute to the College officials who had made the new room possible.





LEFT: Dr. F. J. Tees receives a replica of "The Sprinter" from Dr. Munroe Bourne as Principal Douglas smiles in approval. *RIGHT:* At the Graduates' Athletic Club dinner, *from left to right,* Prof. J. C. Simpson, Chairman of the McGill Athletics Board and President of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union; Hugh Crombie, President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society; and Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of McGill's Department of Physical Education.

Graduates' Athletic Club Honours Dr. F. J. Tees

By EDWARD HANNA

DR. FRED J. TEES, Honorary Medical Adviser of McGill's athletic teams, was feted by graduates and undergraduates of the University at the second annual dinner of the Graduates' Athletic Club held in the McGill Union on March 23.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Lieut.-Col. Hebert Molson the dinner had been postponed for a week and, in his opening remarks, James de Lalanne, President of the Club, who was in the chair, paid tribute to him as one of the greatest benefactors of athletics at McGill, a Governor and a graduate who had contributed generously to the various clubs. Mr. de Lalanne also referred to the loss the University had suffered in the death of Lieut.-Col. G. Eric Reid, of London, Ont., recalling that "Buster"—as he was affectionately known to a host of McGill men—had been the guest of honour at the first dinner meeting of the Club in March, 1937, and adding that those present on that occasion would never forget his stirring speech. In the passing of Col. Molson and Col. Reid, he concluded, McGill had lost two of her noted athletes but their forceful and kindly personalities would ever be remembered.

Reviewing the activities of the component clubs during 1937-38, the President reported on the year's achievements in basketball, football, tennis, track, water polo, hockey, skiing, and other sports, and declared that satisfactory progress had been made during the year. However, he urged all graduates interested in furthering any particular sport to co-operate with the Graduates' Athletic Club so that their efforts would lead to the attainment of maximum results within and without the University.

Dr. Munroe Bourne, three times a member of the Canadian Olympic Team, former intercollegiate track and swimming champion and Rhodes scholar, proposed the toast to Alma Mater, linking therewith the name of the guest of honour, Dr. Fred J. Tees. Bridging the years to the day when "Dad" Tees was McGill's outstanding track star, Dr. Bourne, on behalf of the Club, presented the noted physician with a replica of the statue of "The Sprinter" by (now the late) Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, which had a special significance because Dr. Tees' arms and shoulders served as the model for this figure.

In answer to the toast, Dr. Tees told how he first became Honorary Medical Adviser to McGill athletes. One day in 1921, soon after the late Sir Arthur Currie had assumed the Principalship of McGill, he had been called to his office and requested to attend to the medical needs of the football team which, up to that time, had had no supervision of this kind. To that assignment, the track, hockey, basketball and other teams were subsequently added. Dr. Tees declared that the University's athletic activities could not be criticized on the ground of permanent injury to players for, as he looked back over the record of the last seventeen years, he could not recall a single player who had sustained an injury which had resulted in permanent impairment or prevented the full and active pursuit of that player's chosen vocation. And in parentheses, it may be said that this impressive record is due in no small measure to the unfailing vigilance of Dr. Tees.

Another highlight of the evening was Principal L. W. Douglas' brief address. He was happy to note that the tendency towards professionalism in sports, which was manifest in some American universities, did not exist at McGill. This attitude, he said, rested on the mistaken belief that success could be purchased rather than earned. Referring to the accomplishments of the championship hockey team, the Principal said: "I congratulate you not so much for winning the title as for the way in which you attained your success. You played the game as gentlemen should and there was no case in your game of the end justifying the means. I hope you will hold on to that ideal."

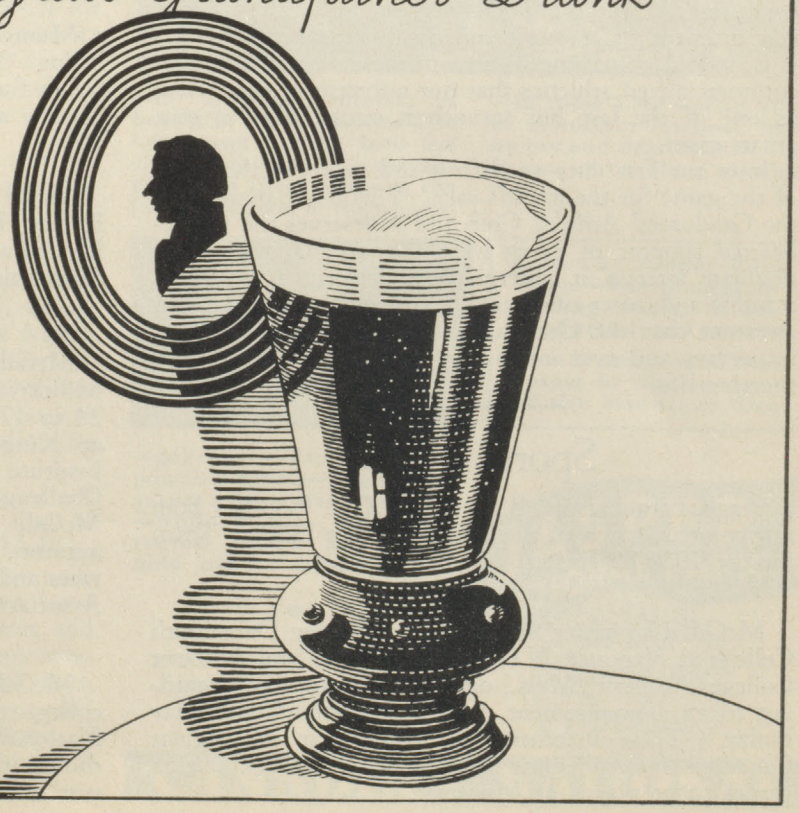
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PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM, M.A.

Hugh Crombie, President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, presented pewter mugs to Coach Hugh Farquharson and the members of the championship hockey team, and also made a presentation to George Vickerson, Coach of the Swimming Club. Awards were also given to the championship harrier, water polo, fencing and freshman football teams, and the individual title-holders in track, swimming, tennis and skiing were honoured.

In addition to Dr. Tees and Principal Douglas, those at the head table included J. A. de Lalanne, John T. Hackett, K.C., Dean Ernest Brown, Prof. J. C. Simpson, Dr. A. S. Lamb, Hugh Crombie, Major D. S. Forbes, Prof. P. E. Nobbs, H. E. Herschorn, Basil O'Meara, Leonard Rountree, John Kerry, A. Fyon and David Fraser.

* * * *

Interest in true sport has always been the watchword at McGill. The ever changing spotlight has focused in turn on one game and then another. Great stars and greater teams have only added to the storehouse of tradition that marks a truly great university in the advancement of learning and the furtherance of sport. It is, indeed, refreshing to note in these days of intensely commercialized athletics that our universities now stand as one of the last but staunchest strongholds of true amateurism.

It is our first duty to defend and promote the spirit of the game for the game's sake. This is the purpose of the Graduates' Athletic Club and it deserves the wholehearted support of every McGill man. A revival of graduate interest in undergraduate athletics is now discernible and, after two years of organization effort, it is apparent that the Graduates' Athletic Club is filling an important and ever increasing role in McGill's diverse sporting life.

Sports Notes

Hugh Farquharson, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, has been reappointed Coach of the McGill Senior Hockey Team for the 1938-39 season.

* * * *

McGill University Soccer Club will play Dartmouth College at Hanover, N.H., on October 6, and Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., on the following day, according to an announcement made recently by Coach Hay Finlay. These matches will supplement the regular Canadian intercollegiate schedule and the exhibition games to be played at Montreal.

A seven-game schedule of exhibition contests against U.S. college teams will be played by the McGill Senior Basketball Team next season, according to an announcement by Coach F. M. Van Wagner. All the exhibition matches will be played in December and January prior to the intercollegiate schedule. McGill's opponents will be: University of Vermont at Burlington, Clarkson College at Clarkson, Union College at Schenectady, Long Island University at Brooklyn, City College of New York at New York, Albany Teachers' College at Albany, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

* * * *

Russ McConnell, leading scorer in the International Intercollegiate Hockey League last season, has been elected Captain of the team for 1938-39. He has also announced his retirement from football.

* * * *

Bill Consiglio, B.Com. '29, Fred Bartlett and Ga Mungovan have been named as referees of the Senior Intercollegiate Rugby Football League for the 1938 season. McGill's schedule of games follows: October 8, Western at McGill; October 15, McGill at Toronto; October 22, Queen's at McGill; October 29, McGill at Queen's; November 5, Toronto at McGill; November 12, McGill at Western.

Russell R. Merrifield, B.A. '38, ace backfielder, who has been elected President of the McGill Union, will return to the University to resume studies for the Master of Arts or Law degree and therefore he will be eligible to play football again.

* * * *

Three McGill doctors lined up with the McGill Grads Basketball Team last season. They were Donald Young, M.D. '35, James W. Wilson, M.D. '37, and Donald Smaill, M.D. '35.

* * * *

Munroe Bourne, B.A. '31, M.D. '37, F. Shaw, B.Eng. '34, and H. Savage, B.Com. '36, of the McGill Grads Swimming Club, won the Stober Medley Relay Trophy at a meet held in Montreal in March.

* * * *

Major D. Stuart Forbes, B.Sc. '11, B.Arch. '15, and Robert B. Bell, B.A. '26, D.D.S. '28, represented McGill at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Association held at West Point Military Academy in May.

* * * *

McGill University's dinghy sailors defeated Royal Military College navigators by an aggregate score of 24 to 17 in the second annual spring competition held at Kingston early in May. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's fifth Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Trophy Regatta a few days earlier, the McGill tars finished fifth in a strong field. In the autumn, they will participate in the M.I.T. challenge races and in the Canadian Intercollegiate Dinghy Racing Association championship regatta at Toronto.

* * * *

McGill University Harriers Club, Canadian intercollegiate champions, will participate in the U.S. National A.A.U. championship meet and in the Dartmouth College races at Hanover, N.H. next fall, it was announced recently.

Rare Collection of Books on Falconry Presented to Library by Dr. C. A. Wood

By G. R. LOMER

DR. CASEY A. WOOD (Med. '06, Hon. LL.D. '21), the donor of the valuable ornithological library at McGill, has recently completed, during his residence in Rome, an English translation of one of the most celebrated treatises on falconry—Frederick II's *De Arte Venandi cum Avibus*, which was printed in 1596 at Augsburg.

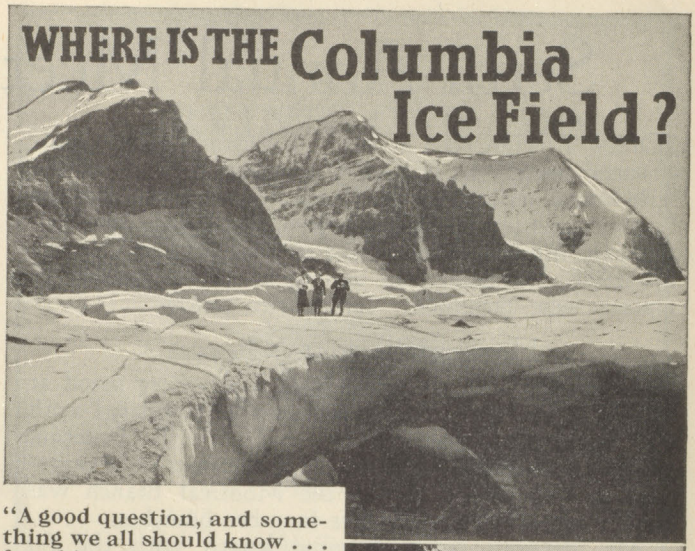
His interest in this work has led him to collect a number of rare and interesting works on falconry, which he is now presenting to the University Library. The books are representative of the interest taken in falconry in many lands: there is, for instance, the Sanskrit *Syainika Sastra, or Book on Hawking*, by Rudradeva, a Raja of Kumaon, republished in 1910 with an English translation; various Persian and Arabic manuscripts of different dates; a German translation by Count Hammer-Purgstall of unpublished Turkish and Greek works, and the modern volume *Falken über Uns*, by Count Vietinghaff von Riesch, published last year. French works include Chenu and Des Murs' *La Fauconnerie ancienne et moderne* (1862), Boissoudan's *Le Fauconnier Parfait* (1866), and Charles d'Arcussia's *La Fauconnerie* (1607) with rare plates showing instruments used by the falconer; and, in Italian, are Francesco Carcano's *Tre Libri de gli Uccelli da Preda* (1586), Federico Giorgi's *Libro del Modo di Conoscere i Buoni Falconi* (1595 and 1607), Chiorino's *Manuale del Moderno Falconiere* (1906), and Filastori's *Falconeria Moderna*.

These works, ancient and modern, not only fill gaps in the shelves of the Wood Library of Ornithology, but form a collection of rare books on a subject not usually found in Canadian libraries. Dr. Wood, who has for many years been a benefactor of the various book collections in the University, thus adds another reason for gratitude on the part of McGill graduates and another cause for pride in the completeness of one of its special libraries that is known throughout the scientific world.

Col. Herbert Molson, Graduate and Governor, Dies in 63rd Year

Col. Herbert Molson, distinguished McGill graduate, a member of the Board of Governors of the University, and one of Montreal's leading citizens, died on March 21 following a serious illness of several months' duration. He was in his 63rd year. In recording their sense of loss at his passing, the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That the officers, speaking for the members of the Graduates' Society, express their grief at the loss of our distinguished graduate, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., B.Sc., LL.D., who has shown himself, by his devoted service and generous assistance, a loyal son of Old McGill, and who is held in reverent and affectionate memory by all McGill men and women who have had the good fortune to come into contact with him; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Molson and family to whom we desire to express our deep sympathy in their intense and profound bereavement."



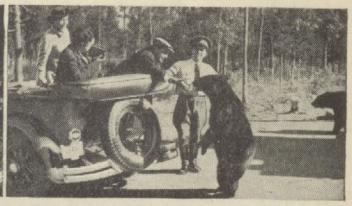
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CANADIAN NATIONAL

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council

JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C., President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, presided at the semi-annual meeting of the Graduate Council held in the Society's executive offices on Tuesday evening, May 10. After the minutes of the annual meeting held on October 26, 1937, had been read and approved, a number of reports were presented. Summaries follow:

Honorary Secretary's Report

As at April 30, membership in the Society stood at 2,977, an increase of four members as compared with the figure for September 30, 1937, A. S. Bruneau, Honorary Secretary, reported. A decrease of seventy-four in the membership of the Montreal Branch was more than offset by increases in other branches.

Mr. Bruneau dealt at some length with the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium Armoury project, pointing out that meetings of the Council had been largely concerned with this matter. (An official statement outlining plans for the construction of this building appears elsewhere in this issue of THE McGILL NEWS.)

Other items in Mr. Bruneau's report included: A reference to the severe loss suffered by the Society through the death, on January 17, of Lieut.-Col. George Eric Reid, Second Vice-President; announcement of the formation of a new branch in Rochester, N.Y.; announcement that $250 from the Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund had been donated to the University for the purchase of books for the Library, and that $2,500 had been collected and presented to the University for the Evans Scholarship Fund; and the recording of the appointment of four members of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS for the current year, i.e., Dr. H. E. MacDermot, Vice-Chairman, Miss Esther England, D. M. Legate and Prof. T. F. M. Newton.

He reported that no action had been taken with regard to the revision of the constitution, or on the report of the committee of dues structure and undergraduates' magazines—because of the attention given to more pressing matters—but stated that these problems had not been forgotten.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

J. W. McCammon, Honorary Treasurer, presented an interim financial report and announced that surplus funds in the Commutation Fund and in the Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund had been invested in government bonds.

Gymnasium Armoury Project

It was reported that, as at April 30, the total amount of cash received for the Gymnasium Armoury Fund amounted to $126,961.33, composed of subscriptions totalling $117,328.59, $3,210.44 from the sale of McGill Cigarettes, $5,000 from the Graduates' Society Endowment Fund, and bank interest of $1,422.30. Outstanding pledges were reported at $44,536.07, bringing total cash and pledges to $170,075.10. Expenses to the same date totalled $17,856.54.

At this point the President gave a verbal report of the progress of discussions between representatives of the Society and the Board of Governors and, as already noted, a full statement on the Gymnasium Armoury project is published elsewhere in this issue.

McGill Graduates' Bulletin

The meeting was informed of the failure of appeals made to graduates for support of the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN, and of the subsequent discontinuance of the publication. On motion of Dr. MacDermot, seconded by G. McL. Pitts, the Council unanimously resolved "to place on record its deep appreciation of the generosity exhibited by Dr. C. F. Martin in his publication of the four numbers of the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN."

The McGill News Report

On behalf of R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS, Dr. H. E. MacDermot, Vice-Chairman, submitted a report for the half year ending with the publication of the Spring number. The publishing loss on the Winter and Spring numbers was approximately $163, or about $100 less than the deficit for the similar period of the previous year.

The Chairman acknowledged the whole-hearted support of the members of the Board, the Editor and the Executive Secretary, and stated that readers had recently shown increased interest in the magazine. More commendation and more criticism than usual had been received by the Board, he stated, and the points raised would be given every consideration but the adoption of all proposals was clearly impossible as the magazine's friendly critics often urged diametrically opposing policies. In conclusion, he reported that Prof. T. F. M. Newton and David M. Legate, the two most recently-appointed members of the Board, were taking an active part in its deliberations.

Representative on the Board of Governors

In the absence of the two senior representatives, H. B. McLean, the third representative of the Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors of the University, reported on the activities of that body since his appointment on October 1, 1937. Items discussed at the January 31 meeting, which were of interest to the Society, included the Gymnasium, Douglas Hall and the appropriation of funds for the construction of a cyclotron and radiation laboratory at McGill, he said.

Advisory Board of the Students' Council

As no advice had been sought from this Board and as none had been given, H. E. Herschorn stated that he had no report.

McLennan Travelling Scholarship Committee

H. R. Little, as representative on this Committee, reported that the Hugh McLennan Memorial Scholarship for 1937 had been awarded to H. Cooperberg who had recently left for Europe to continue his architectural studies.

Reports of Branch Societies

Alumnae Society: Mrs. J. W. McCammon, Secretary, read a report which had been prepared by Mrs. A. F. Byers, the President of the Society. (The year's activities of this Society are reviewed in detail elsewhere in this issue.)

Montreal Branch: Hugh Crombie, President, reported that attendance at the Annual Smoker on February 8 was 321, an increase of forty-three over the previous year; that the Chancellor and the Principal would be the speakers at the annual Founder's Day dinner on October 6; and that the Branch had continued its support of the Graduates' Athletic Club.

Miscellaneous Matters

Col. R. A. Fraser drew attention to the deplorable lack of interest reflected by the disappointing results of the appeals to graduates for support of the BULLETIN. The Honorary Secretary said that the 559 non-members of the Society who had responded to the appeal had been sent a letter from the President reporting the necessity of discontinuing the publication of the BULLETIN and asking them to subscribe instead to THE McGILL NEWS, as a result of which approximately twenty-five had done so.

Gordon McL. Pitts suggested that copies of the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, made since 1926, be published in THE McGILL NEWS. The President explained that re-publication of the Constitution and By-Laws had been held in abeyance pending a revision which has been in preparation.

A. F. Byers suggested that further means be taken to persuade all members to retain their membership in the Society, so that the annual loss of members through non-payment of dues might be reduced.

Dr. R. T. McKenzie, Noted Sculptor, Dies Suddenly in 71st Year

With the passing of Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie, Canadian-born sculptor and physician who died suddenly in Philadelphia on April 28 in his 71st year, McGill lost one of her most distinguished graduates. On learning of his death, Sir Andrew Macphail, a life-long friend, said:

"Dr. McKenzie's career was a triumph in industry, devotion and knowledge. Besides his artistic quality, he had a beautiful nature, simple and sincere, with a vast capacity for friendship with all men. He even counted a King among his friends, and all of Scotland was open to him. He will be missed and mourned throughout the world."

At the semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the Graduate Council of the Graduates' Society records its profound regret at the death of our distinguished graduate, R. Tait McKenzie, B.A., M.D., LL.D., and recalls with gratitude the interest he has always shown in the Graduates' Society and McGill University, in addition to the renown which his ability and accomplishments have brought to his Alma Mater; also that this resolution be recorded in the minutes of this meeting and a copy of it sent to the members of his family."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Principal Lewis W. Douglas at the Convocation of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., on May 13.

Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University, delivered the principal address at the Convocation of the University of Alberta held in Edmonton on May 13.

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The FORESTS of the Province of Quebec

. . . STATISTICAL DATA . . .

Setting apart the New Quebec (Ungava), the forested area of this province is estimated at 259,000 square miles, roughly 30% of which is now under cutting license. The balance acts as a reserve for future needs.

A compilation of the standing timber on the accessible area shows 44,000 million cubic feet of softwoods and 10,300 million cubic feet of hardwoods.

As the volume cut on Quebec's Crown lands has increased each year, last season's cut has reached an all-time record with consequent revenue to the Crown.

. . . ADMINISTRATION . . .

The Forest Service bases its activities on a proper inventory of the forest, and the cut is regulated in accordance with the increment and the surplus stock.

Cutting operations are carried out under the continuous supervision of inspectors and forest rangers, whose dual function is to enforce the laws and regulations and to check the scaling of the timber cut.

Special inspectors have been appointed to ensure the enactment of recent legislation regarding the wages of forest workers and their working conditions.

. . . PROTECTION . . .

Meteorological stations have been established to determine the local hazard index of inflammability.

During the fire hazard season, a staff of inspectors and rangers is kept on the alert. Their equipment is modern and their work is most effectively co-ordinated. Lookout towers linked by telephones are in constant use for fire detection.

An entomological service has recently been organized to curb the action of forest insects.

AVILA BÉDARD, *Deputy-Minister*

MAURICE L. DUPLESSIS, *Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Forests*

Department of Lands and Forests
Province of Quebec

Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society

Consideration is being given to a revision of the Society's Constitution and By-Laws upon which the entire membership body will be consulted before any approved changes can become effective; but so that members may be familiar with recent amendments we are publishing all those which have been enacted since the year 1926, when the Constitution and By-Laws were last printed in pamphlet form.

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the executive office of the Society *as long as the supply on hand lasts.*

Members are invited to suggest alterations or additions to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Amendments to the Constitution of the Graduates' Society of McGill University

To June 15, 1938

Amendment to ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 1 AND 2, OF THE CONSTITUTION, approved by letter ballots sent to all members of the Society in December, 1932. The amended article reads as follows:

ARTICLE IV—THE GRADUATE COUNCIL

SECTION 1.—There shall be a Graduate Council composed of the five latest ex-presidents of the Society; ten members elected at large by the Society; and the president of each graduate class if they are members of the Graduates' Society; and one or two, as the case may be, from each local organization of graduates, which is given representation by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Society may appoint a member of the Society to act as the representative of the Society in any class whose president does not appear to function, and these will be termed "class councillors." The class president shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

The ten members at large shall be elected for terms of two years, five being elected each year.

The officers of the Society (as named in Article III) shall be members of the Council, and shall be its officers as well. Other members of the Executive Committee shall also be members of the Council.

The Council may enact, amend and repeal the By-Laws of the Society, provided that such enactment, amendment or repeal be sanctioned by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting duly called for that purpose.

SECTION 2.—Whenever the Executive Committee shall so approve, any local organization certifying to an enrolment which includes between fifteen and one hundred members of the Society, shall be allowed one representative in the Council and two if the number of members in this Society exceeds that figure.

Amendment declared carried at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on February 22, 1933.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION, approved by letter ballots sent to all members of the Society in July, 1935. The re-amended section reads as follows:

ARTICLE IV—THE GRADUATE COUNCIL

SECTION 1.—There shall be a Graduate Council composed of the last five surviving past presidents of the Society, ten members elected at large by the Society, the president or secretary of each graduated class in each Faculty or Department, provided always that such officer be a member of the Graduates' Society, the officers of the Society (as named in Article III) who shall be the officers of the Council, and the other members of the Executive Committee (named in Article V).

The ten members at large shall be elected for terms of two years, five being elected each year.

Should no qualified class president or class secretary have been appointed by any graduated class or should a class president, class secretary or class councillor as hereinafter defined, fail to perform his duties on the Council, the Executive Committee of the Society may appoint a member of the Society to act as the representative of such class, and such member shall be known as a class councillor and shall thereafter until the next election or his replacement as herein provided, represent such class on the Council of the Society, replacing the former class representative who shall thereafter cease to be a member of the Council.

The Council may enact, amend or repeal the By-Laws of the Society, provided that such enactment, amendment or repeal be sanctioned by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting duly called for that purpose.

Amendment declared carried at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on October 29, 1935.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE V, SECTION 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION, approved by letter ballots sent to all members of the Society in December, 1932. The amended section reads as follows:

ARTICLE V—COMMITTEES

SECTION 1.—There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Society, the immediate past president and four other members, two of whom shall be elected each year for two years. The President of the Montreal Branch Society or any other officer of the Montreal Branch Society who is appointed to act for him shall be a member of the Executive Committee. The President of the Students' Executive Council shall be a member of the Executive Committee whether he is already a graduate or not, and membership in the Society in his case is not necessary. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Amendment declared carried at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on February 22, 1933.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE V, SECTION 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION, approved by letter ballots sent to all members of the Society in July, 1936. The re-amended section reads as follows:

ARTICLE V—COMMITTEES

SECTION 1.—There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers of the Society, the immediate past president and four other members, two of whom shall be elected each year for two years. The President of the Montreal Branch Society or any other officer of the Montreal Branch Society who is appointed for him shall be a member of the Executive Committee. The President of the Alumnae Society or any other officer of the Alumnae Society who is appointed to act for her shall be a member of the Executive Committee. The president of the Students' Executive Council shall be a member of the Executive Committee whether he is already a graduate or not, and membership in the Society in his case is not necessary. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Amendment declared carried at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on November 6, 1936.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE VIII, SECTIONS 1 AND 2, OF THE CONSTITUTION, approved by letter ballots sent to all members of the Society in July, 1935. The amended article reads as follows:

ARTICLE VIII—MEETINGS

Meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the Executive Committee and shall be so called at the request in writing of any fifty members. At such meetings fifty members

shall constitute a quorum, and members may be represented by proxy appointed in writing provided such proxy be a member of the Society. Decisions reached at such meetings shall be binding on the whole Society, provided, however, that there can be no reversal of any decisions which may have been previously made by letter ballot, and provided also that no matter affecting the general welfare of the Society or its relations to other bodies shall be voted upon unless written notice thereof fixing the date, place, purpose and order of business of the meeting has been sent to all members at least fifteen days in advance.

Amendment declared carried at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on October 29, 1935.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE X, SECTION 5, OF THE CONSTITUTION, approved by letter ballots sent to all members of the Society in December, 1932. The amended section reads as follows:

ARTICLE X—ENDOWMENT FUND

SECTION 5.—The collection of the Fund shall be in charge of a Fund Committee consisting of all class representatives on the Council (as defined in Article IV, Section 1) and the Secretaries and Presidents of all McGill Graduates' Societies wherever situate, and four members of the Society residing in the City of Montreal, or the vicinity thereof, who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Society and of whom one shall be a member of the Board of Trustees. The members of the Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Society shall hold office for two years and shall be eligible for re-election. Class Secretaries or Agents and Secretaries or Presidents of Graduates' Societies shall hold office during the pleasure of their respective classes and Societies. The first Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Society from among the four members of the Committee appointed by the Executive Committee, and thereafter he shall be elected by the Fund Committee. A Secretary-Treasurer, or a Secretary and a Treasurer, shall be appointed by the Committee for such period, at such remuneration as it may deem proper, and any such Official or Officials may at any time be discharged by the Committee.

Amendment declared carried at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on February 22, 1933.

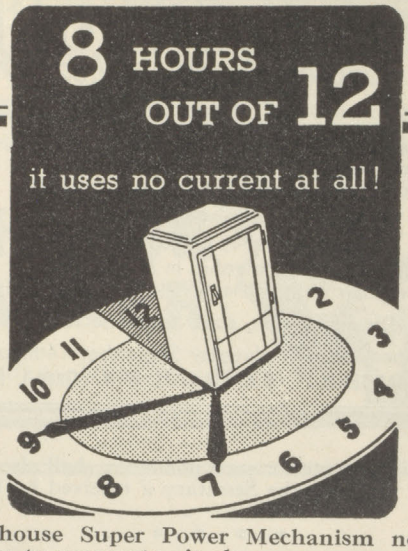
Amendments to the By-Laws of the Council

To June 15, 1938

Amendment to ARTICLE 1, SECTION 1, OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE COUNCIL, enacted by the Graduate Council, Oct. 11, 1927, and recorded as Article VIII of the By-Laws. The amended Section 1 reads as follows:

ARTICLE I—ELECTIONS

SECTION I.—Prior to May 1st, the Nominating Committee shall transmit to the Secretary nominations for the offices to be filled in the Society and in the Council, and also for the Graduate members of the Board of Governors and of the representatives of the Graduates on the Corporation of the University. The nominations shall in each case be at least double the number of places to be filled save in the case of nominations for the offices of President, Vice-President, and Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors, when it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Nominating Committee to nominate a single nominee for each office. The Secretary shall, before June 15th, publish the nominations transmitted by the Nominating Committee in the official organ of the Society and in at least one daily paper in the City of Montreal, and shall mail the list of nominations to the Secretary of each Branch Society, who shall forthwith publish, at the expense of the Branch, such list in a newspaper in the place where it has its headquarters, provided, however, that the failure to mail and publish such lists as aforesaid shall not invalidate any election. Additional nominations for any office or for elections to the Board of Governors or to the Corporation signed by at least fifteen (15) members of the



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T. W. L. MACDERMOT, B.A. (McGill), M.A. (Oxon.), Principal.

Society entitled to vote for such nominees, shall also be placed on the ballot paper by the Secretary if received by him before July 10th.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE I, SECTION 2, OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE COUNCIL, enacted by the Graduate Council, May 8, 1934. The amended section reads as follows:

ARTICLE I—ELECTIONS

SECTION 2.—Prior to July 20th, letter ballots containing the names of all candidates, shall be sent by the Secretary to all members of the Society entitled to vote for such candidates. In the case of the election of representatives of the graduates on Corporation the ballot shall be sent to all graduates, whether members of the Society or not. In every case the voter shall have the privilege of voting for any eligible person whether or not the name of such person appears on the ballot paper. The voter shall place an "X" opposite the names of those he desires to elect and the ballot thus marked shall be enclosed and sealed in two envelopes provided for the purpose. The inner envelope, containing the ballot, shall bear no identifying mark while the outer envelope shall be signed with the name and class of the voter. Ballots shall be returned to the Honorary Secretary before October 1st. The Executive Committee shall appoint three scrutineers whose duty it shall be to count the votes and to report the result of the ballot to the Executive Committee, who shall promptly announce the names of the successful candidates to the individuals and bodies concerned. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. Should there be a failure to elect on account of a tie, the tie shall be resolved by lot drawn by the Honorary Secretary.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE III, SECTIONS 2 AND 4, OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE COUNCIL, enacted by the Graduate Council, May 10, 1932. The amended Sections read as follows:

ARTICLE III—DUES

SECTION 2.—A graduate contributing $50.00 or more to the Commutation Fund of the Society shall be called and become a life member and shall have general membership privileges for life, including all ordinary official publications.

SECTION 4. (*An additional Section*)—Any non-graduate having been in attendance at the University for at least one year and not being presently in attendance, or any officer of instruction may, with the approval of the Executive Committee and upon contributing $50.00 or more to the Commutation Fund of the Society, be called and become a life member and shall have general membership privileges for life, including all ordinary official publications.

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE III OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE COUNCIL: Addition of SECTION 3, and its subsequent *annulment*, enacted by the Graduate Council, Oct. 14, 1930. The added section reads as follows:

ARTICLE III—DUES

SECTION 3.—Any member of the Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association shall thereby become also a member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, and shall be entitled on payment of $1 a year to the Graduates' Society to receive the official organ of the Graduates' Society, known as THE McGILL NEWS.

The above Section 3 of Article III of the By-Laws of the Council was annulled at the Annual Meeting of the Graduate Council on November 1, 1934. *Explanation: Section 3 was contrary to Section 1 of the same Article.*

* * * *

Amendment to ARTICLE V OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE COUNCIL, enacted by the Graduate Council, May 8, 1934. The first sentence of Article V was replaced by the following sentence, the remainder of the Article being unchanged:

ARTICLE V—MEETINGS

The semi-annual meeting of the Council shall be held on the second Tuesday in May, and the annual meeting of the Council shall be held on the second Tuesday in October or at such other date within four weeks following that day as the Executive Committee may from year to year determine.

* * * *

ARTICLE VIII OF THE BY-LAWS, enacted by the Graduate Council, Oct. 11, 1927. Resolved:

That the following By-Law to be known as Article VIII of the By-Laws of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University be and it is hereby enacted, the said Article reading as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

That Article I, Sec. 1, of the By-Laws of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University be and it is hereby amended by adding to the sentence in the sixth and seventh lines thereof, reading as follows:

"The nominations shall in each case be at least double the number of places to be filled."

the following:

"save in the case of nominations for the offices of President, Vice-President, and Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors, when it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Nominating Committee to nominate a single nominee for each office."

Graduates' Society Nominations

The following nominations have been made by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Article I, Section 1, of the By-Laws of the Council of the Society. The elections will be conducted during July, August and September, when ballots will be sent to each member of the Society from the Executive Office. Additional nominations for any office, or for the election of representative to the Board of Governors, signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote for such nominations, will also be placed on the ballot if received before July 10.

The terms of those elected will date from the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1938.

Nominations reported by the Nominating Committee follow:

For President. Term two years.

HUGH CROMBIE, B.Sc. '18.

Assistant Manager, Dominion Engineering Company Ltd., Lachine. Member, Executive Committee, 1934-38. President, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-38.

For First Vice-President. Term two years.

CHARLES R. BOURNE, M.D.C.M. '12.

Physician. Practising in Montreal. Licentiate in Pharmacy, British Columbia.

For Second Vice-President. Term one year. (Completing the term of the late G. E. Reid.)

E. G. MCCRACKEN, B.Sc. '24.

Sales Manager, Sangamo Co. Ltd., and Wagner Electric Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd., both of Toronto. Honorary Secretary of the McGill Society of Ontario since 1929.

For Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors. Term three years (from October 1).

JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C., B.C.L. '09.

Class Secretary for Law '09. Senior partner of the firm of Hackett, Mulvena, Foster, Hackett and Hannen, Montreal. One of the founders and the first President of the Students' Council, 1909. One of the founders and the first Vice-President of the Montreal Branch Society, followed by a term of two years as its Honorary Secretary. Member of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society 1928-30, its Vice-President, 1930-32, and President, 1934-38. Sat in House of Commons, 1930-35, for the County of Stanstead, P.Q.

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term two years.

FRASER B. GURD, B.A. '04, M.D.C.M. '06, F.R.C.S. (C), F.A.C.S.

Practitioner in General Surgery, Montreal. Honorary Treasurer, Montreal Branch Society, 1930-32.

C. KIRKLAND MCLEOD, B.Sc. '13.

Manager, Permutit Co. of Canada Ltd., and Walter Kidde & Co. of Canada Ltd. Alderman, City of Westmount. Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-38.

MISS ELIZABETH C. MONK, B.A. '19, M.A. (Radcliffe), B.C.L. '23.

W. BRUCE ROSS, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33.

Lecturer in Mathematics, McGill University. Warden, Douglas Hall of Residence, McGill University.

For Members of the Graduate Council. Five to be elected. Term two years.

JAMES P. ANGLIN, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36.

Advocate. Practising with MacDougall, Macfarlane, Scott & Hugessen, Montreal. Class Representative for Arts '33 and Law '36.

A. RANDOLPH BAZIN, B.A. '27, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Practising Surgeon, Montreal.

J. C. BINNIE, B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32.

Advocate. Practising with Phelan, Fleet, Robertson and Abbott, Montreal.

D. LORNE GALES, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35.

Advocate. Practising with Campbell, Weldon, Kerry and Bruneau, Montreal. Faculty of Law Representative to the Students' Council, 1934. President of the Students' Society, 1934-35.

MRS. J. W. MCCAMMON, B.A. '19 (née, Nora S. F. Morgan).

Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1935-37. Corresponding Secretary, Alumnae Society, 1936-38.

R. JOHN PRATT, B.Arch. '33.

Practising Architect and Owner-Builder. Class Representative Architecture '32 and '33. Valedictorian, '32. Director, Red and White Revue, '33.

JOHN M. PURCELL, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '21.

Practising Notary, Montreal.

GUY R. RINFRET, B.Sc. '26.

Construction Engineer with Shawinigan Engineering Co. Ltd., Montreal and La Tuque, Que.

WALTER DE M. SCRIVER, B.A. '15, M.D.C.M. '21, F.R.C.P. (C).

Practising Physician, Montreal.

HUGH G. SEYBOLD, B.Eng. '33.

With Drummond, McCall Co. Ltd., Montreal.

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University St., Montreal. Items for the Autumn issue should be forwarded prior to August 1.*

ADDIE, REV. GORDON R., B.A. '30, Rector of the Parish of Nelsonville, Que., has taken over duties at Adamsville and East Farnham.

AMARON, MISS ESTELLE, Phy.Ed. '26, formerly of Rangoon, who has been in Canada for some months, will leave in October to assume new duties as General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. at Colombo, Ceylon.

ANDERSON, A. A., B.Sc. '11, who has been Senior Assistant Engineer for the Dominion Department of Public Works at London, Ont., has been appointed to the staff of the Chief Engineer of the Department in Ottawa.

ANGEVINE, D. MURRAY, M.D. '29, has recently delivered addresses before the conventions of the American College of Physicians in New York, the American Association for the Control of Rheumatism in Atlantic City, and the American Medical Association in San Francisco.

*ARGUE, J. F., M.D. '96, of Ottawa, has been elected territorial representative of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons for Division No. 7.

*ARMSTRONG, A. V., B.Sc. '23, has been appointed Sales Manager of Canadian Cutler-Hammer, Ltd., Toronto. He was formerly with the Northern Electric Company, Ltd., in that city.

*BEAUBIEN, DE GASPE, B.Sc. '06, of Montreal, has been appointed Treasurer of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

*BECKET, FRED M., B.Sc. '95, LL.D. '34, Vice-President of the Electro-Metallurgical Company, and of the Union Carbide Company, New York, recently received the Edward Goodrich Acheson Medal and the $1,000 prize of the Electro-Chemical Society for a distinguished contribution to electrothermics.

BELL, J. W., B.Sc. '97, M.Sc. '98, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of Lake Rowan Gold Mines, Limited.

*BILLINGSLEY, L. W., B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '37, formerly Demonstrator in the Department of Biochemistry at McGill, has been appointed Chemist of the International Paper Company, Hawkesbury, Ont.

*BIRKETT, BRIG.-GEN. H. S., C.B., V.D., M.D. '86, LL.D. '21, F.R.S.C. (C), F.A.C.S., Emeritus Professor of Otolaryngology, McGill University, has been elected an honorary member of the Ear, Nose and Throat Society of Germany.

BLACK, D. H. F., B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, was recently admitted to partnership in the firm of Mann, Lafleur & Brown, Montreal.

BLAU, ABRAM, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.Sc. '29, M.D. '31, has been appointed Chief Attending Psychiatrist at the New York University College of Medicine clinic. He is also adjunct Neuropsychiatrist at the Beth Israel Hospital and has been granted a leave of absence as Assistant Alienist of Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital in order to continue research under a grant from the Friedsman Foundation for Child Neurology Research.

BLOOMFIELD, ARTHUR I., B.A. '35, M.A. '36, has been awarded a graduate service scholarship in the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago.

*BOVEY, WILFRID, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., represented McGill University at the National University Extension Association convention in Bloomington, Ind., in May.

*BRADFIELD, J. R., B.Sc. '22, who has been Plant Engineer of Noranda Mines, Limited, has been appointed Secretary of the Company, with office in Toronto.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

BRADLEY, H. E., B.Sc. '20, formerly with the Alexander Hamilton Institute, is doing sales promotion work for a breakfast cereal company in Toronto.

*BRITTAIN, MISS ISABEL E., B.A. '94, has been elected President of the Women's Art Society, Montreal.

BROWN, FRED S., B.S.A. '12, has been appointed to the staff of the Canadian Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

*BURNETT, W. B., M.D. '99, of Vancouver, who is President of the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., Limited, has been elected President of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines for a third term of office.

*CAMERON, J. R., B.C.L. '34, of the Estates Department, Royal Trust Company, Montreal, was recently admitted to the Bar Association.

*CAVERHILL, G. RUTHERFURD, B.A. '20, President of Caverhill, Learmont and Company, Limited, has been elected a Director of the Montreal Tramways Company.

CHAPMAN, ANTONY DUTTON, B.A. '36, M.A. '37, has been awarded a Fellowship in English at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

CHEESBROUGH, H. S., B.A. '09, has been elected Vice-President of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

CHIPMAN, NOEL I., A.R.I.B.A., B.Arch. '20, visited Ottawa on April 1, to lecture on "Wrought Iron Work" to members and guests of the Art Association.

*CLAXTON, BROOKE, B.C.L. '21, has been elected President of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

CONOVER, LT.-COL. K. I., M.D. '16, of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

COLLIP, J. B., M.A., Ph.D. (Toronto), M.D., D.Sc. (Alberta), Hon.D.Sc. (Howard), LL.D. (Manitoba), F.R.S.C., F.R.S., Gilman Cheney Professor of Biochemistry and Head of the Department at McGill University, will give the lecture required by his acceptance of the Cameron Prize at Edinburgh University on June 16. He has recently been honoured by election as Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and by election as Corresponding Member of the Royal Medical Society of Budapest, Hungary. He has also been appointed by Order-in-Council to the National Research Council of Canada, and has been invited to attend the Hormone Conference of the Health Committee to be held at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations on August 11.

CORBETT, E. A., B.A. '09, M.A. '16, of Toronto, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

CORBETT, VAUGHAN B., B.C.L. '36, has become Assistant Secretary of Canadian Aviation Insurance Managers, Limited, Montreal.

CREECH, MRS. EDNA MARIE HEARNE, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. '33, of the Banting Research Institute, Toronto, has been granted a Fellowship by the Finney-Howell Research Foundation, Inc., in recognition of research work in relation to cancer.

CROSS, CARSON, B.S.A. '36, owns and operates Summerlea-on-the-Gatineau, a golf course in summer and ski rendez-vous in winter.

CROWELL, B.C., B.A. '00, M.D. '04, Associate Director of the American College of Surgeons, recently moved from Chicago to New York City.



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CUNNINGHAM, DR. GLADYS STORY, B.A. '15, Instructor in Obstetrics at West China Union University, who has been on a 17 months' furlough in Canada, has gone to London for further study before returning to China.

DICK, ROBERT NORMAN, M.D. '32, who was married early this year, is making a three-months' tour of the United States studying orthopaedics at the large medical centres.

*DIXON, SHIRLEY G., K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, is now residing at Cornwall, Ont., as President of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.

DOUGLAS, H. T., B.A. '11, M.D. '12, of Ottawa, has been transferred from the staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners there to be Medical Adviser to the Civil Service Commission.

*DURLEY, RICHARD J., Ma.E. '98, has retired as General Secretary of the Engineering Institute of Canada and has been appointed Secretary Emeritus of the Institute.

*DURNFORD, A. T. GALT, B.Arch. '22, of Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

*EBERTS, E. M., M.D. '97, Professor of Surgery at McGill, delivered an address on the primary cause of endemic goitre before a meeting of the Ontario Medical Association in Toronto recently.

EDEL, JOSEPH LEON, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, has been granted a renewal of his Guggenheim Fellowship for another year to continue work on an edition of the unpublished plays of Henry James.

*ELDER, A. H., B.A. '10, B.C.L. '13, of Montreal, has been elected President of the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

FAIRBANK, CHARLES O., Past Student, of Petrolia, Ont. (where he is Reeve) has been elected to the Ontario Legislature as the Liberal Member for Lambton East.

*FAY, E. STEWART, B.A. '29, Treasurer of the McGill Society of Great Britain and a barrister-at-law, recently published his fourth book, "Hanged by a Comma," with the explanatory sub-title, "The Discovery of the Statute Book."

FOSS, ROY H., B.Sc. '22, head of the Foss Construction Co., Limited, has been elected President of the Builders' Exchange, Inc., of Montreal.

*FRANKLIN, GERALD, D.D.S. '22, has been elected President of the Mount Royal Dental Society, Montreal.

FULTON, FRASER F., B.Sc. '28, has been appointed General Sales Manager of the Special Products Division of the Northern Electric Company, Limited, Montreal.

*GALE, G. GORDON, B.Sc. '03, B.Sc. '04, M.Sc. '05, of Ottawa, has been re-elected President of the Gatineau Power Company.

GOKEY, H. L., M.D. '17, has been elected President of the newly-formed Rotary Club of Alexandria Bay, N.Y. He is an ex-Mayor of that municipality.

*HALL, OLIVER, B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '04, who has been Assistant General Manager of Noranda Mines, Limited, has been appointed Consulting Engineer for the same concern.

HARE, G. G., B.Sc. '96, has retired as City Engineer and Building Inspector of Saint John, N.B.

*HASTINGS, MAJOR R. C., M.D. '17, of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

*HATCHER, W. H., B.A. '16, M.Sc. '17, Ph.D. '21, Professor of Chemistry at McGill, delivered an address before a meeting of the Cornwall Chemical Association recently.

*Hebert, Charles Pierre, B.A. '21, formerly Director and Sales Manager of Hudon-Hebert-Chaput, Ltée., Montreal, is a member of the Federal Tariff Board.

Hemsley, S. D., B.S.A. '33, B.A. '36, formerly Assistant Editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, was recently appointed Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

Holland, Trevor, B.Eng. '32, has been appointed Vice-President of Brandram-Henderson Limited, Montreal.

Howard, Miss Alma, B.Sc. '34, of the Department of Genetics at McGill University, has been granted a Fellowship by the Finney-Howell Research Foundation, Inc., in recognition of research work in relation to cancer.

*Hugessen, Hon. A. K., B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, has been re-elected President of the Seventh Canadian Siege Battery Association.

Hutchison, Miss Eileen B., B.A. '25, of Montreal, will serve as an exchange teacher in Saskatoon during the 1938-39 academic year.

Irwin, Prescott, M.D. '24, who has been practising in Honolulu since 1926, is taking a six months' post-graduate course in England and Vienna.

Jenkins, Miss Marjorie, Grad. Nurse '25, has resigned as Lady Superintendent of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

*Johnston, Colonel H. Wyatt, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, has been elected Joint Chairman of the Montreal Branch, League of Nations Society in Canada.

Jones, Rev. T. W., B.A. '16, M.A. '21, of Calvary Church, Westmount, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the United Theological College, Montreal.

Kinghorn, H. M., B.A. '90, M.D. '94, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., has been elected President of the Stevenson Society of America.

Laing, Dr. Gordon, one-time Professor of Classics and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, McGill University, and now Professor of Classics, University of Chicago, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and delivered the address at this year's Commemoration Day celebration at Johns Hopkins University.

Lewis, J. Wentworth, Past Student, has been appointed General Manager of the American Concrete Corporation, Chicago.

*Livinson, A. Jacob, B.A. '11, M.A. '16, L.Sc.Soc., appeared before the Quebec Protestant Education Survey Committee at Montreal recently and offered some suggestions in support of his written submissions on the subject of "Civics and Citizenship Training" in the curriculum of our schools.

*Lomer, G. R., B.A. '03, M.A. '04, has been appointed to the Jury of Awards of the American Library Association.

*Low, David, M.D. '89, is the oldest practising physician in Regina, Sask.

*Lumsden, Hugh A., B.Sc. '12, County Engineer and Road Superintendent of Wentworth County, Ont., is the author of a recently-published handbook on road construction and maintenance. A brief review of this work appears elsewhere in this issue of The News.

*MacDermot, T. W. L., B.A. '17, Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto and former Editor of The McGill News, delivered an address entitled "European Kaleidoscope" before a recent meeting of the Men's Canadian Club, Victoria, B.C.

*MacEachern, Malcolm Thomas, M.D. '10, has been elected President of the International Hospital Association.

*Mackenzie, Rev. A. D., B.A. '04, M.A. '05, President of the Saskatchewan Conference of the United Church received the degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, from St. Andrews College, Saskatoon, at the recent convocation.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

MacKenzie, Rev. Dr. A. J., Past Student, has resigned as Pastor of Brewter Pilgrim Congregational Church, Detroit, to become Pastor of Richmond Hill Union Congregational Church, New York.

*MacKenzie, Ian, M.D. '27, of Tulsa, Okla., has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Mackenzie, William L., B.Sc. '17, has been appointed Senior Office Engineer in the Department of Transport at Ottawa.

MacLean, Lorne A., B.A. '27, M.D. '32, formerly in charge of the United Church Mission Hospital at Smokey Lake, Alta., has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for Red Deer, Alta.

*Macleod, Miss Euphemia, B.A. '89, M.A. '94, formerly teacher at the High School for Boys, Montreal, is now residing in Spokane, Washington, and is Vice-President of the Washington Anti-Vivisection Society.

Macnaughton, Alan A., B.A. '26, B.C.L. '29, has been elected Secretary of the Montreal Bar Association.

McConnell, Rev. Dr. W. F., B.A. '14, of Paris, Ont., has been called to the ministry of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, London, Ont.

McCormack, Colin W., M.D. '26, of Renfrew, Ont., has been appointed a coroner for the County of Renfrew.

*McEuen, Charles S., M.D. '20, Research Associate in the Department of Biochemistry at McGill, has been granted a Fellowship by the Finney-Howell Research Foundation, Inc., in recognition of research work in relation to cancer.

*McKechnie, David William, M.D. '03, has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

*McKechnie, Robert E., M.D. '90, LL.D. '21, of Vancouver, is retiring from the Chancellorship of the University of British Columbia after 20 years' service.

McKee, S. Hanford, M.D. '00, Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at McGill, delivered two lectures on the bacteriology of the eye at the George Washington School of Medicine, Washington, D.C., in April. He was the only Canadian invited to lecture at the University's six-day intensive post-graduate course in ophthalmology.

McKibbin, R. R., B.S.A. '23, Ph.D., formerly Associate Professor of Chemistry at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has been appointed Superintendent of Slack Brothers, Waterloo, Que.

McLennan, D. A., M.D. '29, has opened a practice in Campbellton, N.B.

*McNally, W. J., M.D., C.M. '25, M.Sc. '25, D.Sc. '34, has been awarded the Dalby Prize by the Royal Society of Medicine, London, for research work in oto-laryngology carried on at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, during the past five years.

*Martin, Charles F., B.A. '88, M.D. '92, LL.D. '36, has been re-elected President of the Art Association of Montreal.

*Medine, M. M., M.D. '36, of Montreal, has been granted a short term commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, with the probationary rank of Lieutenant.

Merrill, Elmer Lloyd, Past Student, B.Sc. (Ed.), is Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Barrie-Allandale, Ont.

Millinchamp, Robert, B.S.A. '30, is in charge of equipment for Slack Brothers, Waterloo, Que.

*Mills, Colonel A. L. S., B.C.L. '14, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Quebec Provincial Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Molson, Herbert W. (Bert), Past Student (Arts '05), has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Montreal.

*Molson, Walter, B.A. '04, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Morin, Rene, B.C.L. '05, General Manager of General Trust of Canada, Montreal, has been elected a Director of that Company.

*Munn, Daniel J., B.A. '28, B.D., who graduated from the United Theological College, Montreal, in 1934, is the first blind person to be granted a license to preach by the United Church of Canada. The license was granted by the Montreal Presbytery of the Church and ordination took place during June.

Munro, S. Sterling, B.S.A. '30, Poultry Geneticist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been awarded a Fellowship in the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

*Nicholson, W. C., K.C., B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, has been re-elected a member of the Council of the Montreal Bar Association.

Northrup, Miss Marguerite A., Grad.Nurse '32, has assumed duty as Victorian Order Nurse at New Glasgow, N.S.

Patterson, Rev. William, B.A. '93, of Westboro, Ont., received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Montreal Presbyterian College.

Plow, John F., Past Student, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Engineering Institute of Canada has been appointed Manager of Charles Warnock and Company, Limited, Montreal.

Rathburn, Eldon D., Mus. '37, of Saint John, N.B., has won the $700 scholarship at the Toronto Conservatory of Music offered by the Canadian Performing Right Society for musical composition.

*Rochester, Lloyd B., B.Sc. '21, of Ottawa, has been elected a Director of Sladen Malartic Mines, Limited. He is also a Director of Prospectors Airways, Lake Rose Mines and McWatters Gold Mines.

Ross, P. D., B.Sc. '78, LL.D. '36, of Ottawa, has been elected Honorary Chairman of the Canadian Section of the Empire Press Union.

Ryan, D. D., B.C.L. '21, who has been Junior Solicitor in the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa, has been appointed Registrar under the Unfair Competition Act.

Ste. Marie, J. A., B.S.A. '16, has been appointed Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, Que.

Saville, D. B. O., B.S.A. '33, M.Sc. '34, spent the 1937-38 session at the University of Michigan as holder of the Cole Fellowship in Botany.

*Segall, Harold Nathan, M.D. '20, has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

*Shapiro, Charles E., M.D. '22, of Ottawa, has been appointed a coroner for the County of Carleton.

*Sihler, George A., M.D. '83, who has practised at Litchfield, Ill., since graduation and who is now dean of the Montgomery County Medical Society, was recently elected to membership in the 50-Year-Club, an honorary group of the Illinois State Medical Society.

*Sise, Paul F., B.Sc. '01, Governor of McGill University and President of the Northern Electric Company, Limited, has been elected a Director of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Montreal.

Smith, D. T., B.Sc. '21, was recently appointed Works Manager of the Paint and Varnish Division of Canadian Industries Limited, Toronto.

Stadler, John C., B.Sc. '31, is Manager of Stations CBF and CBM (Montreal) of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Stanfield, Frank T., B.Com. '23, a Councillor of Truro, N.S., has been elected Chairman of the School Board there.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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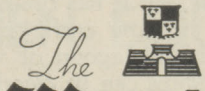
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STEWART, MISS JEAN E., Dip. Library School '28, has been awarded a Fellowship by the American Library Association and will continue her studies at the University of Chicago.

STREAN, LYON P., D.D.S. '23, of Montreal, has been elected a District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. & A.M.

*SURVEYER, HON. E. FABRE, B.C.L. '96, of Montreal, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

*SUTHERLAND, COLIN, M.D. '17, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the American College of Physicians in New York.

TAIT, DR. W. D., Head of the Department of Psychology at McGill, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, England, in recognition of the outstanding part he has played in making psychology useful in the industrial arts.

TAYLOR, C. B., Ph.D., B.S.A. '33, Research Assistant at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been appointed by the Freshwater Biological Association of the British Empire to be Bacteriologist at its laboratory on Windermere, England, in connection with the investigation into the bacteria of lakes, streams and bottom deposits, which it is to carry out at the invitation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Water Pollution Board).

TEMPLE, ALLEN D., M.D. '30, of Montreal, is spending some months in post-graduate study in London.

*TOMBS, L. C., B.A. '24, M.A. '26, D.Sc. Pol. (Geneva '36), of the Transit and Communications Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, represented the Secretary-General of the League of Nations as an observer at the National Conference of the League of Nations Society in Canada held at Ottawa in May.

*TOOKE, FRED T., B.A. '95, M.D. '99, Professor of Ophthalmology, McGill University, has been elected a member of the International Council of Ophthalmology.

WALSH, A. B., B.S.A. '36, formerly stationed at the Canadian Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been Registrar and Executive Assistant at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, since July, 1937.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

WEBSTER, COLIN W., B.A. '24, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of the Massey-Harris Co., Limited.

*WHITTEMORE, CARL R., B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Montreal Chapter of the American Society of Metals.

*WIENER, ROBERT M., D.D.S. '36, of Montreal, is doing post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, where he has received a Fellowship.

*WILLEY, ARTHUR, Emeritus Professor of Zoology, has been admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal Entomological Society of London.

WILSON, NORMAN L., M.Sc. '33, is in charge of operations at the property of Northern Minerals Limited at Sulphide Lake, Sask.

WINSLOW, T. H., B.Com. '23, formerly of R. Moat and Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, has been appointed Manager in Montreal for the New York Stock Exchange firm of Green, Ellis and Anderson.

WOOLLCOMBE, EDWARD M., B.Sc. '23, is now General Manager of Foundation Maritime, Limited, Halifax, N.S.

*WRIGHT, H. P., M.D. '14, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the American College of Physicians in New York during April.

WYMAN, MAJOR J. K., B.Sc. '10, formerly Superintendent of the Government elevator at Prescott, Ont., has been appointed General Superintendent of the elevators under the jurisdiction of the National Harbours Board at the Port of Montreal.

*YOUNG, DR. E. G., B.A. '16, M.Sc. '19, of Halifax, N.S., attended the annual session of the Federation of the Societies for Experimental Biology held in Baltimore.

Among those appointed as members of the National Research Council's Committee to study organization of medical research in Canada are: *MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L. MCNAUGHTON, B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20, President of the Council; *H. T. LEGGETT, M.D. '01, President of the Canadian Medical Association; *DR. A. GRANT FLEMING, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University; and *DR. W. G. PENFIELD, Professor of Neurology and Neuro-Surgery, McGill University.

The Cruise of the *Maud II*

(*Continued from Page 10*)

The debonair midshipmite has a rollicking song on his lips, a brilliant scarf on his head, a pipe in his hand, all with the careless grace of a buccaneer. What a picture he makes, swaying with the bowsprit and indicating the channels with unstudied charm. He would sooner bask in the sun than look for a seaman's work.

* * * *

Lonely Island gradually lifted its high silhouette into view. We were exactly on our course. Club Island on the port bow is unique, for it has the shape of a low South Sea atoll, with a narrow entrance on the east side leading to a large inland lagoon of water so clear that two ancient sunken ships can be clearly seen on the rocky bottom. A lofty derrick stands as a solitary sentinel beside the entrance and is visible long before the island itself can be seen. We regretted out audacity in taking a swim in the inviting waters of the lagoon, for the temperature was paralyzing. It was well on towards evening before Lonely Island slipped back into the sea, and bold Cape Smith appeared ablaze in the rays of the setting sun, which illumined its tree-clad crest. We picked up the Badgeley Island lights, and with the aid of the skipper's new searchlight (a gift from the Governors of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union) passed through the narrow channel of the outer harbour. After finding the well-concealed entrance to land-locked Snug Harbour, we ran into the centre of it and dropped anchor in the dark. Dinner was late that evening, as this was a ticklish piece of navigating and all hands were required on duty.

We were very surprised next morning, to see the *Stellaris*, a large steam yacht, in the outer habour as we sailed out under double reef and engine and made short work of the trip to Little Current. The chief activity of this small village is selling supplies to American yachts. We left as quickly as possible, and still under double reef ran around behind the Great Cloche Island to Belles Cove, a most comfortable little bay, where we enjoyed excellent bass and pike fishing.

The next day, under full sail, we passed many islands and dropped the hook that evening in Mississagi Strait.

Soon after getting under way next morning, we opened up the False Detour channel between Cockburn Island in Ontario and Drummond Island in Michigan. The astute Americans of the International Boundary Commission took this route to determine the international boundary, which by agreement should have followed the main channel.

We continued up past Sulphur, Serpent and Thesselon Islands and through the beautiful but winding St.

Joseph Channel. A gale of wind and rain overtook us while passing through Wilson Channel, and we sprang the spreader of the mizzen mast, but after lowering the sail, no further trouble occurred. Breaking out the American ensign we followed the main channel up the St. Mary River to find a continuous line of steamers going in each direction. The "Soo" at last. Here we were, in the midst of a maze of red, green and blue lights and buoys, both flashing and fixed. A large scale chart guided us into the bay in front of the yacht club, where we dropped anchor against a stiff current in eight feet of filthy water.

What a change! In place of being anchored in silence and solitude, with only our "riding" lamps and the stars above, we were in the midst of a continuous turmoil of sound. Steamers whistling, windlasses clanking, speed boats sputtering, train bells ringing, factories fuming—and behind it all the distant roar of the falls of St. Mary, while across the river was the huge black carbide works with brilliant greeny light pouring out of every window.

The sun was well up before we made our departure next morning, heading for the Canadian canal. We were locked through with a Canadian freighter, whose skipper graciously offered to tow us as far as Isle Parisienne where our courses diverged. We accepted, passed up a three-inch hawser, and were towed up the channel in grand style until we came to the open water when the steamer hit its regular twelve knot pace. The *Maud* however, was designed to travel at eight knots and would have none of that. She literally sat back on her haunches, shook her head and refused to speed up. It was fortunate that the hawser snapped at a considerable distance from our boat. The steamer slowed down and dropped one of her own huge mooring lines, which we passed through the bow chock and made fast to the mast. As the freighter picked up speed this huge hawser got tighter and tighter wringing the water from its strands. It was "no go!" We bellowed up through the megaphone to give us slack, fastened a bottle of rum to the cable with our compliments to the captain, and continued peacefully on our way. Since there was very little wind, the sail hung lazily and we basked in the sun as we chugged along keeping the steamer channel slightly to port. We passed within a few feet of the red-painted lightship and at last had the Parisienne abeam. With the breeze freshening, we decided to make an all night run of it for Quebec Harbour, Michipicoten Island, a matter of upwards of seventy miles. Forest fires were burning in several places along the shore and a yellowish acrid smoke was in the air, but as we left the mainland, Lake Superior exercised its chilly influence, and it became bitterly cold. The skipper took the first watch, wrapped in leather jacket, windbreaker and blankets. The stove was kindled, a pot of mulligatany soup and a kettle of cocoa were put on to heat for the crew after the completion of their watch. It grew colder still, the lazy breeze had swung dead ahead, the rhythmical beat of the reliable Diesel engine set one's mind turning over and over.

* * * *

With nothing relieving the solid blackness of the night but the binnacle light over the compass, with nothing to do but keep the compass card on its bearing, one waited for the change of the watch lost in rumination. The mind reverted to the deeds of peg-leg John Silver and to romantic yarns of the sea. Has the spirit of adventure died with the passing of the old square riggers? While we have gained much by the fruits of modern

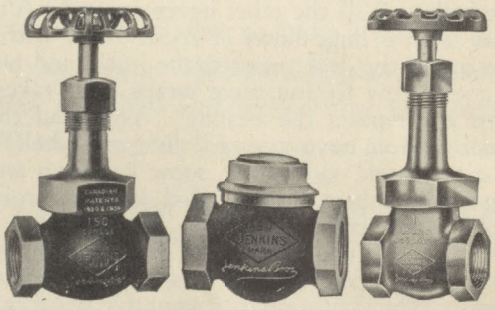
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invention, have we not also lost something? Life is undoubtedly a safer and a more comfortable business than it used to be, but has it not forfeited the mystery, the romance and the adventure of the old days?

No! for though something has vanished much remains. Scarcely a year passes without its tally of remarkable escapes, of feats of endurance, of strange adventures by sea. Many of them befall the little ships that carry neither costly cargoes nor important passengers. Many others go unrecorded; save for brief newspaper passages, read today and burned tomorrow. But they happen today. Amateur yachtsmen, answering a call older than history, still urge their tiny ships forth in search of high adventure. There are still men who can sing in the face of a mighty ocean's perils; there are still stout hearts and skilful hands ready to guide the smallest craft around the circle of the globe. It is surely a message of confidence for the future that, although the forms of the past may change and perish, its spirit endures in the hearts of men.

* * * *

Eight bells! Will the relief never appear? Ah! here he comes with a huge bowl of cocoa laced with rum. He goes round the deck, inspects the lights and on your advice goes below to don more wraps. He takes over the helm and repeats the bearing. You read the log and find that you have averaged five-and-a-half knots, enter the log book, gulp down some hot soup and roll between the blankets, still muffled in the comforting warmth of sweaters.

Crash! Bang! You tumble out with a start, seizing the flashlight to find that the peak block stirrup has given way. The able seaman, a veritable monkey aloft, is the boy for the job. With a jury rope in his teeth, he climbs to the main truck. The darkness is little handicap for he knows the position of every rope and every knot. So we are soon in our berths again with the Caribou light flashing reassuringly to port, and the moon making a valiant effort to pierce through thinning clouds.

The false dawn comes about three o'clock, and as usual the magic of morning breaking at sea leaves one spellbound. From the darkened decks familiar objects suddenly spring into view, take on a softened form, and "all the world a sudden stillness holds." The chill cold departs and a fair breeze begins to set. With Davieaux Island light dead ahead, we no longer need the compass, and as the sky gradually becomes suffused with the sunrise glow, we line up the range marks and scud gaily into Quebec Harbour.

The attractions of Agate Island and its semi-precious stones, the well-equipped fishing station, the fleet of small and large boats at anchor and the harbour's natural beauties occupied us for two days, and then we hurried on towards our mecca—Otter Head.

In Lake Superior, the *Maud* rides smoothly over long and gentle swells for Superior is the Pacific of the Great Lakes with its quarter-mile depth. Our lee rail awash, we bowled along at a good seven knots with the aid of a following breeze and made Otter Island after a good run.

In the afternoon our outboard took us, laden with tackle, to the beautiful falls which two miles distant drop sixty feet straight down into the Lake. The engineer had perhaps the most thrilling fishing experience in his long career. While trolling with a fly for "coasters," as the speckled trout are called in this district, he struck a 10½-lb. rainbow trout, which gave a wonderful exhibition of aerial acrobatics and submarine evolutions. An hour-and-a-half later the fish was tailed and we rowed ashore to see how the others had fared. A white belt on the horizon and the raucous call of the fog horn warned us to return. Quickly rechecking our bearing, we made all haste to the yacht. The fog caught us before we reached the island, and although we returned without trouble it was through reliance on our compass rather than our instincts.

We felt that the beautiful fish called for an especial culinary effort. The engineer and the midshipmite were assigned to this "chef d'œuvre." As the result was delectable, the recipe is included. Hot buttered rum, somewhat similar to the one made famous in *Northwest Passage* was followed by filleted rainbow trout (*Salmo Irideus*) cooked as follows:

> Brown thoroughly a cup of butter in a large baking pan in the oven, being careful not to burn it. Beat two eggs and dip the fillets so they are well covered with egg. Lay them on a plate of well rolled ship's biscuit crumbs. (A rum bottle makes a good roller.) Carefully lower the fish by the tail into the hot butter, lift it and turn over. Cook for fifteen minutes in the oven, basting frequently. When the butter foams on the fish it is cooked. Sprinkle with black pepper and salt, remove from oven, and continue to baste until the butter disappears. Serve with halved tomatoes which have been sprinkled with sugar before being fried in a covered pan and new potatoes boiled and buttered. Followed with fresh blueberries, canned Devonshire cream and coffee.

A pipe, and once again happily to bed.

The engineer overhauled the Diesel before breakfast, as the mirror-like lake gave no promise of wind. Keeping about half-a-mile from shore we ran past the islands, headlands and bays, identifying each as we floated by. In Oiseau Bay we stopped at an early hour and glimpsed a bear and numerous animal tracks on the shore. We fished, laundered and read in this beautiful island-studded cove.

Soon after laying our course for Peninsular Harbour, we ran into a dense blanket of fog. We checked the log, however, and ran by compass. Occasionally the fog lifted enough to confirm our position and that night we anchored in Port Munro, a well-known trout rendezvous.

The next morning we took a short run around to Port Coldwell, named after the great C.P.R. engineer who constructed the line in this wild and rugged country. As we beat past a 300-foot sheer cliff on the way in, the wind seemed to come from all points of the compass in irregular rotation. The engineer had broken an essential part of the Diesel engine when overhauling it the night before, but the C.P.R. most graciously gave him the utmost assistance and allowed him to take the first freight through to Schreiber where he replaced the damaged part in the C.P.R. machine shop. He was back by two a.m. and found that it fitted exactly.

We dropped anchor for the last time—the cruise was over.

* * * *

The homeward journey (still on a fish diet, for what should we select from the sumptuous menu of the C.P.R. dining car but still another finny denizen of the deep—Winnipeg gold eyes) was full of joyous reminiscences and one and all we looked forward to the day when once again we could chant:

Up aloft amidst the rigging
Sings the loud exulting gale,
Straining every spar and backstay,
Every stitch in every sail.
—*An old shanty.*

Deaths

ANDERSON, DR. NORMAN, Past Student, in Toronto, on February 17, 1938.

AYLEN, E. DOUGLAS, M.D. '93, in Montreal, on May 14, 1938.

BARR, DONALD, B.A. '29, in Toronto, on March 27, 1938.

BAYLIS, MISS INEZ M., B.A. '07, in Montreal, on May 23, 1938.

BOOTH, GORDON ELLIOTT, M.D. '10, in Ottawa, on March 6, 1938.

BROWN, SAMUEL, M.D. '12, in Ottawa, on March 4, 1938.

BURNETT, WILLIAM, M.D. '05, in Montreal, on March 8, 1938.

CAMERON, DR. ARCHIBALD GARDNER, Past Student, in Ottawa, on February 21, 1938.

CAMERON, JOHN ROHAN, M.D. '09, in England, on March 6, 1938.

CENTER, MRS. E. W., mother of Ervin A. Center, B.A. '20, M.D. '23, of Street Falls, Me., in Portland, Me., on April 18, 1938.

CHOQUET, JUDGE AMBROSE, B.C.L. '65, in Pawtucket, R.I., on March 15, 1938.

CURRIE, WILLIAM, B.Sc. '95, B.Sc. '96, in Montreal, on April 7, 1938.

DORKEN, H. WALTER, father of Herbert W. Dorken, B.Sc. '16, and H. Rudolph Dorken, B.Sc. '18, in Montreal, on February 12, 1938.

EAGER, MRS., wife of W. H. Eager, M.D. '00, in Wolfville, N.S., on February 3, 1938.

FERGUSON, COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A. '00, in Winnipeg, on May 20, 1938.

FULTON, MRS. LIZZIE A., widow of James H. Fulton, M.D. '63, in the Town of Mount Royal, Que., on April 7, 1938.

FYLES, MRS. SUSAN JOSEPHINE, wife of Rev. W. A. Fyles, B.A. '86, in Rougemont, Que., on March 15, 1938.

GALE, MRS. FRANCIS G., mother of Royce L. Gale, B.A. '14, in Waterville, Que., on March 6, 1938.

GRIGG, BERTIE W., father of Alec. P. Grigg, B.A. '16, B.C.L. '20, in Montreal, on March 7, 1938.

HARRISON, JOHN DALY, M.D. '91, in Edmonton, Alta., on April 3, 1938.

HOBART, SAMUEL W., father of George M. Hobart, B.Sc. '20, of London, Ont., in Montreal, on February 8, 1938.

HORSNELL, HUBERT E., B.S.A. '36, drowned near Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on April 24, 1938.

KEEPING, WILLIAM, father of B. C. Keeping, M.D. '21, Provincial Deputy Minister of Health at Charlottetown, in Murray Harbour, P.E.I., on February 11, 1938.

LARIVIERE, MRS. MARY HAWKINS, widow of Rev. L. V. Lariviere, B.A. '80, in Montreal, on March 4, 1938.

LOVETT, WILLIAM, M.D. '70, in Detroit, on March 19, 1938.

LYMAN, ALBERT CLARENCE, B.A. '78, M.A. '81, B.C.L. '81, in Montreal, on April 23, 1938.

MACKENZIE, MRS. J. S., mother of Catherine I. Mackenzie, B.A. '04, Principal of the Montreal High School for Girls, in Montreal, on April 29, 1938.

MATHEWSON, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A. '90, M.D. '94, in Montreal, on March 18, 1938.

MCEWEN, DUNCAN, M.D. '96, in Maxville, Ont., on March 23, 1938.

MCKENZIE, ROBERT TAIT, B.A. '89, M.D. '92, LL.D. '21, in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 28, 1938.

MEAHAN, JOHN C., M.D. '84, in Bathurst, N.B., on March 11, 1938.

MITCHELL, LT.-COL. GEORGE GOODERHAM, Past Student, in Toronto, on March 19, 1938.

MOLSON, LT.-COL. HERBERT, C.M.G., M.C., B.Sc. '94, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on March 21, 1938.

MOORE, SANDERSON EDWARD DUFFUS, Past Student, in Vancouver, on April 1, 1938.

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Lewis Williams Douglas, B.A., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Life Insurance Company at a meeting held in Montpelier, Vt., on April 19.

Deaths—*Continued*

MORRIS, DESMOND DICKSON, Past Student, in Camden, N.J., on February 22, 1938.

PALMER, MISS LAURA S., Honorary Member of the Alumnae Society, sister of Miss Jane V. Palmer, B.A. '88, in Montreal, on April 26, 1938.

PATTERSON, FRANK PORTER, M.D. '98, in Vancouver, B.C., on February 10, 1938.

POWELL, CHARLES BERKELEY, Past Student, in Ottawa, on February 8, 1938.

PRUYN, WILLIAM GRANGE, B.A. '02, M.D. '05, in Mexico City, on March 1, 1938.

REFORD, MRS. ROBERT, mother of Lewis L. Reford, B.A. '01, M.D. '04, in Montreal, on February 28, 1938.

REID, MRS. DAISY STANFORD, wife of Rev. Dr. W. D. Reid, B.A. '90, in Montreal, on April 6, 1938.

RICHARDSON, ALEXANDER WHITE, M.D., B.A. '83, in Kingston, Ont., on April 23, 1938.

ROBERTSON, MRS. JESSIE WINNIFRED, wife of Lorne Forbes Robertson, M.D. '01, in Stratford, Ont., on March 12, 1938.

SMART, WILLIAM C. G., B.Sc. '92, in Hamilton, Ont., on April 17, 1938.

TREMBLAY, J. A., B.Sc. '88, in Montmagny, Que., on March 21, 1938.

WADDELL, JOHN ALEXANDER LOW, B.Sc. '81, in New York, on March 3, 1938.

WALKEM, JOSEPH BOOMER, K.C., LL.D., Past Student, in Kingston, Ont., on May 21, 1938.

WELLS, REV. CHARLES LUKE, Acting Professor of History at McGill University from 1909 to 1912, in Sewanee, Tenn., on April 18, 1938.

WERRY, RICHARD LUTHER, father of Royal E. C. Werry, K.C., B.A. '15, and of Wilfrid W. Werry, B.Com. '21, in Montreal, on April 26, 1938.

WILSON, MRS. THOMAS H., mother of Elfric D. I. Brown, M.D. '18, of Bromley, Kent, England, in Toronto, in March, 1938.

YOUNG, REV. HENRY, B.A. '95, M.A. '98, in Trochu, Alberta, on April 15, 1938.

Marriages

ADAMS—In Dorval, Que., on April 19, Miss Barbara Hillary, to Leyland John Adams, M.D. '27, of Montreal.

ALLO—In Montreal, on March 11, Miss Helen Wardlaw Hogg, of Iroquois Falls, Ont., to Gordon Frederick Allo, B.Eng. '33, of Kenogami, Que.

BAINS—In Ardmore, Pa., in April, 1938, Miss Dorothy T. Bains, B.A. '35, to James G. Altemus, of New York City.

BILLINGSLEY-ROWAT—In Montreal, on April 30, Miss Isabel McKenzie Rowat, B.A. '30, daughter of Donald McK. Rowat, B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01, to Lawrence Winston Billingsley, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '37, all of Montreal.

BOYD—In Kerrisdale, B.C., on April 20, Miss Margaret Isabel Orr, to Robert Wallace Boyd, M.D. '31, son of the late Oliver Boyd, M.D. '03, and of Mrs. Boyd, of Medicine Hat, Alberta.

BROOKS—In Ormstown, Que., on April 16, Miss Beryl Bernice Moore, of Ormstown, Que., to Fisk Brooks, M.D. '37.

BUDDEN—In Montreal, on May 14, Miss Diana Grier, of Montreal, to William Hanbury Budden, B.Com. '29, of Ottawa.

BURRI—In Montreal, on April 14, Miss Bernice Cowan, of Montreal, to Henry William Burri, B.Eng. '35, of Port Hope, Ont.

COLE-MONCASTER—In Montreal, on March 5, Miss Marion Constance Moncaster, B.Com. '36, to Alfred Herman Purkis Cole, B.Eng. '36, both of Montreal.

DANIELS—In Montreal, on April 23, Miss Catherine May Grant, to Francis Ryland Daniels, B.Com. '30, both of Montreal.

DENIS—In Montreal, on May 14, Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, to Frank Theophile Denis, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, son of Theo. C. Denis, B.Sc. '97, of Quebec.

FORBES—In Montreal, on March 9, Miss Mary Kathleen Riordon, to Gordon Ross Forbes, B.Com. '33, B.Eng. '37, both of Montreal.

FOWLER—In Ogdensburg, N.Y., on April 22, Miss Margaret M. Sargent, to Grant McAllister Fowler, B.A. '17, M.Sc. '25, of Grand'Mère, Que.

FULLER—In Montreal, on April 16, Miss Barbette Theresa Fuller, B.A. '29, to William Hutton Marwick.

HAHMAN-ALLAN—In San Francisco, on March 30, Miss Thaye r Allan, Past Student, of Westmount, Que., to Paul T. Hahman, M.D. '36, of San Francisco.

HULME-MCLEAN—In Montreal West, on March 31, Miss Ruth McLean, Past Student, to Gordon Donaldson Hulme, B.Sc. '31, both of Montreal.

JACK—In Montreal, on May 19, Miss Cicely Marguerite Jack, Cert. Homemaker '34, daughter of A. Clifford Jack, D.D.S. '19, and Mrs. Jack, to George Pirie Mitchell, all of Montreal.

JONES—In January, 1938, Miss Georgette H. Gaulme, of Montreal, to Stewart H. Jones, M.D. '33, of Troy, N.Y.

KELLER—In Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 31, Miss Frances Louise Townsley, to Donald R. Keller, M.D. '30, of New York.

KINDLE—In Ottawa, on April 18, Miss Margaret Crane Kindle, Phy.Ed. '31, of Ottawa, to Dr. Daniel Trugott O'Connell, of New York.

LAING-ADAMS—In Montreal West, on May 11, Miss Emily Margaret Adams, Past Student, to Alan Ross Laing, B.Com. '36, both of Montreal.

LOVELACE—In Montreal, on April 23, Miss Jean Stackhouse Worrell, of Campbellton, N.B., to Rev. Arthur Boorne Lovelace, B.A. '35, B.D., of Farnham, Que.

MACKENZIE—In New York, on February 12, Miss Kathlyn Byers, of Fort Frances, Ont., to David Wallace MacKenzie, Jr., B.A. '30, M.D. '36, of New York.

MCLEAN—In Toronto, on February 5, Miss Helen Marjorie Lawther, to Ernest Keiller McLean, B.Com. '34, of Windsor, Ont.

MCLELLAN—In Montreal, on May 12, Miss Donalda Weir MacLeod, to Norman Wellington McLellan, M.D. '29.

MCTAVISH-CARTER—In Tynemouth, England, in March, 1938, Miss Mary Elizabeth Carter, Past Student, to Frank Alexander McTavish, B.Eng. '33.

MINNES—In Paris, France, on September 10, 1937, Miss Roma Vals Gilmour, to Harold Edmund Minnes, M.D. '31, both of Ottawa.

O'CONNOR—In Montreal, on April 25, Miss Phyllis Clare Tansey, to Ward Charles O'Connor, B.Com. '37, both of Montreal.

PERRIGARD—In Pound Ridge, N.Y., on March 14, Miss Elma Elizabeth Perrigard, B.A. '34, M.A. '36, daughter of the late E. N. Perrigard, M.D. '08, and of Mrs. Perrigard, of Montreal, to Norman William Morrill, of Bedford, N.Y.

PETRIE—In Montreal on April 8, Miss Ruth Mattinson, to Charles Byron Petrie, M.D. '35, of Montreal.

RAYSIDE—In Montreal, on March 17, Miss Renee Isabel Whyte, to James David Rayside, Past Student, both of Montreal.

ROSS—In London, Ont., on April 20, Miss Mary Gertrude Meredith, to Major-General J. M. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., Past Student, both of London.

SCARLETT—In Hamilton, Ont., on February 12, Miss Louisa Marlan Carter, to John Thompson Scarlett, B.Com. '32.

SCHERZER—In Montreal, on March 8, Miss Mildred Cohen, to Alfred Lazarus Scherzer, D.D.S. '27, both of Montreal.

SMITH—In Montreal, on April 16, Miss Cicely Smith, B.A. '28, to Angus Greig.

STRAIN—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on April 23, Miss Rose Evelyn McLeish, to William John Strain, B.Com. '30, both of Shawinigan Falls.

WARD—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on May 14, Miss Margaret Jean Ward, B.H.S. '36, to Paul Benedict Boisen, of Chicago.

WECHSLER—In New York, on March 7, Miss Elinor Parker-Murray, to Jacob Jackson Wechsler, M.D. '25.

WEDGWOOD—In Durban, South Africa, on March 5, Miss Marian Dixon, of Holliston, Mass., to Harold James Wedgwood, B.Eng. '36, of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

WILSON—In Ottawa, on March 19, Miss Martha Louise Forrester (May) Prince, to Reginald Clarence Wilson, B.Sc. '01, both of Ottawa.

Births

ABBOTT-SMITH—In Montreal, on March 10, to H. B. Abbott-Smith, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Abbott-Smith, a son.

BURLAND—In Montreal, on February 12, to B. R. Burland, B.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Burland, a daughter.

COPLAND—In Montreal, on April 10, to C. L. Copland, B.A. '26, and Mrs. Copland, a daughter.

DALE-HARRIS—In Ottawa, on February 26, to Hugh Dale-Harris, Past Student, and Mrs. Dale-Harris, a son and a daughter.

DAVIS—In Montreal, on April 12, to Roberts S. Davis, C.A., B.Com. '24, and Mrs. Davis, a son.

DOBELL—In Montreal, on March 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Curzon Dobell (Isabel M. Barclay, B.A. '31), a son.

DONOHUE—In Montreal, on April 14, to A. T. Donohue, D.D.S. '32, and Mrs. Donohue, a daughter.

EAKIN—In Montreal, on March 31, to W. W. Eakin, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Eakin, a daughter.

EBERTS—In Montreal, on April 27, to Edmond H. Eberts, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, and Mrs. Eberts, a son.

ELLIOTT—In Montreal, on March 25, to Harold W. Elliott, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Elliott, a son.

FAIRBAIRN—In Montreal, on March 5, to John M. Fairbairn, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Fairbairn, a son.

FRY—In Montreal, on April 9, to A. W. Fry, Past Student, and Mrs. Fry, a son (still-born).

GILLETT—In Montreal, on March 6, to G. H. Gillett, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Gillett, a son.

GORDON—In Montreal, on April 26, to G. Blair Gordon, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Gordon, a son.

HALLETT—In Montreal, on February 20, to Rev. R. Bruce Hallett, B.A. '34, and Mrs. Hallett, a son.

HARRISON—In Montreal, on April 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Dent Harrison (Alma Johnson, B.A. '32), a son.

HATFIELD—In Utica, N.Y., on March 24, to A. R. Hatfield, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Hatfield (Jeannette Davidson, B.A. '29), a son.

HOLMES—In New York, on February 26, to E. L. Holmes, Ph.D. '35, and Mrs. Holmes, a daughter.

JONES—In Montreal, on June 3, to Robert W. Jones, Past Student (Com. '29), and Mrs. Jones, a son.

KELLY—In Hawkesbury, Ont., on March 14, to E. P. Kelly, Past Student, and Mrs. Kelly, a daughter.

KERSHMAN—In Montreal, on February 25, to J. Kershman, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.D. '32, M.Sc. '33, and Mrs. Kershman, a daughter.

LANDE—In Montreal, on March 30, to Bernard Julius Lande, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Lande (Mildred Bronfman, B.A. '36), a son.

MCBIRNIE—In Montreal, on April 27, to Mr. and Mrs. S. K. McBirnie (Kathlyn Stanley, B.A. '34), a son.

MCCUAIG—In Montreal, on April 23, to Hugh K. McCuaig, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. McCuaig, a daughter.

MUIR—In Edmonton, on February 25, to A. K. Muir, B.Sc. '24, M.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Muir, a son.

NICHOLS—In Flin Flon, Man., on April 7, to Judson T. Nichols, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Nichols, a son.

OLMSTEAD—In Montreal, on February 17, to S. H. Olmstead, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Olmstead, of Plymouth, N.H., a son.

PARMLEY—In Penticton, B.C., on February 6, to J. R. Parmley, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Parmley, a daughter.

PATERSON-SMYTH—In Montreal, on April 5, to G. N. Paterson-Smyth, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Paterson-Smyth, a daughter.

PEARSON—In Montreal, on February 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Pearson (Eloise Illsey, B.A. '32), a son.

PETRIE—In Montreal, on April 28, to J. Gordon Petrie, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Petrie, a son.

REDPATH—In Montreal, on April 5, to James B. Redpath, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Redpath (Margaret Stockton, B.Sc. [Arts] '31), of Bourlamaque, Que., a daughter.

REID—In Montreal, on April 13, to Howard C. Reid, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Reid (Eileen Fairbairn, B.A. '31), a daughter.

RIVEN—In Nashville, Tenn., on February 23, to S. S. Riven, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Riven, a son.

ROBERTSON—In Montreal, on April 27, to H. R. Robertson, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Robertson, a son.

SADLER—In Montreal, on March 17, to C. G. W. Sadler, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Sadler (Lorraine Slessor, B.A. '34), a daughter.

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SCOTT—In Montreal, on March 6, to L. J. Scott, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Scott, a son.
SINCLAIR—In Montreal, on March 10, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. C. Sinclair (Anne Olivia Dawson, B.A. '36), a daughter.
STATTNER—In Montreal, on March 2, to Philip Stattner, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Stattner, a daughter.
STONE—In Windsor, Ont., on April 3, to A. Rendle Stone, B.A. '24, and Mrs. Stone, a son.
TAYLOR—In Montreal, on March 11, to Frederick B. Taylor, B.Arch. '30, and Mrs. Taylor, a son.
TIMMINS—In Montreal, on April 11, to Leo H. Timmins, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Timmins, a son.
WARNOCK—In Montreal, on March 31, to R. N. Warnock, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Warnock, a son.
WATSON—In Montreal, on February 28, to R. E. L. Watson, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Watson, of St. Johns, Que., a son (died March 4).
WEBSTER—In Quebec, on April 5, to Richard C. Webster, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Webster, a daughter.
WILLIAMS—In Montreal, on February 25, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyle Williams (Dorothy Russel, B.A. '23), a son.
WILSON—In Montreal, on March 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Drummond Wilson (Ruth Tomlinson, B.Sc. [Arts] '30), a daughter (still-born).
WILSON—In Burlington, Vt., on March 19, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Boone Wilson (Doreen Harvey-Jellie, B.A. '32), a son.
WOOD—In Halifax, N.S., on March 3, to Stuart B. Wood, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. Wood (Helen P. Bell, B.A. '30), of Lima, Peru, a son.

Through the Years

(Continued from Page 21)

ANNIE WILLIAMS READ, B.A. '90 (Mrs. Thomas Hill*), graduated with first class honours in philosophy and the Prince of Wales Gold Medal. Always the dux of her class and one of the most brilliant students that ever passed through McGill, she was endowed also with a deeply religious spirit and a cheery unselfish nature that inspired universal affection. She had set her heart on becoming a missionary, and in 1892 married Frank W. Read, a fellow-graduate imbued with the same fervour. Together they left for their chosen mission field in West Africa, and on their return ten years later with their family on furlough, Mr. Read died of a sudden infection. It remained for her to provide for and educate their six children, all of whom have since come to maturity and success. A very comprehensive collection of West African curios made by these two young McGill graduates during their sojourn in Africa was bought by Lord Strathcona in the early months of her widowhood, and now forms a part of the McGill Ethnological Museum, under the title "The Read Collection."

To the above could be added, if space permitted, the names of many other brilliant graduates of the subsequent years. Such were: Susan (Cameron) Vaughan, '92, one of the few McGill women to be awarded the LL.D. degree by her Alma Mater, and an ex-Warden of R.V.C.; Mrs. W. L. Grant (Maude Parkin), the present Warden; Dr. Jessie (Boyd) Scriver, Wood Gold Medallist, paediatrician; Dorothy Heneker, LL.B., B.C.L. '24, the first woman to graduate with the double degree in Law, winner of the David Prize, and representative at Geneva of the International Federation of Business Women's Clubs; Elizabeth Monk, B.C.L. '24, the first Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medallist; A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. '26, F.R.A.S., Lecturer in Astrophysics, McGill University, and Canadian representative on the Committee on Fellowship Awards of the International Federation of University Women; Margaret Cameron, B.A., the first of four to win the Canadian Federation of University Women's scholarship.

McGill is proud to number among her 2,520* women graduates, professors, doctors (43), lawyers (18), scientists and social economists. A college course is now required in numerous vocations and is also followed by many girls who only want to round out their education or enjoy the sports and diversions afforded. About fifty per cent. marry. But, in whatever career, public or private, the mental training remains as a grand asset that no one can take away from them.

* * * *

Now for a glance at the development in the history of women in McGill during half a century. Picture a great stairway, with steps a decade high. The Alumnae Society begins the first, *i.e.*, around 1890. By the second, 1900, the Royal Victoria College for Women (residential) is built and endowed, and classes are mainly co-educational.

The third step, 1910-1920, sees women admitted to Law courses (1914). Then comes the Great War with its drastic upheaval in thought and custom. So the fourth step, 1920, sees women graduating in Medicine from McGill (the first in 1922), the founding of the School for Graduate Nurses, and the Alumnae Society joining the Canadian Federation of University Women. In 1930 a new wing is added to the R.V.C., and the Library School is placed on a graduate basis with a B.L.S. degree.

What of the next decade so close upon us? In this topsy-turvy world where the iconoclast walks abroad and history is made overnight, one wonders with a big question mark.

Writing by my window in a city of towers and tumult, my home for more than half a century, I can see through the green, the great hemisphere of the Hayden Planetarium where one may travel by rocket to the Moon, or shudder over the fearful, and quite possible, ways by which the world may be destroyed. Right overhead zooms a passenger plane heading north for Canada; from the "living room" I can hear Caroline's radio, a disturbing thing that at times I would gladly suppress. Now, however, a lovely voice is singing—can it be—"Through the Years" and did I hear a gavel fall? Is my story so long? Oh, very well! So-long dear Alumnae, so-long dear McGill, "so long!"

*Deceased July 6, 1936.

*Not including degrees conferred in 1938.

Class Notes

Science '00

The permanent secretary of Sc. '00 would be pleased to have the latest news of the members of the Class for publication in this section of THE McGILL NEWS. The secretary is ARCHIE BYERS and the address is 1226 University Street, Montreal.

On occasions I see some members of the Class in Montreal. HAMPSON GILLEAN is a famous curler, entering the Governor General's competition and all that. PAUL SISE, always affable as of yore, is President of the Northern Electric Company in Montreal. ARTHUR MCMASTER interests himself in Federated Charities giving fully of his time and substance for a better community. E. V. MOORE has abandoned the peat prospect. He is interested in more solid fuel with the Dominion Coal Company. JACK GLASSCO remains at Winnipeg with the Winnipeg Electrical Commission. HARRY ST. GEORGE, retired from contracting, is sunning himself in Florida as is his custom. Your secretary is flourishing.

R.I.P.: ANGEL, OGILVIE, ROBERTSON, SHEPHERD.—*A. F. Byers.*

Science '06

J. DE GASPE BEAUBIEN, Secretary of Science '06, has recently heard from several of his class-mates. IAN MCLEISH, who has been in the educational field for the past twenty-seven years, is Assistant Director of the Montreal Technical School. For the last fourteen years he has been English Editor of *Technique*, and he was recently appointed a member of the Bilodeau-Rogers Commission, a body charged with the study of the training and employment of jobless youths. E. N. HOWELL conducts a real estate, property management and insurance business in Montreal, and E. C. KIRKPATRICK is also still living in the metropolis.

E. O. TEMPLE PIERS, who resigned as Dean of the Engineering School at Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil, in May, 1931, has been Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, since December, 1936. During 1935 and 1936 he was Resident Engineer for the Nova Scotia Department of Highways.

M. L. HIBBARD, President and General Manager of the Minnesota Power & Light Company, Duluth, Minn., and President of the Superior Water, Light and Power Company, Superior, Wis., has been entirely engaged in public utility work since graduation. Prior to going to Duluth in the fall of 1933, he spent five years in Boise, Idaho, and previous to that time held positions with utility companies in Minneapolis, Fargo, N.D., San Antonio, Tex., and Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Hibbard has been married twenty-eight years, and has a son studying chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota.

Members of the Class are invited to communicate with Mr. Beaubien whose address is c/o de Gaspe Beaubien & Compagnie, Room 1104, 660 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Que.

Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University St., Montreal.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

Dentistry '17
Thornton, L. H.

Dentistry '20
Moraites, George

Dentistry '27
Goldberg, H. A.
Towne, A. S.

Dentistry '29
Whitehead, W. I.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Commerce '22
Shea, William M.
Smith, Percy G.
Wallace, N. H.

Commerce '23
Brenchley, Charles R.
Campbell, H. S.
Friedman, William
Gadboury, Maurice
Laidlaw, Gordon L.
Wightman, L. M.

Commerce '24
Ainley, Selim
Armitage, C. D.
Azeff, Henry
Enzer, Emmanuel
Hamilton, Desmond R.
Kearns, Gerald V.
Silverman, L.
Spence, Thomas W.

Commerce '25
Heilig, Harold I.
McKay, Douglas
Silverman, D.
Somerville, Cecil G.
Stein, H. H.

Commerce '26
Witmer, E. R.

Commerce '27
Carley, W. H.
Harkness, Andrew R.
Hausner, Isidore
Ross, John A.
Sharp, William O.

Commerce '28
Boyd, Herbert
Kivenko, Nathan
Rothwell, A. L.
Thompson, John E.

Commerce '29
Miller, Saul
Sinclair, H.

Commerce '30
Doberer, Donald
Langlois, Antoine

Commerce '31
Altner, Joseph B.
Grant, Alexander E.
Neamtan, Samuel
Padber, Max

Commerce '32
Carrier, P. George
Cohen, Abraham D.
Crown, Ernest H.
Musgrave, Edward

Commerce '33
Hartley, Alfred J.
Hodgins, Sidney
Saunder, Roy A.

Commerce '35
Chamard, Wm.
Hobble, Harlan G.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Arts '80
Craig, James A.

Arts '81
Black, Charles
Pritchard, John G.

Arts '82
McKillop, Peter C.

Arts '83
Scrimger, A.

Arts '85
Cameron, Donald
Ferguson, John A.

Arts '86
Holden, E. de F.
Wallace, William E.

Arts '87
Nichols, William A.

Arts '88
Macallum, Frederick W.
Thurlow, Harold M.

Arts '90
MacGregor, Alexander M.

Arts '91
McCullough, Robert
Moore, Levi
Russell, Andrew
Young, Henry C.

Arts '92
Blanchford, Henry
Livingstone, Neil
McAlpine, John
MacLennan, K.
Pritchard, William S.
Reeves, Archibald C.

Arts '93
McGerrigle, John A.

Arts '94
Day, Frank J.
Naylor, Henry A.

Arts '95
Wallace, James M.
Weir, George

Arts '96
McMartin, Thomas A.
Watt, James C.
Young, Stephen

Arts '97
Boyce, W. S. P.
MacLean, Samuel
Ryan, William A.

Arts '98
Cameron, Francis M. T.
Moore, William
Prudham, William W.
Ross, Arthur B.

Arts '99
MacGregor, James A.

Arts '00
Laverie, James R.
Radford, E. Allen
Rowell, Arthur
Stewart, Donald

Arts '01
MacLeod, Angus B.

Arts '02
Brown, Albert V.

Arts '05
Colgrove, William G.

Arts '06
MacLeod, Alexander R.
Smith, Arthur N.
Smith, Charles A.

Arts '07
Bridgette, Samuel J.
Walker, Peter A.

Arts '08
Emerson, John
Chandler, E. Francis
Salt, Alexander E. W.
Williams, Charles E.
Yates, Arthur

Lost Addresses—(*Continued*)

Arts '09
Hindley, W. W.
Holden, Herbert L.
Moodie, Robert T.
Tremblay, Joseph A.

Arts '10
De Sola, Bram Charles
Gordon, T.
Manning, Viril Z.
Skaling, A. C.
Thorne, Oliver

Arts '11
Armstrong, Thomas E.
Boyd, James B.
Davidson, Roy A.
McLeod, John V.

Arts '12
Booth, Walter P.
Gronin, Joseph
Quigley, William

Arts '13
Stevenson, Reginald B.

Arts '14
Millson, A. E.
Moodie, Stanley F.
Morrison, D. M.
McTavish, Charles H.

Arts '15
Denny, Joseph
Donaghue, J. B.
McLean, John J. M.
McNeil, C. W.
Ritchie, Rae G.
Ross, William Cameron

Arts '16
Atkins, J. A.
Clark, C. N.

Arts '17
Clark, R. J.
Gallay, Abraham
Lebel, Joseph A.
Shaer, Harry

Arts '18
Tartak, Elias

Arts '19
Brandes, Emanuel
Brown, C. I.

Arts '21
Fife, Henry M.
McMinn, Alexander K.
Raphael, M. I.

Arts '22
Moore, Dale H.
Shea, Dan F.
White, Harold

Arts '23
Bourgoin, Henri E.
Heron, Herbert G.
McIntyre, A. T.

Arts '24
Fotos, John
Hutton, T. G.

Arts '25
Levy, Gordon W.
Reich, Nathan
Ross, Francis G.

Arts '26
Abramovitch, Joseph S.
Aitrovitch, Samuel
Becker, L. Mortimer
Hewson, Charles G.
Jardine, Jack W.
Mintzberg, Samuel
Schwartz, Max L.
Tennant, Ralph C.

Arts '27
Altner, Harry
Damaske, H. E.
Garelick, Alexander
Hudson, J. C.
Kachgensky, Leo
Seaman, Alfred T.
Smyth, Desmond H.
Yisudas, Benjamin

Arts '28
Blumenthal, Aaron H.
Burnett, Dillon
Freedman, Louis
Larkin, Edward A.
Smye, Frank H.
Taylor, William G. T.
Zimand, Charles G.

Arts '29
Abrahamson, D. L.
Adney, Harvey
Doak, Kenneth L.
Donald, Henry G.
Flanz, Joseph
Herman, Harry
Levine, Robert
Pacaud, Charles E.
Pursley, Robert
Rabinovitch, S. H.
Thom, Alexander T.

Arts '30
Bishop, William Sheldon
Freedman, Hyman M.
Freedman, Joseph
Levitshky, Nathan
MacDonald, J. W.
Mitashefsky, Abe
Perelmuter, Martin
Schacter, Samuel
Taylor, George I. G.
Zlotnick, Mortimer

Arts '31
Gotlieb, Jack
Ogilvie, Douglas R.

Arts '32
Ritchie, Arthur S. C.
Smith, Ronald H.
Webb, Dwight

Arts '34
Classey, Joseph H.
Janiken, Seymour
Marten, Henry D.
Millward, James B.

Arts '35
Brusilovsky, David

Arts '36
Fletcher, J.

FACULTY OF LAW

Law '73
McDonald, A.

Law '74
Spong, J. Rowan

Law '76
McDonald, John S.

Law '78
Beauchamp, J.

Law '79
Decary, Alderic
Leblanc, A.
Trudel, B. J.

Law '82
Beaudet, Omer
Duhig, John

Law '84
Baril, Joseph
Cullen, James

Law '91
Hatchette, F. J.

Law '94
Jones, Arthur G.

Law '95
Swindelhurst, A.

Law '97
Dickson, E. T.

Law '99
Cater, William F.
Thornloe, Walter E.

Law '05
Duffy, F. J.

Law '12
Lepine, Wm. H. E.

Law '13
Burke, Michael T.

Law '14
Moyse, R. Edwin

Law '15
Babcock, H. H.

Law '16
Griffiths, J. C.

Law '18
Ram, Thomas S.

Law '19
Cameron, Norman S.

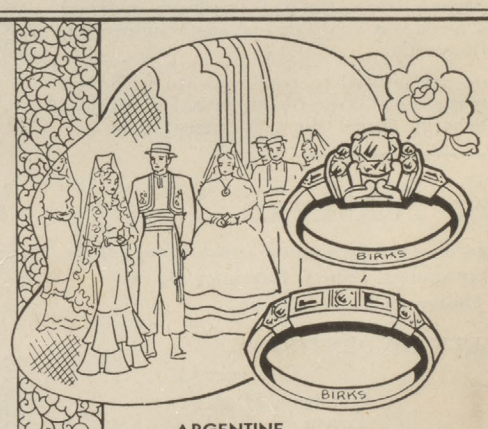
Law '20
Seguin, Andre

Law '21
Amirkhanian, A.
Duckett, Edward H.
Nolan, Cyril P.
Perron, Jacques
Travers, T. C.

Law '22
Caron, George
Kavanagh, H. H.
Salmon, A. S.

Law '23
Senecal, O. N.

Law '32
McDonald, Alexander



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A shilling in London
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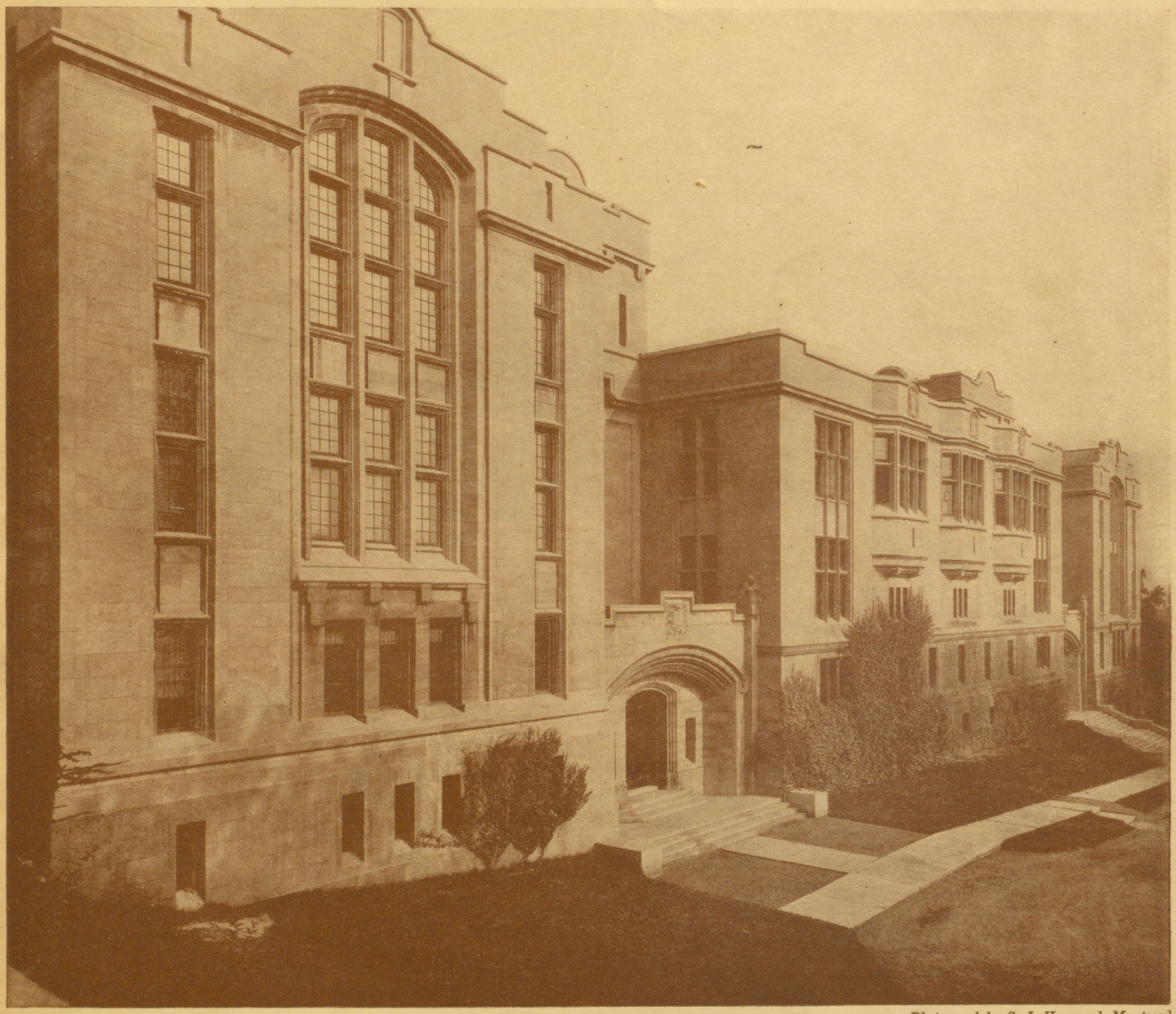
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HONG KONG, meaning "Fragrant Streams", is a great port, on an island separated by a narrow channel from Kowloon on the mainland. Recent events have again focused attention upon this Eastern British colony.

THE

McGILL NEWS

VOLUME 19 AUTUMN, 1938 NUMBER 4



Photograph by S. J. Hayward, Montreal

MEDICAL BUILDING

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY AT MONTREAL BY

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY



Soundproof room, General Electric laboratory.

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NO echoes roll, no outside noise intrudes in this chamber where General Electric scientists calibrate sensitive instruments that measure sound.

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All over the country people are protesting against unnecessary noise. And General Electric scientists, enlisted in this same crusade, are helping to make possible for you quieter, more comfortable living and working conditions.

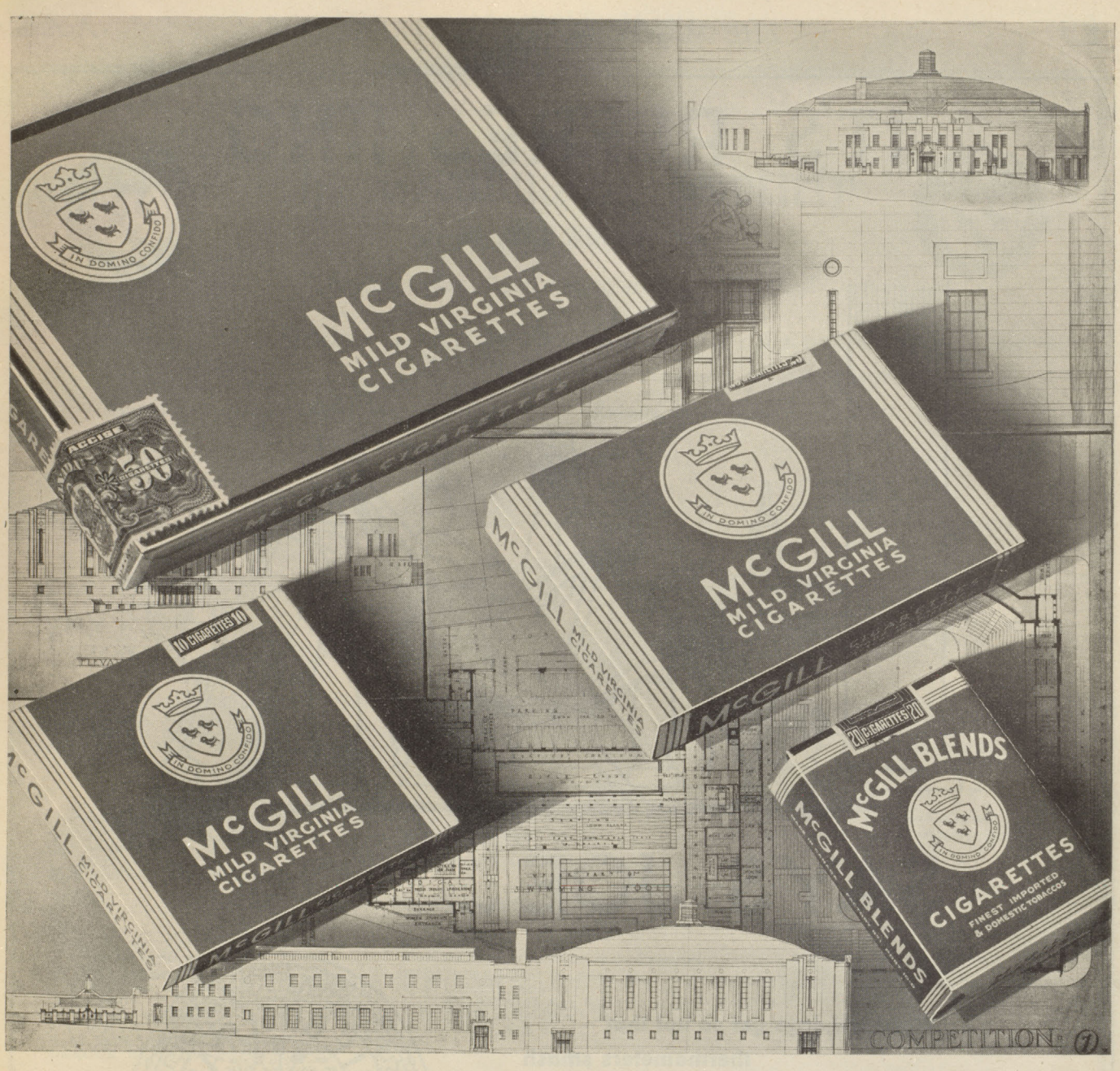
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THE Principal's announcement on the 26th of May that the Sir Arthur Currie gymnasium-armoury was to become a realization, came as answer to the dreams of many generations of undergraduates and friends of Old McGill . . . but additional funds are immediately required. Remember that every sale of McGill Cigarettes will materially help to achieve the $25,689 yet to be found . . .

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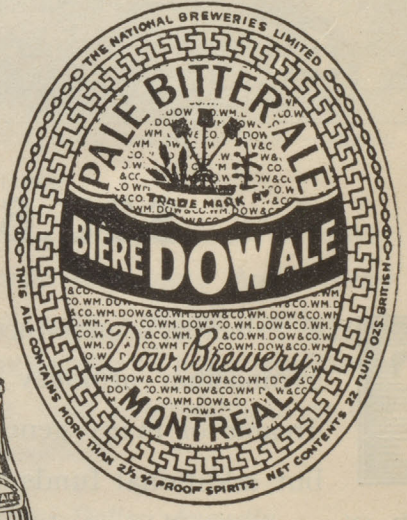
SAYS JOE _

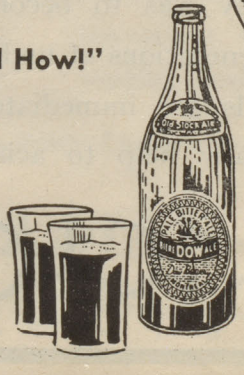
When the days get so hot that
thermometers smash

And the beads from your brow
fall to earth with a splash

You'll welcome the cooling
effect of a DOW

"It's refreshing!" say I, and
you'll echo "And How!"





D 237

An emblem to be proud of: The McGill shield with baccalaureate wreath representing the achievement of graduation from McGill.

The Graduates' Society
of McGill University

Executive Office: 3466 University St., Montreal

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First Vice-President, F. S. PATCH, Arts '99, Med. '03

Second Vice-President, (Deceased—temporarily vacant)

Honorary Secretary, A. S. BRUNEAU, Arts '13, Law '17

Hon. Treasurer, J. W. McCAMMON, Sci. '12

Executive Secretary, G. B. GLASSCO, Sci. '05

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Past President
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G. E. McCUAIG, Sci. '06

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President, Alumnae Society

H. A. CROMBIE, Sci. '18
President, Montreal Branch Society
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Vice-President, Students' Council

The Graduate Council

Consists of the officers of the Society and its executive committee, the five latest ex-presidents of the Society, one representative from each graduate class, one or two representatives from each branch of the Society and the following ten elected members,—

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E. A. CUSHING, Sci. '17
R. A. FRASER, Arts '15
E. A. LESLIE, Sci. '16

R. E. POWELL, Med. '08
C. L. BROOKS, Sci. '12
E. J. CARLYLE, Sci. '04

A. R. M. MacLEAN, Arts '11, Sci. '12, Ph.D
J. L. O'BRIEN, Arts '20, Law '23
G. E. TREMBLE, Med. '21

Nominating Committee

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O. N. BROWN, Sci. '10
J. S. CAMERON, Sci. '08

A. H. ELDER, Arts '10, Law '13
S. B. LEACOCK, LL.D. (Hon.) '36
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R. E. JAMIESON, Sci. '14
D. C. ABBOTT, Law '21
MISS M. V. HAMILTON, Arts '35

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G. F. JONES, Com. '22
D. L. GALES, Arts '32, Law '35.

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J. S. CAMERON, Sci., '08.

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(Administrators of the Fund)

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C. F. SISE, Sci. '97, *Treasurer*
D. S. LEWIS, Sci. '06, Med. '12
D. BREMNER, Sci. '15
J. T. HACKETT, Law '09
H. M. JAQUAYS, Arts '92, Sci. '96
GREGOR BARCLAY, Arts '06, Law '09

From the Board of Governors of the University
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G. S. CURRIE, Arts '11
G. C. McDONALD, Arts '04
J. W. ROSS, LL.D. (Hon.) '22
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G. BARCLAY, Arts '06, Law '09
W. MOLSON, Arts '04
and
all class representatives.

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MISS MARY V. HAMILTON, *Cor. Sec'y.*

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Cowansville, Que.
REV. E. M. TAYLOR, *Secretary*
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British Isles
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26 Willow Rd., Hampstead, N.W. 3
G. E. BELL, *Secretary*
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8 Waterloo Place, S.W.I.

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J. P. BALL, *President*
2514 East 73rd Place, Chicago
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121 East 60th St., New York
DR. JOHN WOODMAN, *Secretary*
60 Broadway, New York

Noranda
OLIVER HALL, *President*
Noranda Mines Ltd., Noranda, P.Q.
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Northern Alberta
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President, 916 McLeod Block,
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Ottawa Valley
H. ALDOUS AYLEN, *President*
48 Sparks St., Ottawa
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Rochester
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78 S. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N.Y.
DR. H. R. DRYSDALE, *Sec'y-Treas.*
1066 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

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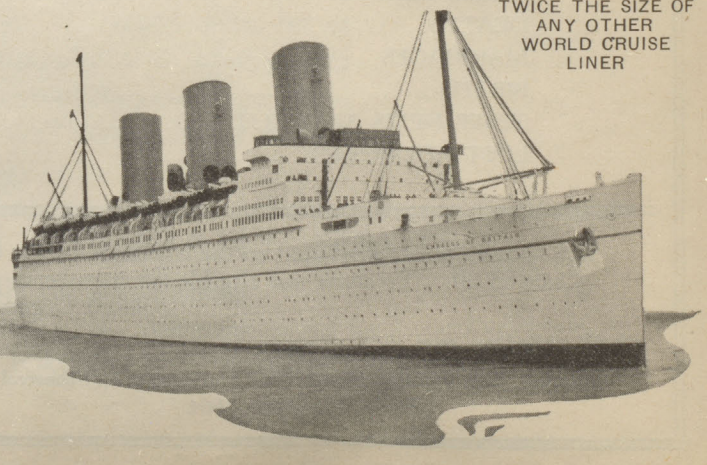
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Obesity

By I. M. RABINOWITCH

"If the increase of wealth and the refinement of modern times have tended to banish plagues and pestilence from our cities, they have probably introduced the whole train of nervous disorders and increased the frequency of corpulence."—*Cursory Remarks about Corpulence*, William Wadd, 1776-1829.

OBESITY originally meant leanness—that which has eaten itself away—having originated from the Latin *obesus*. Its reference to surplus weight is comparatively recent (17th century). By obesity is here meant a surplus of body weight which is in excess of ten per cent. of the *best* weight for the height and sex of the individual. It is necessary here to define best weights.

There are two types of body weight standards—those in general use and best weights. The standards in general use are *averages* from random selection of *apparently* healthy people, and are based upon height, age and sex. *Best* weights reflect experiences of life assurance companies. They are based upon death claims paid for lives accepted at normal rates and indicate those weights which were found to have yielded the *lowest* mortalities. Comparison of these two standards shows that the best weight at any given height is, approximately, the same for all ages and is above the average for the younger age groups and below the average for the older age groups. Best weights for various heights are shown in the accompanying table.

Best weights must not be worshipped. Though they have a better basis than the standards in general use, they, also, are *average* values. They therefore may or may not, and need not necessarily, apply to the individual.

Incidence. Obesity is common. It would be very difficult to determine its exact incidence on this continent. That it is high is suggested from a medical impairment study of 370,782 policyholders.* Of this group, 144,373—an incidence of 38.9 per cent.—were ten per cent. or more overweight; 105,512—28.4 per cent.—were twenty per cent. or more overweight; and 20,788—5.6 per cent.—were forty per cent. or more overweight. Extreme degrees of obesity, as shown in the illustration on page 9, are extremely rare. This man, it will be noted, weighed a mere 739 pounds and had a belt line of nine feet, four inches. He measured three feet, one inch, around the leg.

Supplement to Medical Impairment Study, Actuarial Society of America and Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, 1932.

BEST WEIGHTS

Height	Male	Female
5 ft. 0 in.	129	124
5 ft. 1 in.	131	126
5 ft. 2 in.	133	129
5 ft. 3 in.	136	132
5 ft. 4 in.	140	136
5 ft. 5 in.	144	140
5 ft. 6 in.	148	144
5 ft. 7 in.	152	148
5 ft. 8 in.	157	152
5 ft. 9 in.	162	156
5 ft. 10 in.	167	159
5 ft. 11 in.	172	162
6 ft. 0 in.	178	165

The probability is that obesity is not as common as the above data tend to indicate. Life assurance applicants, it should be noted, do not as a rule belong to the poverty-stricken nor to the nearly poverty-stricken groups of society. Suggestive of a lower incidence were the experiences with another group of insured people—industrial policyholders—amongst many of whom overfeeding is not very common. Amongst 16,662 routine examinations by the Life Extension Institute,* 2,145 only—12.9 per cent.—were found to have been twenty per cent. or more overweight.

Age and Obesity. All investigations as those cited resemble each other in one respect, namely, increase of obesity with age, body weight reaching its maximum at or about middle-life. Thus, amongst the above-mentioned 370,782 policyholders, the findings were as shown in the table on the left at the top of the next page. Amongst the Life Extension Institute data, the experiences were essentially the same. This is shown in the table on the right.

Sex and Obesity. Women tend to acquire excess weight earlier in life than men. This is shown in Chart 1 in which are graphically recorded the percentage distribution of 500 individuals grouped according to age at the onset of the obesity. It will be noted that about sixty per cent. of these women had acquired excess weight before age 30. At age 40, more than three-quarters were overweight; whereas, about one-quarter only of the men were overweight at age 30 and about one-half only at age 40.

What Do Fat People Die Of? "More diseases are caused by overeating than by hunger."—*The Talmud*, Sab. 33 a: Erub. 83 b: Chulin 84 b: Pes. 114 a.

*Louis I. Dublin, Statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—personal communication.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBESITY AND AGE

Degree of Obesity	Percentage of Group Overweight According to Age		
	20—34	35—49	50—64
10 to 19 per cent. overweight	10.1	10.7	11.5
20 to 29 " " "	6.1	18.3	23.6
30 to 39 " " "	7.3	14.2	15.1
40 per cent. and over "	5.7	5.8	4.3

Age	Percentage of Group 20 Per Cent. or More Overweight
Under 25 years	4.9
25—34 years	8.1
35—44 "	14.4
45—54 "	18.9
55+ "	19.8

Is obesity an exaggerated state of health or a disease?

This is best answered by comparing the hazards from certain diseases amongst fat people with those amongst individuals who are normal with respect to body weight. The results of such a comparison* are shown in the table at the bottom of this page.

It will be noted that fat people are particularly susceptible to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys and to diabetes. Judging from experiences with influenza, they are more susceptible to infection than people who are of normal weight and, according to the experiences with appendicitis, they are poor surgical risks. Cancer appears to be an additional hazard.

How excess weight increases the hazard from these conditions is not clear. In the case of diabetes at least, it may be a precipitating factor rather than a cause *per se*. This is now being investigated.

The time relationship between the development of obesity and the appearance of diabetes is very striking. This may be seen by comparing Chart 1 with Chart 2 in which are graphically recorded the experiences with overweight diabetics in the Clinic for Diabetes at The Montreal General Hospital. It will be noted that though females, in general, acquire excess weight earlier in life than males (Chart 1) both male and female tend to reach their *maximum* weight at about the same time of life (Chart 2) and that the diabetes develops about ten years later.

*Calculated from *Supplement to Medical Impairment Study*, Actuarial Society of America and Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, 1929.

Obesity and Longevity. "Thin healthy People may, with more Probability, expect long Life."—Thomas Short, 1727.

What are the chances of fat people reaching old age?

From the methods used by life assurance companies in "rating" applicants with excess weight and from life tables which show "expected" death rates at different age periods, it is possible to construct a table showing the expected death rates at different age periods according to the degree of obesity. Such a table was constructed by the writer and the following is a brief summary of the results. (See table at top of page 10.)

The data demonstrate the expected number of deaths amongst three groups of 100,000 people, commencing at age 40 years. In one group, the individuals are assumed to be normal; in another, they are assumed to be thirty-five per cent. overweight and in the third group they are assumed to be fifty per cent. overweight. It will be noted that with normal weight, 50,645—slightly more than half—are expected to live to age 70; when the body weight is thirty-five per cent. in excess of the normal, 36,634 only are expected to reach their 70th birthday; whereas, with an excess weight of fifty per cent., 28,032 only are expected to live to that age.*

Obesity as a Public Health Problem. Judging from the ages of skeletons dug up from time to time by different expeditions, the expectation of life at birth amongst our ancestors of 5,000 years ago—Nordic, Mediterranean and Iran—was less than 30 years. Conditions, how-

*No allowance was made for the "loading" in the rating of applicants. This would lower the absolute number of deaths, but would not alter the relative differences between the three groups.

DEATHS PER 100,000 INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO DISEASE AND BODY WEIGHT

	Standard Weight	50 Per Cent. Overweight
Heart disease	259	334
Disease of the blood vessels (Apoplexy)	148	202
Disease of the kidneys (Bright's disease, etc.)	163	261
Diabetes	37	69
Influenza	90	174
Appendicitis	57	105
Cancer and other malignant tumours	195	219



From postcards inserted in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Osler Library, McGill University, by the late Sir William Osler.

ever, appear to have improved at a later date. Generalizations are usually the result of frequent rather than isolated experiences. The "three score years and ten," therefore, suggests that old age was not uncommon in the Biblical period. Obesity certainly appears to have been common (Deut. 32, 13-15). In the Talmud (B. Metz. 83 b) there is the story of R. Eleazer and R. Ishmael who were so fat that when they stood face to face the arch formed by the protuberances of their abdomens was so great it beggared description. LeRoy Crummer[1], from archaeological objects of Greek and Etruscan origin of the period 300 B.C., recognized cases of very marked obesity. These were probably exceptions, however, since 1,000 years later we still find a low expectation of life at birth; of the thirty-two legitimate children of the British sovereigns from James I to Anne, ten only lived to celebrate their 21st birthday[2] and, as late as 1790, the expectation of life at birth was about 35 years only.* In 1901, it had, however, increased to 49 years and in 1936 it reached the peak of 60.8 years for males and 64.4 years for females. In 1901, of every 10,000 people of age 40 years, about 100 failed to reach their 41st birthday; whereas, today, about sixty-two only die during this age period. In addition, there is the declining birth rate due to birth control. The population of individuals of age 45 years and over, when most people acquire their obesity, is, therefore, increasing. The result is that the population of age 45 years and over is increasing at a relatively greater rate than the total population. This is shown in Chart 3.

Allowing for the reduced chances of reaching age 70, it was noted that an appreciable number of fat people are still expected to live to old age. *Old and fat* will, therefore, probably characterize populations of the future.

How this shift in the size of the age groups brought about by an increasing longevity and

1. *J. Am. Med. Assoc.*, **82**, 1420, 1924.
2. *The Inequality of Man*—Haldane.

*U.S. Pub. Health Rep. **52**, 1753, 1937.

EXPECTED NUMBER OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF OBESITY
AMONGST 100,000 MALES COMMENCING AT AGE 40

Age	Expected Number of Deaths		
	Normal Weight	35 Per Cent. Overweight	50 Per Cent. Overweight
40	0	0	0
50	10,412	14,759	18,011
60	25,667	35,057	41,576
70	49,355	63,366	71,968
Alive at age 70	50,645	36,634	28,032

birth control will affect mortalities if the incidence of obesity is not decreased is suggested from Chart 4, which shows the experiences in 1935 in the Registration Area of the United States. Here are shown the percentage distribution of deaths according to age from all causes and from disease of arteries and diabetes — conditions to which people with excess weight are particularly liable— and also from cancer to which they also appear to be susceptible. This progressive increase of population of older people due to the increasing longevity and aggravated by the decreasing birth rate has become a cause of concern amongst those engaged in such problems as industrial productivity, support of the aged and food supply in general.

Civilization has, at least, one disadvantage. Primitive man recognized no moral difference between eating his fellow men and eating animals. In fact, social esteem must have soared when the head of the community could treat his guests to a roast of human flesh. Imagine the economic advantage! Cemeteries were not necessary and the aged were no problem; in fact, there must have been delight in contemplating them as a source of food in the near future. The obese must have been at a premium. Even then, however, there were creatures cleverer than man. Why permit the aged to walk about and waste food by useless exercise? When for some reason which we cannot divine the government of the termitary — *Drepanotermes Silvestri* — has decided that the number of nymphs exceeds the demand, the supernumeraries have their feet amputated so as to avoid useless activity. They thus grow fat with very little food and are devoured in accordance with the needs of the community.[1] The closest resemblance to this fattening process appears to have been the practice in the Solomon Islands; to reduce activity the intended victim had his bones broken.[2] Perhaps, however, cannibalism, even when practised intelligently, is no solution to the increasing population of old people. The Mafulu[3] who have always been cannibalistic are not readily communicative with white men about their tastes, past or present, but according to a Tahiti chief,[4] whose wide experience must be respected, white man, when well roasted, tastes like ripe bananas and many people do not like bananas, ripe or otherwise. Furthermore, if we are to believe the Fijians—and they also should know—white people do not always taste like ripe bananas; in their experience they are too salty and tough. It is, therefore, necessary to find some other solution to the problem of obesity and the first stage of the investigation is to determine the cause.

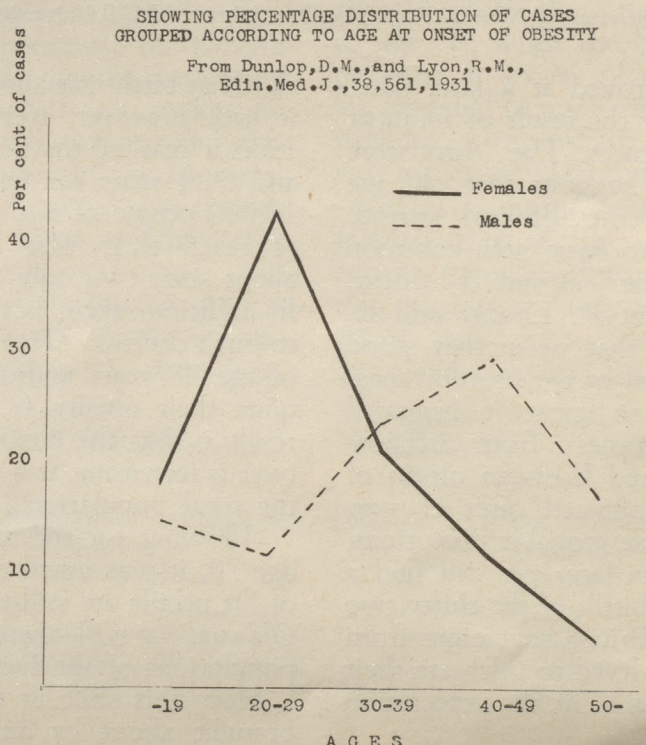


CHART 1

Cause of Obesity. Why do some people become fat? The answer to this question is to be found largely in the answer to another—Why do we not all become fat?

At age 20 years, for example, the average expectation of life is about 42 years. During this period, the average individual consumes daily about 300 grams of carbohydrate, seventy-five grams of fat and 100 grams of protein, or somewhat over one pound

1. *The Life of the White Ant*—Maeterlinck.
2. *The Angami Nagas*—Hutton.
3. *The Mafulu*—Williamson.
4. *Civilization*—Durant.

of solid food. In addition, there are about four pounds of water, when allowance is made for water taken as such, that used for the preparation of liquid articles of diet (soup, tea, coffee, etc.) and that naturally present in food materials. During the average of 42 years of life, an adult, therefore, consumes about forty tons of food and fluid. Furthermore, the conditions under which this enormous amount of food and fluid is taken may vary widely due to occupation, exercise and habits in general. Yet without conscious effort, the average adult manages to maintain the body weight at a remarkably uniform level—within about three per cent. of the total weight. This is one of the most remarkable facts of nutrition. The sensitiveness of this regulatory mechanism is suggested from values of food materials. One ounce of bread, for example—a slice about three and one-half inches square and one-half inch thick—contains about eighteen grams of carbohydrate and three grams of protein. It, therefore, has a fuel value of about eighty-five calories. Yet if taken daily in excess of the actual amount of food utilized would result in an increase of, approximately, 300 pounds of fat between the ages of 20 and 62 years.

TIME RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAXIMUM BODY WEIGHT AND APPEARANCE OF DIABETES
(Clinic for Diabetes, The Montreal General Hospital)

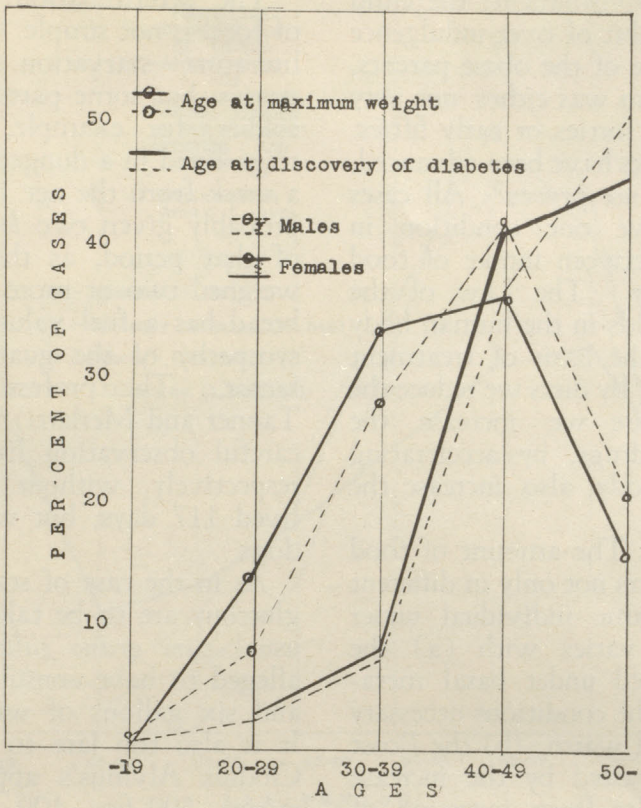


CHART 2

Some authorities divide the different types of obesity into two groups, namely: (a) Those due to disturbance of the glands of internal secretion—the so-called *endogenous* obesity; and (b) those due to excess intake of food or underactivity—the so-called *exogenous* obesity. The story is, however, not so simple. These internal secretions—hormones—govern our desires to a very large extent. Therefore, why exclude appetite?

It has been suggested that fat people need less food than others. This does not fit the picture either. We require food to keep us alive, to keep us warm and to enable us to work. The chemical and physical changes in the body necessary to keep us alive and warm are known as the basal metabolism—the smallest expenditure of energy compatible with life. If fat people need less food than others of similar age and sex, the basal metabolism should, therefore, be low. This, however, the writer did not find in a study of the basal metabolism of 500 cases selected at random from the records of The Montreal General Hospital. A number of these people undoubtedly had low basal metabolic rates; but the number was small and an equal number had higher rates than the generally accepted upper level of normality.

It has been suggested that fat people can do work with a greater economy of food. In fact, an authority on nutrition has stated: "There is no escape from the conclusion that obese people live more economically than thin ones." Do they? "Lean people can with more Ease, Alacrity and Constancy go thro' the necessary or pleasurable Actions of Life, with unspeakably less Toil, Weariness, Trouble and Fear, than corpulent Persons are capable of bearing, or dare encounter with." So wrote Thomas Short in 1727 and we know it to be a fact. Greater "Toil, Weariness, Trouble and Fear" result in greater expenditure of energy and, therefore, in a greater demand for food. Therefore, greater economy of food does not explain obesity very satisfactorily.

Heredity has been suggested as a cause. An example is the case of one of our recent graduates of McGill; he is 26 years old, his height is five feet, ten inches, and he weighs 218 pounds. According to best weights he is, therefore, about fifty pounds overweight. He, however, looks, and feels, very well; is very active and played as halfback during his undergraduate days. Both father and mother are alive and well. His father's height is five feet, nine and one-half inches, and he weighs 224 pounds. He is now 63 years old. His paternal grandfather was "of about the same build" and died at age 82 years. Attempts to reduce his weight would undoubtedly do much more harm than good. This is an example of the so-called hereditary type of obesity. Unfortunately, very few belong to this

group. When carefully investigated, so-called inherited obesity is more often found to have been acquired as the result of environment; the child in early life acquired the habit of over-indulgence in food or the sedentary life of the obese parents, one or the other of whom was either not very healthy or died in the late forties or early fifties.

A number of other theories have been advanced, but the verdict to date is *not proven*. All cases of obesity, however, have one condition in common—disproportion between intake of food and expenditure of energy. The Law of the Conservation of Energy holds in the human body as elsewhere, and this is the basis of treatment by diet, exercise or drugs. By diets we reduce the intake of fuel; by exercise we increase the expenditure of fuel; and drugs, by accelerating the metabolism of the body, also increase the expenditure of fuel.

Food Requirements. The amount of food required is not fixed; it differs not only in different individuals, but in the same individual under different conditions. It varies with (a) the amount of energy expended under basal metabolism conditions—under the conditions necessary to keep the body alive and warm; (b) the "cost of digestion"—the fuel wasted by the increase of metabolism which results from ingestion of the food; and (c) the amount expended during work.

Another condition which governs the requirement of food is the efficiency with which work is being done and, in general, the human machine is very wasteful. A calorie, for example, is sufficient energy to raise a one-pound weight about 3,050 feet. One-half teaspoonful of sugar, therefore, contains sufficient energy (about ten calories) to raise a one-pound weight to the top of Mount Everest—approximately, 30,000 feet. A diet which contains about 3,000 calories, therefore, yields sufficient energy to raise one short ton weight (2,000 pounds) to the height of about 4,500 feet. The reason the human body cannot do this amount of work in one day is that of every 100 calories of food ingested more than seventy-five per cent. are wasted as heat—the efficiency of human muscle (the amount of food convertible into useful work) is about twenty-five per cent.

The determination of the daily requirement of food is not simple. Both extremes found in the literature—starvation and gluttony—make good stories, but some parts are missing. The Polish soldier, for example, who during Catherine's reign lived in a dungeon on two pounds of bread a week from the age of 22 until he was 90 was probably given two *loaves* and the Russian loaf of that period, as the one of today, probably weighed two or more pounds. (A pound loaf of bread has a fuel value of 1,400 calories.) The sympathy of the guard may also have been a factor. The professional fasters (Succi, Dr. Tanner and Merlatti) who were kept under very careful observation lived 30, 40 and 50 days, respectively, without any food. Hawk's dog lived 117 days, but we are not concerned with dogs.

As in the case of starvation, the great feats of gluttony are to be taken with still less than the usual *cum grano salis*. Emperor Maximus is alleged to have consumed forty pounds of meat and six gallons of wine in one day. Did he? It is also too late to check the authenticity of Clodius Alvinus's appetite—twenty pounds of raisins, 500 figs, 100 peaches, ten melons, 100 snipes, ten capons, 150 oysters at one meal*; but even today we know the amounts of food cooks prepare do not always agree with the amounts the family consumes. In 1935, the writer saw an Eskimo in the Eastern Arctic consume about five pounds of seal at one meal and this is not heroic; the Yakuts in the Low Steppe, east of the Lena, are alleged to eat much more. This, however, is not a daily practice. The Eskimo, like the animal, must gorge himself, because he is never certain of his next meal. Twenty-five hundred to three thousand calories is the present-day range amongst civilized people and many do with much less. A study by the writer of 500 diabetics over a period of 3.5 years showed an average daily intake of 1,954 calories only. With this diet, their health improved and their occupations differed in

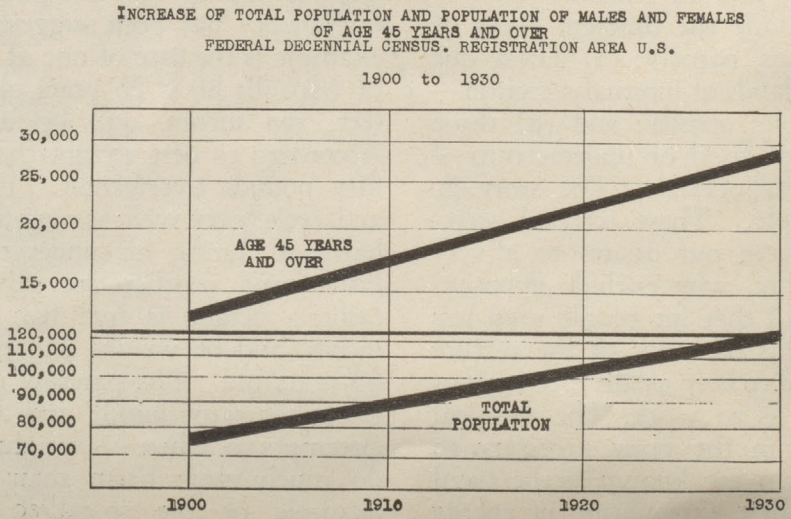


CHART 3

Man, Bread and Destiny—Furnas.

no way from any group of people selected at random. The reason these people are healthy, in spite of the low diets, is intelligent use of the calories allowed. The following are a few of the more important factors which must be taken into consideration when it is necessary to economize in the use of calories.

Avoidance of Hunger. Hunger is not always due to insufficient calories. It may be due to lack of the proper *type* of food and the proper *method* of feeding. Work is best done with carbohydrates —sugars and starches; less effectively with fats—oils, butter, lard, etc.; and least effectively with protein matter—white of eggs, lean meat, fish, etc. Starches and sugars must, therefore, be the chief source of energy, when the caloric content of the diet must be reduced. They must also be taken *frequently*—1,500 calories a day divided into five or six meals is less likely to cause hunger than 2,000 calories divided into three meals. Hunger may be caused by an empty stomach regardless of the number of calories in the diet and, amongst other conditions which govern the emptying time of the stomach, the fluidity of the food is a factor. A knowledge of the rates at which solid foods are liquified in the stomach is, therefore, necessary for the effective treatment of obesity if hunger is to be avoided.

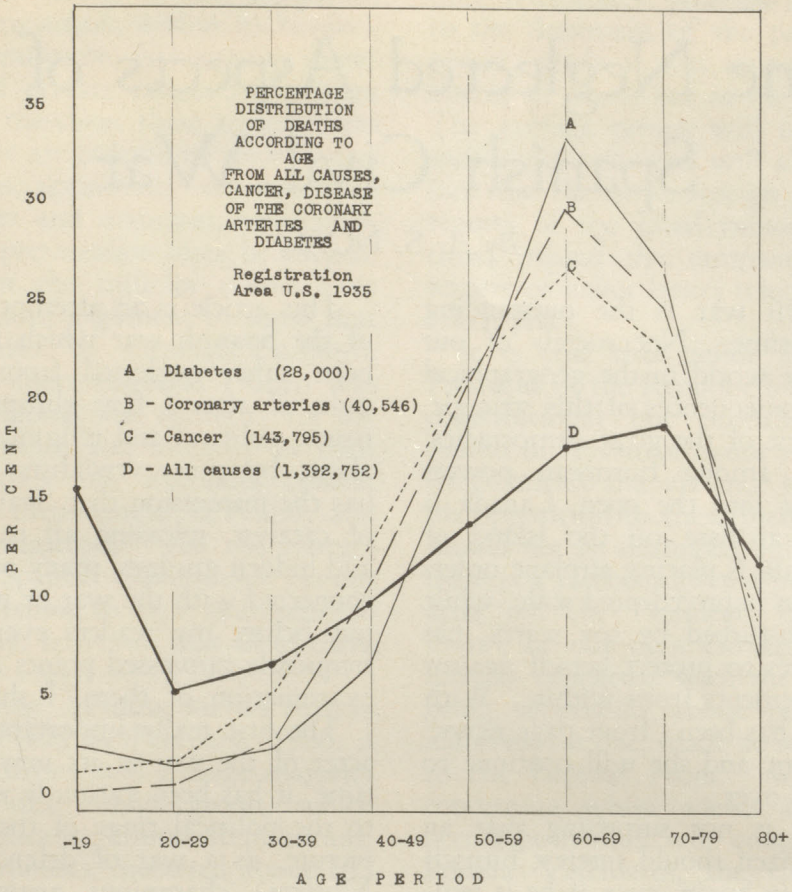


CHART 4

We also know more today about the physiology of exercises. To advise a fat man to walk to and from his office may not do very much good. Being fat, he will probably walk at the rate of about two miles an hour only. At that rate, he would consume about thirty calories per mile. Therefore, in order to lose one pound of body fat he would have to walk, approximately, 140 miles! (One pound of body fat contains about 4,200 calories.) The *rate* at which muscular work is done is also important; walking at the rate of five, instead of two, miles per hour, for example, does not increase the expenditure of energy two and one-half times, but approximately ten times. Exercises are thus beneficial only when prescribed intelligently.

Much is now also known about the accelerators of metabolism—drugs which increase expenditure of energy and thus reduce the fat content of the body. However, the less said of these drugs the better in an outline such as this. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," particularly with the use of drugs. It is against public policy in reporting crime to enlighten people too much about the action of poisons and the technique of murder in general. The accelerators of metabolism belong to this category; self-medication can cause, and has caused, many deaths.

As a public health problem, the importance of obesity is increasing owing to the change in the age-distribution of populations, the increasing tendency towards obesity with age and the influence of obesity upon mortality. Therefore, an attempt has been made to outline our present-day knowledge of obesity as briefly as was consistent with clarity.

The writer is 47 years old and, therefore, normally he would have an expectation of life of, approximately, 23 years. He is, however, about twenty per cent. overweight. Life assurance companies would accept him—if at all—at a rating of about fifteen per cent. in excess of the normal. His chances of reaching age 70 are correspondingly reduced. What is he doing about it? Nothing. The advantage? No problem for the University at the age of retirement!

The fifth International Conference of Agricultural Economists was held at Macdonald College from August 21 to 28. About 400 delegates from nineteen countries were present.

Some Neglected Aspects of the Spanish Civil War

By A. S. NOAD

THE Spanish civil war is the outstanding tragedy of our time. Not merely of our time, but also of our world in the geographical sense. As indirect consequences of this struggle, the attitude towards it of the great democracies, and the alignments among European powers which it has brought into the open, Canada is today preparing an air-base on the Island of Anticosti, Great Britain is placing airplane orders and laying keels on an unprecedented scale, while the United States, disturbed by spy scares, has already taken measures to protect herself against anti-democratic movements from within. With brief intervals, Spain has been "front page news" for the past two years, and she will continue to be so until the war is over.

This being so, it is not surprising that an average Canadian citizen should interest himself in what is going on in Spain, even if he is periodically assured that it is none of his business. Somehow, this contention, when coupled with the equally recurrent statement that the nations of the world must get together for peace, has never rung true in my ears. If modern inventions and modern methods of communication, modern trade, modern newspapers, and modern radio have all conspired to make the world a smaller place by bringing its components into ever-closer contact, what is the sense of asking us suddenly to reverse the process and avert our eyes from doings which are, after all, only about one day's flight from our shores?

The newspapers have certainly printed a great deal about Spain. Much of it, however, has been demonstrably garbled, distorted, and hence misleading. This has arisen, on the whole, not so much through any special fault of the newspapers themselves (though I do not think they are free from blame) as in the very nature of things. Hurried gathering of materials, the absence of reliable checks, unwillingness or inability to disclose information, and many other causes have made it exceedingly hard to give anything like a fair and accurate account; the correspondents have done their best and have often done well, and if the press bureaus and editors have not done quite so well, they have their special difficulties to contend with.

This article is an attempt to bring out aspects of the Spanish war which it seems to me have been either neglected from the outset or lost sight of after a few glimpses. So many other issues, political and religious, have been dragged about by controversialists that sometimes one has the impression that Spain has become a kind of catalyst, releasing all manner of animosities and hidden grudges, many of them only remotely connected with the war or its outcome. If I can put before my readers even a few of the less frequently-canvassed points and prompt a careful examination of them, I shall be well satisfied.

The first really important matter is the character of the war at its very outset. Up to this time, it has been variously represented, according to the political tinge of the person drawing the picture, as a war of defence by Christian (and Moslem) champions against Communist encroachment, as a Fascist-Nazi invasion of democratic Spain, as the opening stage of a struggle between Fascists and Communists for domination in Europe—and what not. But a study of the events of the summer of 1936 indicates quite clearly that at first this war was a revolt of the military forces against the Spanish Republican Government. The other aspects may have presented themselves subsequently, and some of them, I believe, very soon, but in the beginning the two opposed forces were plainly these: on the one hand almost the whole of the regular armed forces of the Republic, with some two-thirds of the semi-military Civil Guard, and on the other the elected civil authorities, backed by the remaining third of the Civil Guard and some of the naval and air forces, both comparatively few in number.

The leaders of the military revolt were all generals in the regular army, retained, when the Republic was established, on their pledging themselves to support and defend it. All of them were hence technically guilty of treason. Too much should not be made of this, since military revolts and pronunciamientos calling for a change of government are nothing new in Spanish history; on the other hand, it should not be left entirely out of the picture. The modern state, we must remember, bends all its efforts

towards making the official armed supporters of the government irresistible within its borders, and, whether autocratic or democratic, insists on the suppression of private armies and private armaments. When, therefore, these armed forces turn their weapons, or are ordered by their leaders to turn their weapons, against the very state they are pledged to protect and maintain, some altogether extraordinary provocation must be alleged.

The apologists for the military revolt have presented several lines of argument to show that the movement headed by Generals Sanjurjo, Mola, Goded, and others (General Franco was at first a secondary figure) was necessary for the maintenance of the peace and integrity of their country. Though these are mutually contradictory, any one of them might be valid, and hence none can be neglected. All the charges brought against the Spanish Government cannot be true, if there is anything in logic and common sense; this is not to say, however, that all of them must be false. Let us see.

Everybody, I suppose, by now knows that as a result of elections held in February, 1936, a coalition of Leftist parties held a large majority of seats in the Cortes. This group, which included Left Republicans, Union Republicans, Socialists, and Communists, mustered about 265 deputies, of whom fifteen, and fifteen only, were Communists. Their Rightist opponents held 147 seats, while the Centrists, who had been in power before the election, held sixty-six. Of the Cabinet which entered upon office, not one member was a Communist or a Socialist; all were Republicans of liberal views. It has been stated that in the popular poll, more votes were actually cast for the Rightist candidates than for their successful rivals, and certainly the combined Right and Centre votes outnumbered those of the Left. There is nothing at all remarkable about this in democratic, representative processes of election; where three-cornered contests have occurred in Canada, the same sort of thing has come about time and time again. It must not be forgotten, either, that the Basque Nationalists, who did not form part of the Popular Front coalition, threw in their lot with the Government when it was threatened, and that considerable numbers of the 360,000 Centrists did the same.

The assertion has been made that the elections were improperly conducted, that the results were falsified, and that the whole affair was downright illegal. How could this be, when the party in power at the time was the Centre and it was supported by the Rightist groups? If in this election, held under Right-Centrist auspices, with the police and the army largely anti-Leftist in their sympathies, political corruption turned out to the detriment of the parties already holding power, surely it was unique, not merely in the history of Spain but in the history of the world. The average person will find it hard to accept such complaints and will also be puzzled by the fact that the entire foreign press, while it carried reports of the usual minor disturbances at the time, missed the rampant mob violence and seizure of ballot boxes which are alleged to have taken place.

It is true that Señor Alcala Zamora, then President of the Republic but later (by a perfectly constitutional but probably unwise measure) ousted in favour of Señor Azaña, has referred to irregularities and violence in the election and to his opposition to these methods. His testimony should not be dismissed lightly. But here again there is a rather neglected point to keep in mind: after all, the President, like the President of France or our own Governor-General, was not directly connected with the election of deputies, being supposedly above politics, though Señor Zamora, for one, made no secret of his opposition to the Popular Front. What of the Premier, concerning whose views a strange silence has been kept by those who quote the President? Señor Portela Valladares, the Centrist leader whose government immediately preceded the present one, was originally no friend of the Popular Front and was defeated in the election by one of its candidates, yet he, at least, had no qualms about handing over the reins of power. Not only has he, who was directly concerned, never suggested that there was anything illegal about the process; he has spoken out concerning the secret approaches made to him by Rightist and military leaders when it became clear that the Popular Front had won the election, approaches which had as their end the setting up of martial law and the proclamation of a dictatorship then and there. When the revolt broke out, he, and a good many Centrists with him, plainly felt that their differences with the Leftists might be laid aside while the Republic was in danger.

The suggestion that the Republican Government of July, 1936, was Communist or dominated by Communists is now hardly taken seriously outside certain totalitarian countries. There was no Communist Minister, the Communist deputies numbered fifteen out of a Government total of 265, and the Communist voters had been in a small minority. Subsequent changes in the Cabinet have brought in two Communist Ministers, neither of whom has shown any signs of wanting to endanger the Republican form of government. The government Cabinet against

which the generals revolted contained no Socialist, no Anarchist—nothing but liberal Republicans.

Another charge very commonly advanced by critics of the Spanish Government is incompatible with this one, but at first blush much more plausible. It runs somewhat like this: the Government may have been Republican, not Communist, but it was hopelessly weak and ineffective; it permitted a state of anarchy to arise in which no man's life or property was safe unless he was one of its supporters. As proof of this there are shown the figures brought forward, in a speech in the Cortes on June 16, 1936, by Señor Gil Robles, one of the arch-enemies of the Government. They do sound formidable—160 churches destroyed, 269 persons killed, 146 bombs exploded, seventy-eight unexploded bombs picked up, and so on. Surely this suggests a collapse of public order sufficiently grave to give colour to the contention that the military revolt was necessary in order to re-establish it?

Yet, here again, there are things to be considered which, it seems to me, have never been made clear enough to the newspaper-reading public. Señor Robles did not, and in fact could not, maintain that the deaths from political violence were on one side only; what co-operation, as a political leader, did he offer towards the apprehension and punishment of killers in his own ranks? He could not maintain, in the face of history, that it was the existence of a Popular Front government which was the necessary cause of the church-burnings: all the historians agree that under a Conservative government, at the time of the Ferrer riots in 1909, a great number of churches and convents were attacked and destroyed or damaged in Catalonia (over seventy in Barcelona alone)—incidentally you will note that this was eight years before the creation of the Soviet régime, which has been made responsible for anti-clericalism in Spain—and that it was some time before order was restored. Above all, he could not account for some queer aspects of his own figures. The common-sense reader will want to know, "How on earth did seventy-eight unexploded bombs come to be lying about the streets of Spain in such a brief period? Were bomb-throwers and fuses of such inefficiency ever heard of before? Is it not just possible that some of them were placed there to create the impression Señor Robles wished to produce?" In fact, though every unprejudiced observer admits that there were many outbreaks of lawlessness by both political groups in the spring of 1936, Señor Robles is not a good witness; he has far too many axes to grind.

Subsequent events on the world stage, moreover, have presented the accusers and their accusations in a rather doubtful light. We have seen, in 1937 and 1938, virtually all the familiar charges of disorder, personal violence, and assassination made by the Japanese military heads against the Chinese Government of Chiang Kai-shek, by the Nazis and their partisans against the Schuschnigg Government of Austria, and by the same accusers against the democratic régime of Czechoslovakia. In every instance, the charges are made as a preliminary to a use of force upon the supposed offenders. There have been the same outraged cries, the same lists of "martyrs," the same call for the imposition of discipline; in China there has even been a parallel to the anti-clerical situation in the allegation by Japan that she has come into the country to restore Confucianism, which it seems the Chinese have been neglecting.

Then we have the case of Palestine, nearer home for most of us. On July 12, 1938, our newspapers informed us that 320 casualties had occurred in Palestine during the previous week, that incendiarism, bombing, and sniping were rife, and that many prominent citizens, both Jewish and Arab, were among the victims. Did anyone suggest that all this "anarchy" was the fault of the British Government, or that a reasonable remedy would be its forcible overthrow? Well, as a matter of fact the suggestion has been made that British rule in Palestine has virtually collapsed, and that Britain should withdraw from the scene, and this suggestion has appeared in the press of just those foreign countries who are aggressors in the instances I have mentioned.

The conclusion of any fair-minded person will be, I feel, that where you have violently-inclined extremists aligned against one another the preservation of public order is a tremendously difficult thing. It calls for the fullest co-operation of the military forces with the civil government. Did the Spanish Government obtain that co-operation? The answer is the military revolt of July, 1936.

It might be asked here, "Why did the Government, if it really wished to maintain order and was aware of the dangerous condition that had arisen, not declare martial law?" And again there is an obvious answer: declaration of martial law would have put the army heads in control of the country and would in the circumstances have been tantamount to abdication. The Government simply could not trust the leaders of its armed forces not to turn those forces against it. Did not the event justify this distrust?

Yet another explanation of the uprising is offered by those who sympathize with the rebel generals. According to this, the army moved merely to forestall an attempt by the Communists to overthrow the Republican Government during the summer of 1936. The most lurid details have been given us concerning the arrival of Soviet secret emissaries in Spain, the organization of Communist shock troops, and the amassing of arms; Russia, we are told, was already invading Spain by the time the rebel leaders summoned their foreign aid.

This theory seems to me to run straight up against the facts. If the comparatively small group of Spanish Communists was planning a coup to seize control of the country with Russian help, its leaders would know they must expect the irreconcilable opposition of the army (between 100,000 and 200,000 men) with all its military resources. Where, in July, 1936, and throughout that autumn, were the airplanes, the tanks, the heavy artillery, the mechanical equipment necessary to overthrow that opposition? If there is one thing all the foreign correspondents attached to both sides are unanimous about, it is the wretched nature of the equipment possessed by the hurriedly-formed militia facing the well-provided regular army during those first months of the war, and the shortage even of what equipment there was. Yet we are asked to believe that an organized attack from the Communist side was on the point of beginning when the army leaders "intervened." It strains credulity.

Now what of the Russian tanks and planes which did arrive in time to save Madrid from capture? They arrived some four months after the outbreak—surely a bit late if the whole thing had been planned in advance. Here is the testimony of James Minifie, correspondent for the *New York Herald Tribune*. I think we can regard it as unbiased; Mr. Minifie is so far from being a Communist that for the past year he has represented his paper at Rome, where, apparently, he has not been unacceptable. In the *Herald Tribune* for July 11, 1937, he writes: "Italian airplanes saved the generals from collapse in July [1936] by enabling General Francisco Franco to transport the first of his Moors from Morocco. It was probably not until the end of October that any important assistance came to the government from abroad. The first government airplanes appeared on the Madrid front between October 25 and November 6. Its tanks arrived about the same time. The 'International Column', which had been in training in Albacete, was

(Continued on Page 54)

Chancellor of McGill Honoured by Dartmouth College

AT THE 169th Commencement Exercises of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., on June 20, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Sir Edward Wentworth Beatty, G.B.E., Chancellor of McGill University, and President and Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

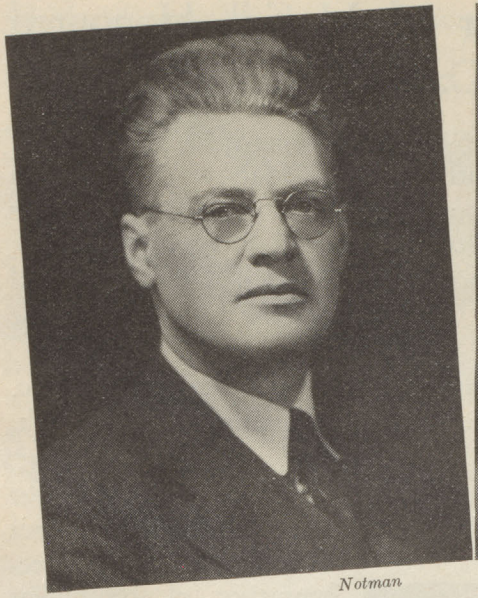
In presenting Sir Edward for the degree, President Ernest Martin Hopkins, of Dartmouth, said:

"Graduate of Toronto University and now for nearly two decades Chancellor of McGill; whether as a distinguished representative of the great Dominion to which the United States is happy in being a friendly neighbour or in recognition of your own distinctive accomplishments, Dartmouth delights to enroll you within its fellowship as one to whom it renders honour. As an assistant in the law department in 1901, you entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and through mental vigour, unceasing industry, tenacious will, and constructive thought, won constant advancement until today, as President and Chairman, you head the far-flung organization, bear the burdens of responsibility, and preside over the destinies of the world's greatest transportation system. In contributions to the public welfare and in administration of the great trust you hold, you have won for yourself recognition as one of the great personages of the Dominion whose citizen you are. In the devoted service you have rendered to the important institution of higher learning whose well-being has long been your great concern, you have espoused and given the weight of your support to those principles conformable with the exacting ideals of higher education. In recognition of the talent, the wide range of interest, the intellectual competence, and the solicitude for public good which are yours, Dartmouth confers upon you its honorary degree of Doctor of Laws."



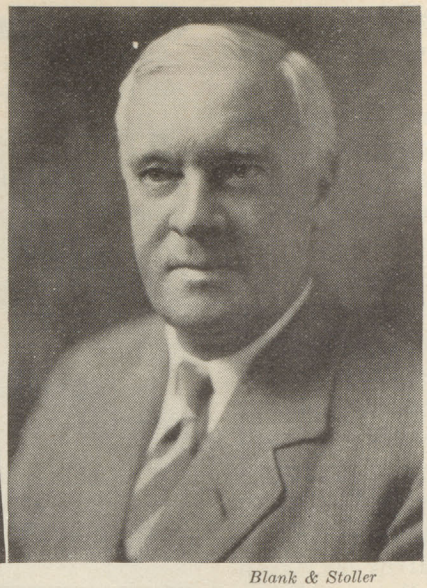
C.P.R. Photo

SIR EDWARD BEATTY



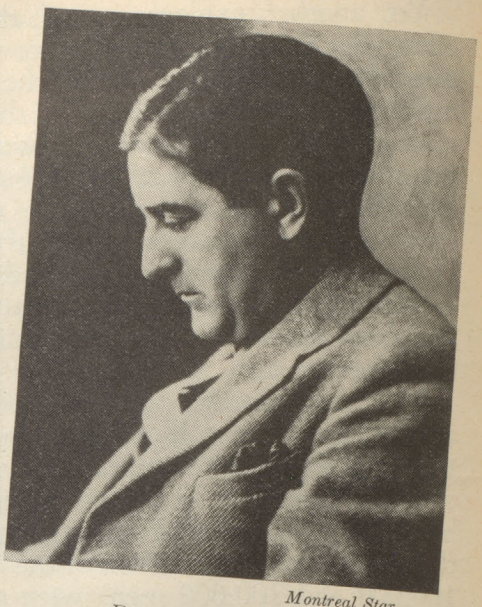
Notman

DEAN W. H. BRITTAIN
Agriculture



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DEAN ERNEST BROWN
Engineering



Montreal Star

DEAN DOUGLAS CLARKE
Music

The Deans of McGill

Ernest Brown

Faculty of Engineering

ERNEST BROWN, M.Sc. (Victoria), M.Eng. (Liverpool), Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Professor of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics, joined the staff of McGill University in 1905 as Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics.

Born in St. Helens, Lancashire, England, on February 8, 1878, he was an 1851 Exhibition Scholar. Before coming to McGill, he lectured at University College, Liverpool, and at the University of Liverpool. In addition to his University duties he acts as Consulting Engineer for the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Montreal, on matters concerning hydraulic power developments.

Dean Brown is the author of various reports and scientific papers in connection with his profession, especially Government reports on the Quebec Bridge and the St. Lawrence Waterway Project. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec, and of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Douglas Clarke

Faculty of Music

DOUGLAS CLARKE, B.A., Mus.B., M.A., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., a graduate of Cambridge University, has been Dean of the Faculty of Music since 1930 and Director of the McGill Conservatorium of Music since 1929.

Born on April 4, 1893, he was educated in England. He was organ scholar at Christ's College, Cambridge, and Conductor of the Musical Society there from 1923 to 1927. In the latter year he came to Canada as Director of the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir and Philharmonic Society, where he remained until 1929 when he moved to Montreal.

He is the Conductor of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, which he organized in 1929 and which has earned the praise of Leopold Stokowski.

Three of Dean Clarke's orchestral compositions were accepted by the Patron's Fund, Royal College of Music, and performed by the London Symphony Orchestra. He is the author of various choral and instrumental works, many of which have been rendered by eminent soloists in London and other musical centres of the world.

William Harold Brittain

Faculty of Agriculture

WILLIAM HAROLD BRITTAIN, M.S. in Agr., Ph.D. (Cornell), F.R.S.C., has been Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, since 1934. He is also Professor of Entomology and Head of the Department, and Acting Professor of Zoology. He was appointed Acting Principal of the University after the resignation of Principal A. E. Morgan, in May, 1937, a post which he held until Dr. L. W. Douglas took office in January of this year.

Born in Fredericton, N.B., on September 30, 1889, Dean Brittain attended the public and high schools of New Brunswick before entering McGill. After graduating with the degree of B.S.A. in 1911, he spent a year at Macdonald College as Assistant in Biology. In 1912 he was appointed Assistant Botanist, Seed Branch, Dominion Government, Ottawa, and the next year he became Provincial Entomologist for British Columbia. From 1913 to 1926 he held the same post in Nova Scotia during which period he was also Professor of Entomology at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Dr. Brittain joined the staff of McGill University in 1926 as Professor of Entomology. He has written numerous articles, pamphlets and bulletins, mainly on entomological subjects, and is a member of many scientific and technical societies.

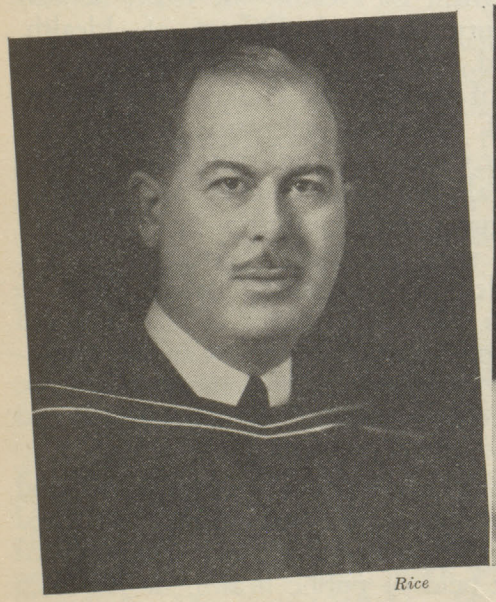
Charles William Hendel

Faculty of Arts and Science

CHARLES WILLIAM HENDEL, Litt.B. and Ph.D. (Princeton), was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science in September, 1937. He is also Macdonald Professor of Moral Philosophy and Head of the Department of Philosophy, having held both these posts since joining the staff of McGill University in 1929.

Born in Reading, Pa., on December 16, 1890, Dean Hendel graduated from Princeton with the degree of Litt.B. in 1913 and obtained his Doctorate four years later. He served during the Great War with the United States Army. During 1919-20 he was Instructor in Philosophy at Williams College, and from 1920 to 1929 he was on the staff of Princeton as Assistant and Associate Professor, successively, of the same subject.

A member of the Société de Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Geneva, Dr. Hendel is the author of two books about Rousseau—*Citizen of Geneva: Selections from the Letters of Jean-Jacques Rousseau* and *Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Moralist*. He has published besides a work on Hume, *Studies in the Philosophy of David Hume*, and also *Selections from Hume* (with an introduction). He is the author of one of the chapters of *Contemporary Idealism in America*, and has contributed various reviews and articles to philosophical journals.



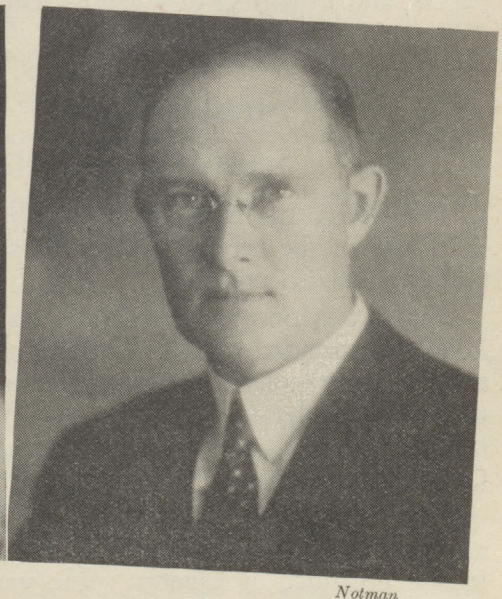
Rice

DEAN A. GRANT FLEMING
Medicine



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DEAN C. W. HENDEL
Arts and Science



Notman

DEAN SINCLAIR LAIRD
Teachers

John Johnston O'Neill

Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research

JOHN JOHNSTON O'NEILL, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Yale), F.R.S.C., is Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, as well as Dean of Science and Dawson (Macdonald) Professor of Geology and Head of the Department of Geological Sciences.

Born in Port Colborne, Ont., on November 12, 1886, he received his early education in the public schools of Ontario. He graduated from McGill in 1909 with the degree of B.Sc. in mining engineering and the following year was awarded his M.Sc. in geology and mineralogy. After taking post-graduate courses at Yale and the University of Wisconsin, he was Geologist of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, Southern Party (Stefanson Expedition), 1913-16, and from 1914 to 1920 he was on the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada as a Geologist.

Dr. O'Neill joined the staff of McGill University in 1921 as Assistant Professor of Geology after spending nearly two years in Kashmir and British India as Geologist of the Whitehall Petroleum Company. He became Associate Professor in 1927 and Dawson Professor and Head of the Department of Geological Sciences in 1929. He was appointed Dean of the Science Division of the Faculty of Arts in 1935 and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research in 1938, after serving as Acting Dean of that Faculty for a year.

He has a general practice as a consulting geologist, is the author of numerous articles and papers, and a member of several scientific societies.

Sinclair Laird

School for Teachers

SINCLAIR LAIRD, M.A., B.Phil., has been Dean of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, since September, 1913.

Born in Montrose, Scotland, on March 19, 1884, he attended Harris Academy, Dundee, and the University of St. Andrews where he received the degree of M.A. in 1906 and B.Phil. in 1911. He also studied in France at the University of Grenoble and at the Lycée Ampère, Lyons.

Since coming to Canada in 1910 he has taken a prominent part in Protestant education circles in the Province of Quebec. He was appointed Associate Professor of Education when he joined the staff of Macdonald College in 1913 and promoted to Professor of Education there in February, 1919, a post which he still holds.

Dean Laird is the author of *Education in Canada*, which appeared in the *Encyc. Pedagogica*, Rome, and he has contributed numerous articles to teachers' magazines. He is an Officier de l'Instruction Publique, France.

Albert Grant Fleming

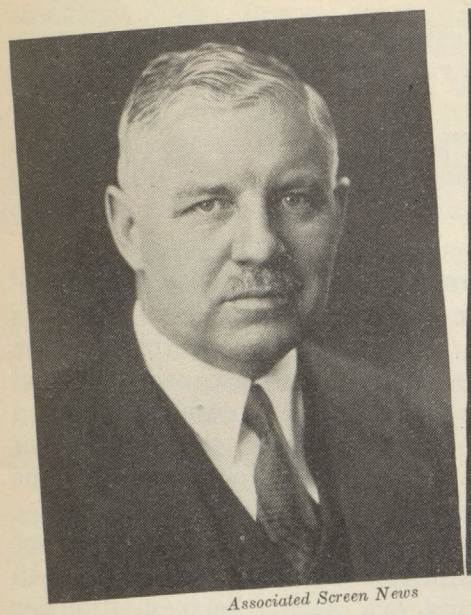
Faculty of Medicine

ALBERT GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.D. (Toronto), D.P.H. (Toronto), F.R.C.P.(C.), succeeded Dr. C. F. Martin as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in 1936, continuing as Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and Head of the Department, which appointment he has held since 1928.

Born in Toronto on April 23, 1887, he attended the public and high schools there before entering the University of Toronto from which he has received the following degrees: M.B., 1907; D.P.H., 1914; and M.D., 1928. He was appointed Bacteriologist of the Department of Public Health, Toronto, in 1908. During the Great War, he served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps (attached to the 4th Battalion) in France and, in 1918, he was awarded the Military Cross.

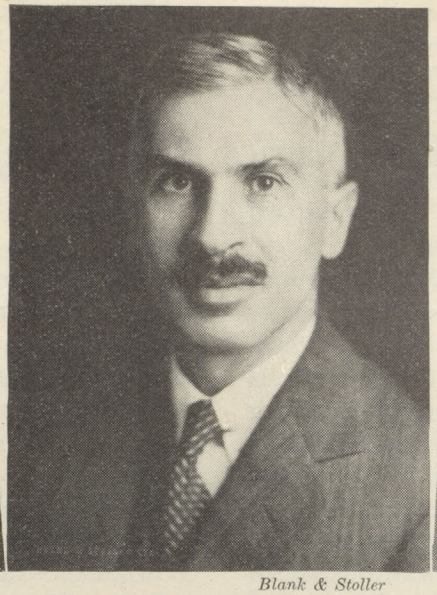
In 1919, he returned to Toronto's Department of Public Health as Director of Laboratories, and the following year he was appointed Director, Division of Venereal Disease Prevention, Dominion Department of Health. In 1921, he was named Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Toronto, and, in 1922, Demonstrator in the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, University of Toronto. He came to Montreal in 1924 at the request of Lord Atholstan to direct The Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, which position he held until 1928. He was Associate Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association from 1928 to 1936. He is Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Canada; Honorary Health Adviser to Federated Charities, Montreal; and a member of the Montreal Board of Health.

Dr. Fleming has written several books and pamphlets on medical subjects and has published numerous articles on health topics. A recognized leader in the field of public health, he has been and is associated with a number of organizations for the promotion of better health.



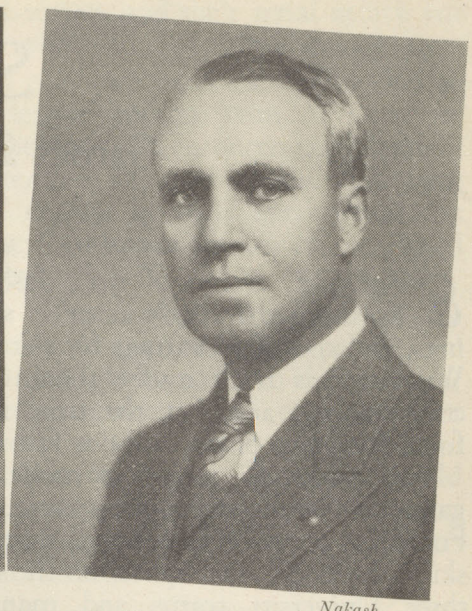
Associated Screen News

DEAN JOHN J. O'NEILL
Graduate Studies and Research



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DEAN C. S. LE MESURIER
Law



Nakash

DEAN A. L. WALSH
Dentistry

Charles Stuart Le Mesurier

Faculty of Law

CHARLES STUART LE MESURIER, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law in September, 1936. He joined the staff of the University in January, 1924, as Assistant Professor of Commercial Law and in April of the same year he was appointed Associate Professor. He became Professor of Civil Law in May, 1928, an appointment which he still holds. He has been a member of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research since July, 1932.

Born in Selim, India, on February 29, 1888, Dean Le Mesurier is the son of W. G. Le Mesurier and Maud Margaret Stuart, both of Quebec. After graduating from Montreal High School, he entered McGill, obtaining the degrees of B.A. in 1909 and B.C.L. in 1912. After further study in Paris during 1912-13, he returned to Montreal and practised law with Heneker, Johnson & Le Mesurier during 1913-14.

From 1914 to 1918 Dean Le Mesurier served overseas with the Royal Montreal Regiment and the Canadian Army General Staff. During the latter part of 1918 he was Legal Adviser to the Registrar under the Military Service Act at Quebec. Before becoming a full-time member of the staff of McGill University in 1924, he practised law in Montreal with Fleet, Phelan, Fleet & Le Mesurier, 1919-24. He was created a K.C. in 1925.

Arthur Lambert Walsh

Faculty of Dentistry

ARTHUR LAMBERT WALSH, D.D.S., has been Acting Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry since April, 1935, and Professor of Dental Surgery since 1936. He first joined the staff of McGill University as Instructor in Gymnasium and Basketball in 1917 while an undergraduate in Dentistry. After obtaining the degree of D.D.S. in 1920, he was appointed Demonstrator in Dentistry. He became Clinical Demonstrator in 1923, and Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry and Director of the Dental Clinic in September, 1924.

Born in Kingston, Ont., on May 28, 1891, Dr. Walsh obtained his early schooling at Gault Institute, Valleyfield, graduating in 1907. In 1930 he spent three months in Europe in the interest of dental education.

He was full-time Director of the Dental Department of The Montreal General Hospital from 1924 to 1929, and since that year he has been Director of this Department. He also holds a number of other hospital appointments, is a member of several dental societies and the author of a number of papers on dentistry. Dr. Walsh served as President of The Montreal Rotary Club, 1934-35, and of The Montreal Dental Club, 1928. He received the Coronation Medal from His Majesty King George VI in 1937.

Sports Preview

Games and Names to Note This Fall

By H. GLYN OWEN

ESQUIRE, arbiter of male fashions, is now featuring the utterly utter in shirtings, suitings, and coonskin coatings for the College Man. We are thus made aware that a new term is commencing, and that the time is appropriate for a discussion of the latest in fall sportings.

For sports are now the mode. Intramural games are as popular as they were a decade ago. For man hours of activity, it is estimated that skiing leads all other sports on the campus, with three University teams and many intramural contests. Snow-shoeing, once the most colourful spectacle of any, is now virtually extinct. Since flood lights were placed on the campus, English rugby is finding an increasing number of devotees. The enthusiasm for soccer is perhaps not generally realized, because the games and practices are held on the upper field behind the Stadium. Squash seems to be growing in popularity, while badminton declines. The Dinghy Sailing Club has participated in races at Boston "Tech" as well as against Toronto, Queen's, and Royal Military College, and the club members have built an ice-boat. For the first time since the Great War, a fall as well as a spring series of playground baseball games was held last term, attesting to the interest aroused by this sport. Intramural touch rugby, hockey, track, etc., were also well supported. The School of Commerce took up bowling last winter. The swing, as the advertisements would put it, is to sports.

Considering such enthusiasm, it seems well worth wagering that not a few championships will come to McGill this year. Prospects are very cheerful for rugby, harriers, fencing, soccer, rugger, skiing, water polo, and, of course, hockey. The odds are even in the case of track, basketball, boxing and wrestling, and gymnastics. Golf is, as always, an unknown quantity. All hopes for a tennis title departed with Bob Murray and the O'Brien brothers. It is interesting to note that three of the four players on Canada's Davis Cup Team this summer were McGill graduates: Bob Murray, Laird Watt, and Ross Wilson. Old McGill has produced some of Canada's greatest net stars in the past decade: Dr. Jack Wright, Willard Crocker, Dave Morrice, and Charles Leslie. Swimming depends on factors outside McGill.

Rugby Football. "Gone with the Gael" seems the most appropriate epitaph for McGill's football hopes last year. Such morbid facetiae have been circulating amongst students and graduates ever since 1928, accompanied by a defeatist shrug which insinuates that our ancient rivals need no longer fear to look upon the line when it is Red.

And yet—not even an unbroken series of triumphs could have evoked a greater thrill than certain moments last fall. Such a moment occurred in the final quarter of the Queen's game at Molson Stadium, when the thin Red line of 'eroes marched inexorably up the field, never once losing yards, until that heart-breaking anti-climax. There was the memorable, story-book finish to the Toronto game here, when Russ Merifield took Cam MacArthur's third successful pass tenderly to his bosom and stepped across the touch line just as the last whistle blew. At Toronto, McGill gave such a splendid performance that Coach Warren Stevens himself admitted the team was the best he had ever seen wearing the Red and White.

Old McGill has consistently produced teams with the finest fighting spirit in the Intercollegiate League. Present indications are that the 1938 team will be more than worthy of its predecessors. Championship or no championship, this will be a great season.

The players trained together last winter, and from motion pictures of plays made in actual games were able to study their weaknesses in detail. The Freshman Team boasted that its goal line was not crossed once during the entire season. The Intermediates held senior ranking, and their best players were called up to the depleted ranks of the 'Varsity squad. The team's own standing was impaired, but that fact reflects no discredit on the individual players.

For the first time since Doug Kerr became coach he can count on an experienced man for every position and a large number of promising youngsters in reserve.

At snap, Preston Robb and Ernie Rossiter are proven men. Captain Lou Ruschin, Eddie Tabah, and Howie Bartram are all veteran inside wings, and at least two other younger men are competing for this position. Those formidable

middles, Andy Anton, star plunger, Murray Telford, and Bob Kenny should be returning. Jimmy Hall and Kenny Wilson will once more be active on the ends, and these positions are the easiest to replace should these primary men be put out of action. Alec Hamilton should be occupying his old position at flying wing.

Russ Merifield, safe catching and running half, and Ronnie Perowne are returning to the backfield. Ronnie was said to be the wiliest quarterback in the league last year, and now he will be able to command the one attack which McGill has lacked: lofty punting. For at long last Herb Westman's oft-rumoured return to the McGill ranks is not a castle in the air, but a welcome reality. Young Perry Foster, "who can get the ball away with one step and boots 'em American style—for the sidelines," should be playing with the Seniors this fall. Two other former Freshmen are being groomed to act in combination as catching halves. Bob Keefer, more sure of himself, should be able to take care of McGill's placement kicking very competently.

McGill's rivals, like the worthy Dogberry, have had losses. Bernie Thornton, whose kicking ability was largely responsible for the Queen's victory, fell beneath the examiner's axe, along with Jack and Newman. Whether these players will return, remains to be seen. Peck and Munroe have graduated, and it appears that the latter will attend the Ontario College of Education. He will not be eligible to play for Toronto this year. Charlie McLean, pugnacious lineman, is rumoured to be entering Medicine at McGill, where he will be welcomed by Boxing Coach Bert Light as well as by Doug Kerr. Even should these losses prove final, however, Coach Teddy Reeve seems to have a genius for snatching a championship team out of thin air.

Toronto reports the graduation of seven strong men, five of whom are from the line, but some of these graduates may attend the College of Education, and the U. of T. backfield is still powerful.

Boyce Sherk, valuable kicking halfback, seems to be the only Western player to graduate. Former Captain Charlie Box, versatile outside wing, may also have departed, but if he should return, the old Moore to Box passing combination will lead the Western attack. Backfielder Thompson, who distinguished himself with Balmy Beach, may be attending the London university this term. Coach Warren Stevens' famous prophecy, "Western is the team to beat!" seems to be as applicable this year as it was last. Many of Coach Bill Storen's men will be playing together for their third season, and their aerial attack has been growing more and more effective each year.

McGill will play two exhibition games before the opening league contest with Western on October 8. The team will encounter the Montreal Cubs on September 24, and on the following Saturday will engage in their usual pre-season tussle with the Gentleman Cadets of the Royal Military College.

A football "Pep Rally" is scheduled for Tuesday, October 4. A torch light parade, led by the McGill Band, will march to the Stadium, where a varied programme will conclude in a blaze of fireworks while Queen's ,Toronto, and Western are burnt in effigy. The rally should help promote enthusiasm not merely among students and graduates, but also among followers of the game in the city.

Track and Harriers. Those awed by great names will consider McGill's chances for a track championship to be extremely slim—almost svelte, in fact. Larrie O'Connor has graduated, but Toronto still has McHenry and Crichton, stars of the sprint and middle distance events. These three titans bore the championship to the Queen City last year, after it had adorned a McGill mantel-piece for seven years. The Brown twins, who did so well at the last Empire Games, will ably endeavour to compensate Toronto for the loss of O'Connor. Some very promising younger men should also appear for the Blue and White. Johnny Loaring, Canada's best quartermiler, will reinforce the Western Ontario team. The return of Bill Fritz, and of Jim Courtright who is almost certain to win the weight events and the javelin throw, will give Queen's the strongest team they have ever had.

The meet should prove a very absorbing battle between these brilliant individuals and the well-balanced team which Coach Van Wagner always endeavours to turn out for McGill. For example, out of the nineteen men wearing the Red and White last year, seventeen scored points. While members of the McGill team may score only a few firsts, they should take a number of second and third places, and the strong Queen's and Western teams should be of assistance in cutting down Toronto's point total.

The team will be built around Captain Clarrie Frankton, three mile champion, and Terry Todd, another distance star; Lloyd Cooke, Glen Cowan, and Herb Borsman, middle distance men; Vaughan Mason in the sprints; Carl Moscowitz, Haden Bryant, and John Porter in the hurdles; Ronnie Peck, last year's champion, Arthur Yuile, and Irwin Smith in the high jump, and L. K. Crabtree

in the broad jump. McGill's weakness lies in the pole vault, the shot put, and the discus and javelin throws. The Intermediates defeated R.M.C. last year, and some prospective stars may be found in their ranks.

Despite the fact that Dave Crichton, of Toronto, beat Clarrie Frankton to the tape, the McGill team won the Harrier title last fall, and there are some outstanding men to defend these laurels this November. The leading harrier candidates are Frankton, Todd, Cooke, Cowan, Johnny Pearson, and Bob Quimby, who was unable to run last year.

For the first time McGill will meet an American university in a cross country event when the Senior Harriers encounter Dartmouth's 'Varsity team and the Seconds the Dartmouth Freshmen in November.

Soccer and Rugger. In addition to the double meeting with R.M.C., the Soccer Team expects to travel to the United States to engage in battle with Amherst and Dartmouth. There are rumours of an important addition to the team: a clever young centre half from one of Montreal's junior elevens may be attending McGill this term.

The Rugger Team, undaunted by the graduation of several outstanding men from their powerful scrum, may challenge for the McTier Cup, which is awarded to the winning team in Eastern Canada.

Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing. Although the Assault-at-Arms will be held on the McGill floor and the Fencing and Boxing Teams should retain their crowns, the prospects for Wrestling are no brighter than they were last year, when only one of the eight McGill entrants obtained the decision.

Last year, fencing was separated from the other two sports as far as points are concerned, so that another triumph here won't be helpful. In boxing, Coach Bert Light is confident that George Muttlebury, Pete Stanley, and Jim Leslie will again capture the heavyweight, 155- and 145-pound titles, respectively, and he believes that Aimé Schuster will avenge his close defeat at Kingston in the lightweight bout. Charlie McLean, formerly of Queen's and a possible entrant at McGill this year, is an unexpected but very welcome addition to the squad.

This array of talent will be of little avail unless a large number of mat candidates appears for Coach Frank Saxon, former Olympic wrestling instructor, to whip into shape. Bert Light's famous conditioning exercises will commence earlier this September, and he hopes that the students will not be backward in taking advantage of them.

Basketball and Gymnastics. The Basketball Squad will probably consist of Captain Frank Gianasio, Neville Wykes, Dave Kingston, A. Keyes, and W. Sandberg. In 1937-38, the Intermediates had a better year than the Seniors, and some of them should be able to display their ability with the 'Varsity Team this winter.

The McGill Quintette is looking forward to the most extensive American schedule in years. It is improbable that many victories will be recorded, for basketball is the American game, but the players will have the opportunity of meeting first class opposition. Before the regular schedule commences at the end of January, the team will meet Vermont, Clarkson, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Union College, Long Island University, the City College of New York, and the New York State College for Teachers at Albany.

The Gymnastic Team will be virtually making a fresh start from a nucleus of two men who made exceptional progress last year and are just about ready for intercollegiate competition: Dave Sproule and Arthur Henderson. Stuart McNab may be turning out as well, but new applicants are greatly needed, according to Coach Hay Finlay.

Aquatic Sports. George Vickerson, who took over swimming and water polo at McGill a few years ago and pulled aquatic sports out of a disastrous slump which had lasted for several seasons, is retiring. Dr. Munroe Bourne will become swimming coach, and Charlie Wayland, another former star, will direct the Water Polo Squad.

Led by Alan Bourne, holder of the McKay Cup, the Swimming Team should be stronger and more experienced, but the McCatty brothers have given Toronto an almost invincible combination for three years. They will probably be back, for the only Toronto swimmers to graduate last spring were Jennings and Otter.

Roy Crabtree was the only member of McGill's Water Polo Team in the Class of '38, and it is probable that the Red and White will retain the intercollegiate title.

Summery Thoughts on Winter Sports. Captain Bob Townsend, Bob Johannsen, and the rest of the ski stars should be back next winter, and since good skiiers are common in Montreal, losses are not difficult to replace. The team will not be strong enough to beat Dartmouth, for the unbeatable Dick Durrance is not due to graduate until 1939.

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The Oriental Problem in British Columbia

By MACGREGOR F. MACINTOSH

A CONSIDERATION of British Columbia's Oriental problem falls under four major headings: History, Social Effect, Economic Effect, and Possible Solution.

History. The first Orientals in British Columbia were the Chinese. They came originally from California to the Cariboo "gold rush." Subsequently large numbers were imported to work on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It had been expected that these people would return to China on completion of the railway, but such was not the case. More Chinese continued to arrive, and by the turn of the century the white population was seriously alarmed. Upon continued representation to the Federal powers, various remedies were tried, such as the $500 head tax, but it was not until 1923, with the passing of the Chinese Immigration Act, that anything really effective was done. This Act virtually excludes further Chinese immigrants to Canada—and the Chinese population in this country is decreasing.

The Hindu immigration problem threatened to assume alarming proportions. Here was a country both economically and by climate attractive to the Hindu, but in July, 1914, when the *Komogata Maru* arrived in Vancouver Harbour loaded with Hindu immigrants, there were parades of protest and riots in the streets. Ottawa took action and the shipload of immigrants was returned to the Orient. Since that date the number of Hindus in British Columbia has been negligible. Prompt and drastic action headed off what would have been an unpleasant situation—and yet these people were British subjects.

The Department of Immigration first took notice of the Japanese in 1896; from that date until 1901 some 12,000 entered Canada. This number has increased, until today it is possible to arrive only at an approximate estimate. Figures of the Department of Immigration do not coincide with those of the Census Branch, and both these sources differ with the figures of the Government of British Columbia, but it is estimated that there are 30,000 Japanese in the Province. From time to time the white residents have asked Ottawa to take action on the Japanese Problem, yet, apparently due to fears of affronting the Government at Tokio, nothing of any real value has been done. When it was suggested that the Japanese should be included in the Chinese Act of 1923 hands were held up in horror at the thought of classing Japanese with Chinese. Finally, in 1929, a so-called "Gentleman's Agreement" was arranged between Tokio and Ottawa. This ostensibly limited Japanese immigration to 150 per year. This agreement still stands, and we have the strange situation of Canada refusing to allow the immigration of people from the British Isles—unless they can put up $1,000—and yet permitting the importation of Japanese labourers and farm workers, one might say "duty free." As an illustration of the difficulty of estimating the number of Japanese in British Columbia, consider the following facts. The last census was in 1931. The Japanese birth rate is exceedingly high. In 1927 there were 2,900 Japanese children in the public schools of the Province; there were 5,500 in 1937. It is interesting here to consider the future, comparing the Chinese and Japanese. Of the former ninety-two per cent. are male, eight per cent. female; of the Japanese fifty-seven per cent. are male, forty-three per cent. female. Any estimate of the number of Japanese becomes further complicated when "illegal entry" is taken into account. This bootlegging is, under present circumstances, practically impossible to stop, and to do so successfully would require hundreds of men and tens of thousands of dollars. Take a look at the coastline of British Columbia—six hundred miles long, indented by hundreds of inlets and bays, lying along the route to the Orient. Take a look at the hundreds of Japanese fishing boats that operate twenty-five and thirty miles off-shore, then realize that the steamship lines to the Orient are less than thirty miles off the coast of Vancouver Island, and parallel to it, and that Japanese freighters are today officered and manned entirely by Japanese. Countless opportunities for illegal entry are there. The Japanese are a resourceful and aggressive people. They would be foolish indeed to overlook such opportunities. There are Japanese fishing wharves, farms and logging camps where, on the approach of any Government official, numbers of Japanese are seen "beating it to the tall timbers." Why? The assumption is that it is to avoid any awkward questions.

There is at present a "Board of Review" into alien illegal entry sitting in British Columbia,

but it is extremely difficult to get anyone to come forward and give evidence, even in strict confidence, the reason being fear of reprisals, such as cut nets and damaged engines for fishermen, broken fences, maimed animals and burnt barns for farmers. These people live their lives practically surrounded by Japanese, and they move with care.

Social Effect. The social aspect of the problem is really the most serious. The standard of living of the Japanese, while not necessarily lower, is certainly different from ours, not only in food but in furniture and in accommodation. For example, you will find an entire Japanese family living in one room, which they also use as a workshop on piece-work. Furnishings which we have come to look upon as necessities are to them needless luxuries. I know of families, in farming competition with their white neighbours, where the women are out working in the fields in bare feet, babies strapped on their backs. Possibly in time the standard can be brought to the same basis as our own, but the intervening period will be expensive for the whites.

Another difference is that of racial background. It must be remembered that, while Japan is a world power today, three generations ago she was emerging from a feudal state comparable to that of England in the Middle Ages. These people have different ethics, different reactions to ours, different religion, different ideals.

I have yet to read of an Eurasian who has made a great name in science, art, literature or the professions. The inter-marriage of white and yellow has been going on in the Orient for over 200 years; the resulting cross seems to have the "vices of both and the virtues of neither," and yet in the face of history it is suggested that in time the Japanese in British Columbia can be absorbed—and with profit—into our blood stream. This suggestion is made by otherwise eminently sensible people. The fact which seems to be forgotten is that our people have no desire to intermarry with the Japanese, and to their credit the Japanese do not wish to intermarry with us. The chief stumbling block in the solution of the Japanese problem in British Columbia is this impossibility of assimilation. There are arguments pro and con on permitting the Japanese to remain here, but they all boil down to this: "Can these people become white Britishers, white Canadians?"—and the answer must be "No!"

Again there is no apparent desire to become real Canadians. Practically all of them, including those born here, are even now subjects of Japan. Although born in British Columbia, they are all registered in Tokio. Why should it be essential for the Tokio Government to prescribe the educational programme in Canada for Canadian-born Japanese? Yet that was done on March 10, 1938, in the Diet by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. There are 2,900 children attending Japanese language schools in British Columbia. Children of *poor* Japanese seemingly can go to Japan at the age of ten for an education. Canadian-born Japanese youths are today serving in the Japanese Navy and Army. In every Japanese community in British Columbia, there is one man who is obviously "the head," and who directs, without question, the affairs of all. These things do not seem to point towards a real intention to become Canadians. On the contrary they point towards our having continually an alien group in our midst, a group which can never be part of us, and no matter how admirable some of their traits may be, they are still alien and unassimilable.

The Economic Aspect. British Columbia has a somewhat unique unemployment problem. This is partly caused by the mild winter climate which attracts the jobless—but another cause which is seldom mentioned is the employment of 10,000 adult Japanese. Ten thousands jobs would make a tremendous reduction in British Columbia's unemployment figures.

Take, for example, fishing. In district after district this industry is controlled by Japanese. Why? Because of undercutting of prices, of better-disciplined organization than the whites, of methods of intimidation of lone fishermen reminiscent of the gangster—nets cut, boats damaged and strangely sunk.

Turn to agriculture. In the Fraser Valley, of the berry and small fruit growers, forty per cent. are Japanese, but they operate sixty-five per cent. of the acreage. On Mayne Island a once flourishing hothouse and field tomato industry is in Japanese hands—price-cutting again due to lower production costs, in turn due to lower standards of living.

At Ladysmith on Vancouver Island you may see British Columbia trees being cut by Japanese loggers, hauled down to the sea by Japanese truck-drivers, boomed by Japanese workmen and loaded on to freighters manned by Japanese. This means that practically the only money remaining in Canada for the entire operation is from timber royalties and minimum operating expenses.

The same remarks may be applied to mining at Sydney Inlet on the west coast of Vancouver Island, where Japanese interests have taken over

Four Honorary Degrees Conferred on McGill's Principal

FOUR universities in the United States conferred honorary degrees on Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, during the month of June. Principal Douglas received the degree of Doctor of Laws from New York University on June 8; from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., at its 106th Commencement on June 19; from Brown University, Providence, R.I., at its 170th Annual Commencement Exercises on June 20; and from Princeton University on June 21.

In presenting Dr. Douglas for his degree, Chancellor Chase, of New York University, said:

"Not alone your broad background in government and business, but your human qualities and your interest in ideas, continue to make you a man to whom higher education can look with assurance for service of the highest quality. I welcome you to the ranks of our honorary alumni."

At Brown University, the citation was read by President Henry M. Wriston, who said:

" 'Wisdom raineth down skill and knowledge of understanding, and exalteth them to honour who hold her fast.'

"Your successive occupations as soldier, teacher, mine operator, citrus grower, legislator, budget director, industrial executive and university principal have given free expression to the widest versatility of talent. Because you have proved in all these successive occupations that 'glorious is the fruit of good labours,' we are glad to do you honour."



Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway

DR. LEWIS WILLIAMS DOUGLAS

In all, seven honorary degrees have been conferred on Dr. Douglas. As reported in the Summer Number of THE McGILL NEWS, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., awarded him a Doctorate on May 13 and, before he was appointed Principal of McGill, he had been similarly honoured by Amherst and Harvard.

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extensive mining claims with the intention of shipping the ore direct to Japan.

The retail business in Vancouver is feeling Japanese competition very keenly; in rooming houses, dry cleaning establishments, confectionery and corner grocery stores in the last few years the Japanese have spread all through Vancouver. Real estate values in the better residential areas are being adversely affected because Japanese are buying properties and moving in. Conversely, the Chinese remain in their own rather restricted area in Chinatown.

In the matter of education, in a great many districts the Japanese do not pay their fair share of the taxes. For example, outside of Alberni there is a school at which the entire pupil body is Japanese, thirty of them. The Poll Tax collected from Japanese parents in the district is $80 per year, and yet it costs the Province $1,000 a year to operate the school. On Mayne Island the greater proportion of the children at the school are Japanese, and yet this was one of the earliest white settlements of the Gulf Islands.

British Columbia's natural resources in forests, fishing, agriculture and mining should be developed by the white race, who discovered this country, and the feeling in British Columbia is that if Japanese immigration continues unchecked, and that if no effort is made to induce these people to move away, in the course of the next fifty years the majority of our natural resources will be in the hands of the Japanese.

British Columbia has to face the question of immigration. We have a framework of Provincial services, education and government, for a population many times our present number. The question is, shall that framework be filled out by white immigrants or by yellow?

In 1920 the State of California was faced with the same situation as we have in British Columbia today, and on reading the reports submitted to

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Memories of Old McGill

By A. G. B. CLAXTON

NO ONE of today's generation realizes the joy and the beauty of the fresh and green College Grounds of sixty and more years ago. On the east side of the Avenue from Sherbrooke Street there was a wealth of beautiful trees—lovely maples, sturdy oaks and several grand elms. Then in the hollow below Baynes' door there was a magnificent butternut, and in Dr. Dawson's wee garden, a hickory.

Sir Andrew Macphail's *The Old University** has started many blessed memories. In the tail end sixties and seventies we lived at 200 and 198 University Street, the two greystone houses on the west side immediately south of what is now Milton Street. My father, the late T. James Claxton, had given Dr. Dawson some geological specimens and had contributed towards the Porter's Lodge, where Herbert and his red-cheeked family lived, and we had a permit to use the College Grounds. In the spring, besides the soft green foliage, the hawthorn bushes, from opposite the great butternut tree right down to Sherbrooke Street, were a mass of lovely blossoms, white and cream, which "wafted around their rich perfume." The small burn came out from under the sidewalk in front of the first Medical Building, running all the way to the south side of the grounds and disappearing under Sherbrooke Street. Almost behind our house there was a five-plank bridge to cross the burn and the water which rippled on the pebbles below was clear as crystal. About where the Macdonald Engineering Building now stands there was a waveless pond about forty yards by twenty nearly hidden by the towering banks, and on its edges buttercups and some blue flowers flourished daintily. A sand path wended its way through the east side of the grounds and beyond it, on the University Street side, there was an abundance of clover, violets and an occasional wild strawberry plant. Several cows were pastured below Dr. Dawson's garden. We used to listen to the bands of the "Regulars" playing in the old band stand. There were a number of students in the Prince of Wales Rifles (Col. Frank Bond) and about the time of the Guibord disturbance, I remember seeing the P.W.R. drilling on the old campus and fiery Major Barjum—Barjum of the gymnasium—becoming tangled up by his sword and falling from his restless steed, borrowed from McEachran's or the Shedden Company.

*THE McGILL NEWS: Spring, 1938, p. 27.

In winter we children used to draw up our sleighs in front of Baynes' door, which was on the east side of the Arts Building, and if we met Dr. Dawson he patted our heads and gave us one of those beautiful gentle smiles, and if we met Baynes, a tall, white-whiskered irascible old gentleman, he would roar at us; while old Herbert, of the red-cheeked brood, would grab our sleighs and tell us that if ever again he caught us sliding in the College Grounds he would give our sleighs to the police. We returned and were caught again and again, and again he would threaten but never punish.

Oftentimes in the spring when I pushed open my blinds I could see Dr. Dawson weeding his garden long before breakfast time, his bald head appearing and disappearing as he bent down to tend his beloved plants.

My father used to dine the medical graduating class and long before they graduated, standing at our gate, I got to know several of them and used to run across University Street to take the hand of Osler or Roddick or some other jolly medico. Yet I never went inside the gates with them for fear they might take me down to the dissecting room. In winter we were terrified when we saw the dim gas lighting up the basement of the Medical Building. When we were naughty our nurses used to tell us grim stories of body snatching and what might happen to disobedient boys. In those days obituary notices ended with "Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation" and it was hinted that on more than one occasion some medical student accepted "the kind intimation," received a pair of black kid gloves and a crepe at the entrance of deceased's late residence (such was the custom), and accompanied the cortege to the cemetery and the same night transported the "stiff" to the basement of the Old Medical Building. Little wonder we children were terrified of the gas-lighted basement!

I remember the early rugby games against Harvard. About 1876 the Harvard team came on the campus, coated in canvas jackets, which we schoolboys felt was most unfair as the wearers proved slippery to catch. Harvard had a sprinting half-back, Sorley. When the forwards were lined out for a throw-in from the sidelines and the thrower was a Harvard man, Sorley

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Book Arts of the Near East on View in the Redpath Library*

By ROBERT AYRE

I NEVER go to an exhibition I like without wishing I could check Time at the door with my hat. There's a difference between looking at a picture—or anything, for that matter—and really seeing it, and you can't see if you're being nagged. Unfortunately, it isn't easy for most of us to shut the world out when we enter a gallery. Yet shut the world out we must if we are to enjoy pictures: Time must be suspended; we must learn to simmer down. It's the same as with music. Hasn't the radio encouraged the slovenly habit of half-listening? The man who takes music seriously pays as much attention to the broadcast symphony as if he were alert in the concert hall. You have to be all there, you have to be fully alive to them, if you're going to get the most out of pictures and music and books.

I never felt this more keenly than when I climbed the stairs to the exhibition gallery of McGill's Redpath Library to look at the show of Near East book arts, for here is a show that cannot be taken in a hop, skip and jump; if it is to mean anything at all, it must be pored over. I went up during a lunch hour and when the ticking of my watch became so menacing that it drove me out, I had seen only about half of it. I had to go back another day.

Happily, Dr. Lomer seems to be conscious of this Time nuisance and the McGill exhibitions are usually of such duration as to be almost permanent. The present one has been open to the public since May 15 and it will extend until the middle of October. In five months, the busiest citizens should be able to visit the exhibition as often as they need. The only danger in anything that is permanent, or looks permanent, is procrastination.

The treasures in the exhibition have come chiefly from Persia, India and Ceylon, and some of them are centuries old. The cases are filled with them—palm leaf manuscripts with lacquered wooden ends, styluses and pens, horoscope boxes and pen cases, from Ceylon; illuminated manuscripts, leaves and bindings from Persia; pictures from India.

One of the cases is given over to the art of caligraphy and if the Orient didn't know how to write, it knew nothing. There are verses from the Koran in the various characters. Some of them are illuminated with gold and elaborately ornamented with floral borders in colours like jewels. Several remind us of the gaudy Bible texts people in this country used to hang on their bedroom walls. Others are beautiful simply in the exquisiteness of the writing.

I have room only to single out a few of the exhibits that interested me—a rare 14th Century Indian Koran; a book of prayer whose sentences are written on the clouds, floating on a sky of gold, and which carries a coloured drawing of Mahomet's tomb; a Persian 17th Century picture of the ascension of Mahomet on a winged horse with a tail like a bush and the head of a man; (you may be surprised to see the heavenly host of bodiless cherubim); a 1797 Persian spotted horse and a beast that looks like the purple cow Gellet Burgess said he never hoped to see.

That reminds me of the Indo-Persian book of the Wonders of Creation—natural history, zoology, mineralogy and mythology. The original work was written in Arabic in 1283. I liked the jaunty green fellow with the white cow's head, the redskin with the elephant's head, the yellow man with the horse's head, and the ancient Briton painted with woad and wearing the head of a dog or a jackal. Maybe he was a version of Anubis and not an ancient Briton; I couldn't read the text.

These are curiosities. Much more to our purpose in discussing art are the Persian manuscripts of the 16th and 17th Centuries. I admired a lovely leaf from the Kamsah Namah by Nizami. The text is the smallest part of it. The page is an intricate lacing of curling stems and leaves, birds and animals, all wrought in gold. On a page from the Romance of Khosram, the hero gazes at Shireen bathing in a grove of flowering trees. An illustration from the Gulistan of Sa'adi shows a coloured slave saving his master from drowning. A border of ferocious fish indicates the danger but the nobles on the ship are quite unconcerned in affected indolent attitudes, probably composing verses about roses. There are leaves from The Divan by Hafiz, and some of the most beautiful are from Firdausi's Shah-Namah or Book of Kings. The delicacy of the drawing of birds, animals and flowers in the Bahram Shah hunting scene is amazing. The colour is fastidious, the whole pattern perfectly satisfying.

When you have looked at these exquisite Persians, you find the Indian paintings commonplace. Perhaps even cheap would not be too sweeping an adjective. To our sober western taste, some of the Persian bookbindings, heavily lacquered and richly covered with flowers, are too ornate—"Orient display"—but some of the filigrees and some of the designs on tooled leather are beautiful according to our own standards.

The visitors' register gives an interesting cross-section of Montreal's summer guests. They came from all parts of Canada and the United States, from England and Scotland, France and Germany, from the West Indies, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Argentine, Peru, Hawaii and Malay. There ought to be more Montrealers.

*From *The Standard*, Montreal, August 13, 1938.

McGill to Get Dr. Wood's Portrait

Dr. Casey Wood, honorary graduate and benefactor of McGill, has decided to present the University with a recent portrait of himself, it was reported recently. The distinguished ornithologist sat for Gifford Proctor, brilliant American sculptor, who completed a bust of Dr. Wood which is destined to be added to the Wood Library of Ornithology at McGill.

The Library Table

Canada at War

By R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War. GENERAL SERIES, VOLUME 1. By Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O. The King's Printer, Ottawa. 1938. $2.00. VOLUME OF APPENDICES AND MAPS, $1.50.

IN conjunction with the official *History of the Medical Services* by Sir Andrew Macphail, published in 1925, these volumes inaugurate the series which eventually will constitute the definitive history of Canada's participation in the Great War. The present books cover the period from the outbreak of the war to the formation of the Canadian Corps in September, 1915, and are featured by the finest and most accurate account that has yet appeared of the fighting by the 1st Canadian Division in the Second Battle of Ypres. No engagement in which Canadian troops took part is as difficult to describe and the success of Colonel Duguid's ten chapters on this subject is deserving at once of special mention. To secure historical accuracy, it was necessary among other measures to plot the position of more than eighty British and Canadian battalions at three-hour intervals over a period of fourteen days, a task which alone involved weeks of research and patient labour.

In his preface, Colonel Duguid acknowledges the assistance rendered by Major J. F. Cummins and other members of the Historical Section of the General Staff and explains the four-fold purpose which the series of volumes is designed to attain. The Official History, he writes, must provide a memorial for the Canadians who took part in the war, a source for future historians, a manual for soldiers, and a guide for action in the future.

As a memorial, there is no doubt that an Official History of the Canadian Forces meets a long-felt need. About twenty Canadian infantry and other units have published histories of their own, but hitherto no complete and accurate account of the Dominion's forces as a whole has existed. In the nature of things, individuals —other than those in high commands—receive less notice in these books than in the minor histories, but exceptional acts of valour are adequately described and the tribute to the troops, though often impersonal, is dignified and most impressive.

As a source of reference for political and military historians of the future, it is not unlikely that the 460-page volume of appendices will exceed in value even the 596-page volume of well written and lucid text. For the appendix volume is tightly packed with information, much of which, if previously published, has received no widespread circulation. Many documents of peculiar interest are quoted in full, extracts from others are given, and there are tables, statistics, and chronologies which no other volume has made available. Sometimes, too, when forced to skate on thin ice in his text, Colonel Duguid, avoiding controversial comment, has included the relevant documents in the appendices and allowed them to speak for themselves, a consideration which future historians will assuredly appreciate.

It is clearly impossible in a short review to describe adequately the wealth of information the appendices contain, or to suggest how many of the 855 carefully chosen items will interest the average reader. But it is safe to state dogmatically that, as a reference book dealing with the political and military aspects of Canada's participation in the Great War, the volume is without an equal. It sheds much light on the war-time relations of the Canadian and British Governments; on the autocratic actions for good or ill of the now almost legendary Sir Sam Hughes; on the controversial subject of the Ross rifle; on such odd incidents as British Columbia's purchase of two submarines in August, 1914; and naturally on all aspects of the recruiting, training, and fighting of the 1st Canadian Division and on the events that led to the formation of the Canadian Corps. Those responsible for the compilation of this absorbing book have done a difficult job amazingly well.

At the risk of repetition, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that both these books deal not only with strictly military matters, but, in proportion to their importance, with all phases of Canada's national endeavour in the early war-time period. Even the highly meritorious and often disregarded work of the Royal Canadian Navy is given its due and there is illuminating comment on the financial and economic measures that the emergency required, on the Dominion's agricultural contribution to the Allied cause, and on the manufacture of munitions. When dealing with all these varied matters, the outstanding characteristic of Colonel Duguid's writing lies in its complete impartiality. He deals for the most part in facts, established with the utmost care, and scrupulously presents his evidence when, on occasions, the inferences he draws from the facts might permit of a different interpretation. He is outspoken at times, but never writes with malice, and his dispassionate comments, even in fields other than the professional military field that is his own, are almost invariably convincing.

Taken as a manual for soldiers, the books contain the careful account and analysis of the Second Battle of Ypres, previously mentioned, and much information, readably presented, relating to the later fighting and to the problems of organization and supply. Adding to the value of all this are the maps, ten in the volume of text and fourteen in a folder bound with the volume of appendices. Drawn by Captain J. I. P. Neal and reproduced in from three to six colours, these are fine examples of the military mapping art, and are a credit also to the Geographical Section, Department of National Defence, which printed them.

Considered as a guide for action in the future, these volumes teach a significant lesson, which, it would seem, can be ignored only by those with eyes unwilling to see and ears that will not hear—the lesson, in short, of at least a measure of preparedness and of adequate national defence. Probably the circumstances of 1914 will never be repeated. Never again, perhaps, will a Canadian

Division or a Canadian Corps fight in Europe. But it is also possible that never again, if war should be forced upon us, will six months intervene before our troops need engage an enemy. Canada's helplessness in 1914, without that six months' respite, and by inference the need to minimize the country's helplessness in the face of possible aggression today is forcibly borne in upon the reader of these temperate and reasoned pages.

In conclusion, it may be noted that these authoritative books, well printed and attractively bound, are on sale at a price far below commercial levels and, possibly, below their actual cost. If, as seems certain, subsequent volumes attain the literary, historical, and material values of these, the Dominion will possess an Official War History in which Canadians can take legitimate pride.

Two Volumes of Memoirs

By LEON EDEL

The Memoirs of Julian Hawthorne. Edited by his wife Edith Garrigues Hawthorne. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1938. 299 pp. $2.75.

Three Rousing Cheers. An autobiography by Elizabeth Jordan. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1938. 403 pp. $3.50.

THE least privileged of all writers is, surely, the writer of memoirs, the autobiographer. If he is called upon, like all literary craftsmen, to draw from personal experience, he is, at the same time, handicapped by the demand that he tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He may not have the imagination of the poet lest fancy carry him too far from fact. He may not have the novelist's imagination, for then he will be tempted to turn fact into fiction. If he be by temperament and inclination an essayist, he will invariably embellish his recollections: he will analyze, editorialize, moralize. His memories will be points of departure for disquisitions and analogies. And if he be a playwright then all is lost. His autobiography will be a series of scenes and situations dramatized beyond belief upon the stage of his life.

The true memoir writer or autobiographer is called upon to do one thing—to remember, and to remember honestly, truly, vividly. He must see his life in the frame in which it was lived, the world that moved around it, and the world in which it, in turn, moved. To few is it given to do this objectively, and with detachment, for the task is well-nigh impossible. If we look back through the tangle of memory what do we observe behind us but a seemingly endless succession of days and years, surrounded by a haze of tender feeling for the things we have done and liked, and of bitterness for the things we have done and disliked—the unhappy things that inevitably creep into the happiest of lives.

All "remembrance of things past" must be read critically and with circumspection. A wide allowance must be made for error. We must constantly tell ourselves that this is experience seen in retrospect, and that retrospect falls far short of actuality; that we are perusing the record of one mind and only an approximation of its experience. The deeper that mind, the richer its experience, the more important the autobiography, for memoirs can be no more interesting or important than the person who writes them. That can be taken as an axiom.

* * * *

The son of Nathaniel Hawthorne lived to a ripe old age, and his memoirs, posthumously published, consist of fragmentary recollections dressed out with much amiable talk. Here is the essayist-autobiographer who, when memory fails him, as it often does, can still talk and summon Cheery Anecdote to brace Doubtful Recollection. Julian was a man of letters of the old school who drifted into writing because it came easily to him and was part of his background. From earliest childhood he met famous men and women, as was only to be expected, for was he not the son of the author of *The Scarlet Letter*? He set down in his last years what he remembered of them, of his father, and of the Boston and Concord environment. He admits he wanted to give the human touch to these figures whom time had surrounded with an aura of gentility they may not have had when they were flesh and blood.

But like many memoir writers, Julian Hawthorne yielded facts to anecdotes, many of which must be apocryphal, some amusing, a few illuminating. One has a feeling, reading these pages, that he resorted to facile padding, or quite simply that he wrote them in the years when the mind is given to constant digression. Recollection is often eked out liberally with commonly-known facts about the men he describes. Two paragraphs of description of Longfellow are followed by seven paragraphs that are properly biography, rather than recollection. There is a little essay on Tolstoy, but one would never know from it that Julian met him, although the essay appears in the chapter on "Friends of Youth and Later Life."

The earlier part of the book contains most of the memoirs. Here Julian recalls family events, provides a warm sketch of his illustrious father, recalls Concord, Sanborn's school, the James boys, Emerson, Thoreau and others. But vividness is lacking, and Time seems to have hung a veil over these years through which we peer in vain. One asks: "Is this all he saw? Is that how he viewed the Golden Age of New England? Was it all as trivial?" And then one remembers that to us the great of that epoch are but names and books and legend. To Julian Hawthorne they were men and women, seen often in casual contact and in every-day surroundings.

* * * *

Three Rousing Cheers, as its title indicates, is written by an enthusiast, and some of Elizabeth Jordan's opinions and anecdotes must be judged accordingly. She came to New York a convent-bred girl with little knowledge of life. She braved the editorial offices of the old *World*, filled with cigar smoke and the sound of oaths, and saw herself launched as a newspaperwoman in the days when "sob sisters" were rare and the term probably not yet invented. She rose rapidly, achieved a reputation as a short story writer, and later a novelist, and eventually entered the realm of periodical journalism, becoming editor of *Harper's Bazaar*. That brought her into contact with her literary generation. She met Mark Twain

William Dean Howells and Henry James, and of course many of the literary ladies, such as Frances Hodgson Burnett and Gertrude Atherton. In later days she helped Sinclair Lewis on the road to success.

Miss Jordan gives us clever pen portraits of all these figures. She writes of her activities with much incisiveness and vigour, and provides—what is most useful in a book of memoirs—many letters from her famous friends. It is a journalist's account of the world she moved in, and if it has all the superficiality of journalism, it possesses also its vividness and clarity. One has the impression that Elizabeth Jordan is a shrewd, tactful woman who moved through life with wide-awake awareness and saw it with clear unblurred eyes. Concerning those eyes there is a particularly illuminating chapter describing how Miss Jordan faced oncoming blindness and how modern surgery gave her back her sight, so that she was able to continue her detached gaze upon a life that meant so much to her, and which she so obviously lived to the full.

Canada Today

By Frank R. Scott. Oxford University Press, Toronto. 1938. 163 pp. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 75c.

The principal Canadian data paper for the Conference on British Commonwealth Relations at Sydney, Australia, in September has been issued under the auspices of The Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Written by F. R. Scott, Professor of Civil Law at McGill, it is a brilliant short analysis of Canada's internal problems with the view of ascertaining her position with regard to Commonwealth and international relations. Running through the survey of Canadian present-day economic, political and social conditions appears a skein of well reasoned views on social reform and constitutional issues.

The book starts with an illuminating statement of the physical factors underlying Canada's position.

The obvious first factor, until rather recently overlooked by so many, is the geographical. Canada is a North American nation, whose future development is now irrevocably linked with this continent and its peoples. That unshakeable fact has for a long time been to a great extent left out of consideration in setting Canada's course in world affairs. Yet it is of prime elementary importance, just as England until the development of aviation took its insularity into first account in the determination of its policies.

Professor Scott also takes a proper view of the question of immigration in relation to Canada's population problem. Until the closing of the United States border to Canadian migrants emigration always offset Canada's costly immigration policies.

Perhaps the chapter which will be most satisfactory to the greatest number of readers is that dealing with the nature of the Canadian economy. It deals with the "easy assumption" that Canada's untapped riches are an assurance of great economic development and reduces to its proper proportion any real foundation we may still have for individualistic economic effort.

Professor Scott has dealt with the views of French Canada in a manner which is highly commendable. At long last, here is an attempt by an English-speaking Canadian to *analyse* French-Canadian opinion. There is a no more important need for the sake of the future of Canadian unity than just that very thing: close analysis by English-speaking Canada of what French Canada thinks and feels, conducted along lines of scientific research. Perhaps then the gross blunderings of the 1914-1918 period will be avoided the next time Canadian unity is put to the stress of war participation on account of its British Commonwealth connection. There will, of course, be again the same cleavage of opinion, but with less written abuse there should be less strain on Canada's none too vigorous national consciousness.

There are a number of Professor Scott's statements concerning French-Canadian opinion which cannot be left unchallenged. On Page 107: "The French-Canadians in particular are suspicious of the League, which many of them look upon as the creation of Freemasons and atheists." This view has never been held by French-Canadians except at the outset of the League's history, when it was voiced by a small number of the clergy. It has long since been totally abandoned and on the contrary, until the danger of a League war became possible, French-Canadians were rather League-conscious. All thinking and informed French-Canadians have known of the participation of Catholic statesmen (such as Giuseppe Motta and Eamon de Valera) in the League's activities. It is noteworthy that the League was officially represented at the recent Catholic "*Semaine Sociale*" held at Rouen a few weeks ago.

Another statement on Page 110: "The French-Canadian has little attachment to his mother country. The sentimental tie has been effectively broken. . . . ." This is not entirely the case. The political tie is, of course, effectively broken, but there remains undoubtedly a still strong sentimental tie and an increasingly strong cultural bond.

Professor Scott's book, however, is a real contribution to a better understanding of Canada's problems and along with M. André Siegfried's well known Olympian perspective on Canada should attract wide attention.—*Léon Lalande.*

The Hargrave Correspondence, 1821-1843

Edited, with introduction and notes, by G. P. de T. Glazebrook. The Champlain Society, Toronto. 472 pp., 3 illustrations, 1 map.

This collection of hitherto unpublished correspondence gives a remarkable picture of life in uncivilized Canada about a century ago. It consists of 176 personal letters written by Hudson's Bay Company men to James Hargrave at York Factory, during the twenty-two years following the union of that concern with the North West Company, when the fur trade was thrusting out into unexplored regions.

Perhaps the most striking of the many impressions that crowd in upon the reader is the vastness of the Company's field of operations at that time. A letter from Fort Garry near the American border may be followed by one from Fort McPherson near the Arctic Ocean; and one from Mingan, opposite Anticosti, by one from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, describing a trading voyage to Alaska or the Hawaiian Islands.

Students of western or fur-trade history will find the book rich in interest. Its chief drawback is the verbosity of the writers. They seem to have regarded length as

the prime virtue of correspondence, and simplicity of language as fit only for uneducated people—certainly not for Commissioned Gentlemen in the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company. For this reason, in order to get at what the book has to give, the reader has to plough through pages and pages of polite compliments and turgid phraseology. Yet if he attempts to skim through them, he is more than likely to miss some valuable bits of historical information.

It is a genuine relief, after wading through this muskeg of verbiage, to come upon one of young Dugald Mactavish's letters that carry the reader along at a fine fresh pace. He is still in his teens, and he writes to his people back in Scotland, telling them exactly what he is doing and seeing. He is not out to make an impression, so that his language is admirably simple and direct. Only when he grows up a little, and begins writing to Chief Trader Hargrave, his brother-in-law, does he feel obliged to be formal.

The letters cover a wealth of subject—fur-trade news, Canadian and British politics, personal remarks about mutual friends, the scarcity or otherwise of fur-bearing animals, the customs of the Hawaiian Islanders, the difficulties of northern transportation, the expansion of trade towards the Pacific, social doings at Red River, half-breed risings, exploration and discovery in the Arctic and Northwest, trouble caused by American traders, new books, the eternal question of food, and death by drowning or murder.

Many famous fur-trade figures keep appearing and reappearing in the huge panorama of activity. Bluff John Rowand, of Edmonton, whom Governor Simpson dubbed "the most influential white man among the wild tribes of the Plains;" James Douglas, later first Governor of British Columbia; Dr. McLoughlin, "Father of Oregon;" John Stuart, uncle of Lord Strathcona; Donald Ross, of Norway House, Hargrave's wordiest and most faithful correspondent; and Sir George Simpson himself, ruler of that whole vast empire, on his flying trips from fort to fort by carriole or canoe.

Mr. Glazebrook has done a competent job of editing. The index might have been extended to take in such headings as Food, Packets, Clothes, Half-breeds, Buildings, and other subjects about which the historian is curious. And the map showing the location of forts and rivers mentioned might have been printed on more durable paper. Otherwise, the volume is up to the usual high standard of the Champlain Society Publications.—*C. P. W.*

The A B C of Authorship

By Ursula Bloom. Blackie & Son (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. 186 pp. $1.25.

The "urge to write" for publication has been or will be experienced by almost everyone of us, but very few are able to attain success. This book by an English authoress who has reached the heights of recognized ability in more than one field of authorship is truly a "guide, philosopher and friend" to anyone who aspires to become a successful writer.

After pointing out the elementary "Don'ts", which evidently some aspirants need to be told, the book deals with more important subjects such as the preparation required of the writer undertaking literary work, the study of the kind and quality of writing which is marketable, the ways by which work is best sold, the importance of plots and how to develop them, the relative values of short stories, serials, verse, articles, novels and journalism. These subjects are clothed with much wise and practical advice and embellished by the use of timely wit, which throughout the book adds "sugar to the pill."

The authoress carries the reader along with such clearness and vivacity that obscure and difficult points are surmounted with ease and even pleasure; and the reading of the book brings one into contact with a sensible, wholesome and charming personality.—*G. B. G.*

Health and Unemployment

Some Studies of Their Relationships. By Leonard C. Marsh, in collaboration with A. Grant Fleming and C. F. Blackler. Oxford University Press, Toronto: for McGill University. 239 pp. $2.50.

This book is the record of an investigation into the effects of unemployment on health among unemployed groups in Montreal. The investigation has taken several years, and, though the author describes it modestly as "an essay in interpretation" rather than " a complete survey," and as portraying "only a series of trial samples drawn from strategic points in a very wide field," yet it can be fairly called a patient, thorough and most valuable study.

The investigation has been more analytical than critical, and, except towards the end of the book when the author discusses methods of medical relief and health insurance, the object has been to collect the facts without entering too deeply into recommendations. The book is divided into five parts: introductory, adults, juveniles and adolescents, the family, and provision of medical care. Thus, Parts II, III, and IV contain chapters on nutrition, dentition, vision, hearing, respiratory and heart diseases, and so forth. The results in every case have been tabulated for purposes of comparison under five headings: (1) the white-collar unemployed; (2) the industrial unemployed; (3) the unskilled unemployed; (4) all the foregoing considered as a total; and (5) the employed considered as a total.

One general impression left by the book is perhaps that unemployment is more dangerous to the mental and moral condition of the individual and family than to their physical condition and that the unemployed show no more serious signs of ill-health than many of the lower income workers. None the less the book is full of remarkable—and often alarming—facts. For instance, one-sixth of the white-collar and industrial unemployed adults and one-tenth of the unskilled showed definite malnutrition, while only fifty-five per cent. of the unemployed as a whole could be described as being in good physical condition. Forty per cent. of the unemployed adults were in "real need" of dental treatment, thirty-two per cent. of the unemployed adults had defective vision, and a large proportion of these wore no glasses. Juveniles showed much the same figures. At the age of seven the average child from the high income family is two inches taller and four pounds heavier than the child from the low income family. Between $25 and $30 monthly is the lowest amount at contemporary prices which will support nutrition in an average Canadian family of five persons "for short periods"; $1,000 a year is the minimum income needed to support that family in food, clothing, fuel and rent; therefore, this sum does not cover other expenditures

such as doctors, dentists, medicines, life insurance, church, books, postage, stationery, household furniture and amusements; $1,800 a year is the minimum for "long-run health and sickness needs" without outside aid. The reader does not have to be told how few of our families have incomes of that size.

It would almost be a piece of insolence to find fault with a book of this kind. But I feel there are certain matters of treatment which might have made it more acceptable to the lay reader. For instance, Prof. Marsh writes far too much as a Montrealer. He is careful to explain what the Family Welfare Association is, but the sudden and unprepared references to other Montreal institutions, like Vitre Street or the Day Shelter, can only be puzzling to readers who do not know our city. He gives no good account of the peculiar racial and linguistic problem in Montreal, a problem of whose existence most of his non-Canadian readers will be quite ignorant, and he gives no good account of the city's relief organizations, about which many Montrealers themselves are a bit hazy. Then his rigorous statistical method is likely to discourage all but the hardiest and most conscientious of his fellow specialists. After ploughing through pages upon pages of figures and curves and percentages, one almost gasps for the occasional case history or the occasional "human document," which would vitalize this huge dead-weight of material and make the book more readable to others than the medical officer and social worker.

Health and Unemployment is an urgent and opportune work, and its information is of the first importance. In places it might have been written down more to the man-in-the-street, but it is a useful handbook which should exert a decided influence in an important field of research.—*F. P. Chambers.*

Statistical Year Book, Quebec, 1937

Department of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Province of Quebec, Quebec. 480 pp. Illustrated by graphs. $1.00.

Do you want to discover how many female movie ushers there were in the Province of Quebec in 1931? Are you anxious to find out who represented the District of Kamouraska in the Legislative Assembly from 1878 to 1887? Or does your interest rather lean towards the price of No. 2 crude asbestos in 1936? Whatever the answer, it is to be found in the *Statistical Year Book* for Quebec Province, 1937.

Printed in both languages, this volume condenses and classifies under a definite plan all statistics of general interest to be found in the reports of the various Federal and Provincial Departments. One of the new features is a section classifying, by occupations, the population of ten years old and over who were gainfully occupied as at June 1, 1931. Another describes the system under which the Quebec Farm Credit functions.

Variations are illustrated by graphs, some of them in novel form. For instance, the annual sales of the Liquor Commission are picturesquely represented by a number of bottles full of some dark liquid, which probably is not grape juice, precariously balanced one upon the other. For the benefit of those thirsting for knowledge, we may add that the peak was reached in 1929-30, with $28,000,000 worth; 1935-36 was less than half that.—*C. P. W.*

Empire Opportunities

A Survey of the Possibilities of Overseas Settlement. By various Dominions and other experts. Blackie & Son, (Canada) Limited, Toronto. 1938. 265 pp. $2.50.

It is not easy to summarize within a brief review the constructive suggestions put forward in this survey of the possibilities of overseas settlement. A group of well informed men have contributed serious, concise ideas on the matter of British emigration to the Dominions, each division of the book dealing quite comprehensively with the various sections of the far-flung British Empire.

To us, of course, the part dealing with Canada, which leads off the discussion, will be of paramount import. This comes from the pen of J. E. Ray, formerly Trade Commissioner of the Canadian Government, who gives a factual account of the Dominion's ability to absorb immigrants, with numerous statistical tables included. A point worth considering so far as we are concerned comes from T. C. Macnaughten, C.M.G., C.B.E., who considers that "there may very well come a time when Canada will be compelled in her own interests to arrange bargaining pacts with other countries, whose citizens wish to settle in the Dominion, such pacts to be based on the willingness of the Governments of the countries concerned to widen their doors for the reception of Canadian surplus products."

The rest of the Dominions are accorded equally full treatment here; so that the book is automatically an excellent Empire prospectus.—*D. M. L.*

Books Received

Fanny Kemble: A Passionate Victorian. By Margaret Armstrong. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1938. 387 pp. $3.35.

Holderlin's Madness. By David Gascoyne. J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. 1938. 48 pp. $1.75.

Medieval Handbook of Penance. A translation of the principal *libri poenitentiales* and selections from related documents by John T. McNeill and Helena M. Gamer. Columbia University Press, New York. 1938. xiv + 476 pp. Illustrated. $4.75. (*To be published October 19, 1938.*)

Subscriptions to German Journals Cancelled

McGill University, in common with a large number of other educational institutions, has cancelled some of its subscriptions to German scientific journals. This action was not motivated by prejudice, of course, but, because Germany has exiled some of her best scientists and turned the attention of a large number of others to self-sufficiency problems, there is a poverty of pure research in that country at the present time.

Screen Star's Son Graduates in Medicine

Spencer Tracy's "boy" graduated from McGill University this year, according to a despatch from Hollywood to *The Toronto Daily Star*. He is Lincoln Cromwell, M.D.C.M. '38. Dr. Cromwell was adopted four or five years ago by the film star whose boyhood ambition was to be a doctor.

McGill University Travelling Libraries are sometimes transported to remote communities by aeroplane.

Impressions of Hong Kong

By E. P. MATHEWSON

HONG KONG is a Crown Colony. Today, it not only embraces the island of that name but also 360 square miles of Kowloon Peninsula on the mainland, with adjacent islands, called The New Territories. Hong Kong Island was ceded to Great Britain in 1841. It is a ridge of steep hills ten miles long and from two to five miles in width. Its area is thirty-two square miles. Victoria Peak rises to a height of 1,800 feet. An inclined tramway takes passengers up to the 1,300-foot level, from which point passengers may either walk or ride in a Hong Kong chair to the Peak.

The New Territories were leased from China for ninety-nine years in 1898. The non-Chinese population of the Colony is estimated at 20,000, excluding the Army and Naval forces. The Chinese population is over one million.

Victoria is the capital. It occupies about four square miles at the base of the Peak of the same name, on the north side of Hong Kong Island. Its population is estimated at 600,000. Kowloon City, immediately across the harbour from Victoria has a population of more than 350,000. It is the eastern terminus of the Kowloon Canton Railway, over which the greater part of the traffic of South China passes. Light draft steamers and native junks carry most of the rest. Recently, a through automobile road parallel to the railway has been completed. Over this road much trucking is done.

The business blocks in Victoria and Kowloon are mostly of four stories. They have arcades over the sidewalks and balconies on all four sides to the roofs. The Chinese apartment houses are similar structures, with small shops on the ground floors on the business streets. The finer residences on Hong Kong Island are perched on the sides of the steep hills, wherever it is possible to level off sufficient ground for foundations.

The hills on the Island are partially covered with semi-tropical vegetation. There is an excellent road around the Island, giving access to the bathing beaches and fishing villages on the south coast. There is also an excellent road up the Peak to the houses on the highest points. The view from the Peak embraces the greater part of the Colony.



THE DIABUTSU BUDDHA OF KAMAKURA, JAPAN
In foreground: Dr. and Mrs. Mathewson (third and second from left) and friends.

Hong Kong is strongly fortified. A large garrison of British troops is maintained there. During my stay in Hong Kong the bands of the Seaforth Highlanders, the Royal Ulsters and the Welsh Fusiliers gave concerts at the Peninsula Hotel. East Indian troops are always stationed in the Colony. Hong Kong is the home port of the British Fleet in Chinese waters and there are frequently as many as twenty-five British war vessels of various types, from gun-boats and submarines to large cruisers and airplane carriers in the harbour. The Government also maintains a large dock-yard in Hong Kong.

The harbour is one of the finest in the world. There are two large commercial dock-yards and shipbuilding plants with equipment to handle the largest vessels plying these waters. Ocean-going "tankers" of 10,000 tons register have been built in Hong Kong. Ocean liners of many nations—Great Britain, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Germany and Japan—make regular calls at this famous seaport.

As Hong Kong is a free port, labour and supplies are cheap. In consequence many of the steamships have their painting and annual overhauling done there. Large vessels are sometimes painted inside and out from the tops of their smoke stacks to the waterline in two days.

Besides the shipbuilding industry, Hong Kong has a cement plant, a sugar refinery, rubber works and other important businesses. There are two radio broadcasting stations, nine golf courses, about a dozen well designed, air-conditioned theatres, a splendid race track, many sports fields. The East Indian soldiers are expert hockey players and special fields are reserved for their hockey and football games.

Hong Kong is well supplied with churches of the various denominations. There are many private as well as public schools, and also a fine university. Hospitals are ample and well equipped. There is an excellent airport and a flying school. The Pan-American clippers from the United States and the Philippines provide a weekly service. The airlines—British, French and Dutch—connect Hong

Kong with Europe and Australia. Chinese lines give service to the Interior. The Travel Association publishes a very useful guide book entitled, "The Riviera of the Orient." There are hotels to suit every purse.

The climate is very pleasant in the winter months, but extremely muggy in the summer. The normal rainfall is eighty-four inches, sixty-six inches of which falls during the months of May to September inclusive.

The mountains or hills rise in places to 3,000 feet. Partly decomposed granite seems to be the most common rock. There is very little soil covering the rock. Rain water is caught in great ditches miles in length, hewn out of the rock half way up the mountain sides. It is carried in these ditches to storage basins. Tytam Tuk is the largest of these on the Island. The Shing Mun Dam in The New Territories is said to be the largest earth dam in the world. With two smaller dams, it confines a very large body of water. It is a part of the water works system of Hong Kong and Kowloon. Incidentally, a McGill man, R. W. Brock, later Principal of the University of British Columbia, directed the geological survey of the Colony, and among the McGill graduates whom I met there were Major Duclos, Canadian Trade Commissioner; Miss Daisy Woo, a teacher in St. Paul's School for Girls; and Mrs. Hsu, a professor in a university in Canton.

The Department of Public Health is very efficient. In fact, the same may be said of all the Departments of the Colonial Government. During my stay in the city, there were outbreaks of cholera and smallpox but both were confined to a comparatively small number of cases. Free vaccination and constant vigilance did the work.

The New Territories extend about twenty-five miles north of Kowloon City. There is a first class, paved highway skirting the south shore of the Peninsula as far as Castle Peak to the west. There it turns inland and runs through the fertile plain of Pat Heung. In this plain there are seven ancient walled villages. The walls were built of hand-made brick more than a thousand years ago to protect the farmers from brigands. The most interesting and best preserved is called Kam Tin. The inhabitants of this village rebelled against the new authority in 1898. After the difficulty was settled the ancient, wrought iron gates of the village were removed by the Government troops and sent as trophies to the Old Country. Two decades later the village fathers petitioned the Government to have the gates returned. The petition was granted and the gates were returned to the village in 1925.

The main highway trends northeast. A branch leads to the Fanling Golf Course, one of the finest in the Orient. Near this point there is a fine example of the old Chinese bridges. There are many Chinese brick kilns not far from the road. At Taipo Market the road strikes the east coast of the Peninsula. It follows the shore line of Tolo Bay to the southeast until Tide Bay is reached. It then skirts the west shore of that bay in a southwest direction to the head of the bay, after which it runs through hilly country straight to Kowloon City. The drive around The New Territories over the route described above is most interesting.

Two crops of rice are usually harvested each year. In some places a third crop of vegetables is obtained. Owing to the Chinese practice of using nightsoil as fertilizer these vegetables cannot be used without cooking. In fact, in the Orient, foreigners are warned not to eat uncooked vegetables nor raw fruit unless the latter has a removeable skin like the orange. My first sight of Oriental bananas, grass green, did not tempt me to try them but we learned that though green they were ripe.

The pumelo (granddaddy of the grapefruit) is obtainable the year around, as are bananas. Good tangerines may also be purchased, but the local apples are poor. However, due to modern refrigeration methods fruit and vegetables in perfect condition, from Canada or the United States, may be obtained in Hong Kong at reasonable prices.

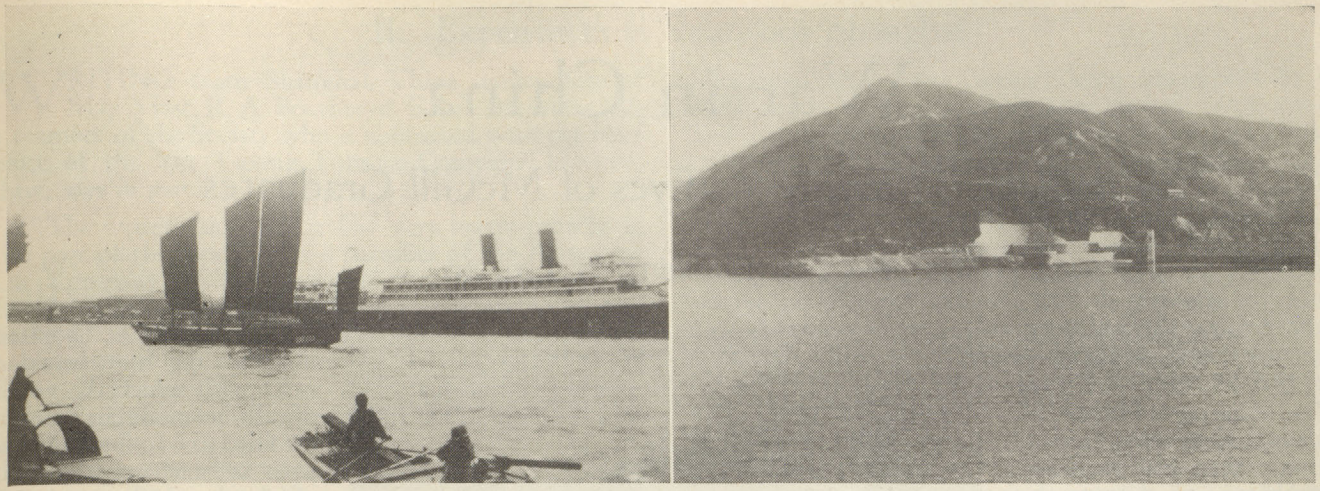
I'll never forget the typhoon of September 2, 1937, which was said to be the worst on record although the one thirty years before was nearly as disastrous. Asleep in the Peninsula Hotel, I was awakened at 1.30 a.m. by a tremendous roar. The noise was deafening. The rain came down in torrents. At the height of the storm (3.30 a.m.) the velocity of the wind recorded by anemometer was 164 miles per hour. Of 100 ocean steamers in the harbour, thirty-three were driven ashore. One was lifted stern first over the Victoria seawall. A tidal wave thirty feet high wiped out Taipo Market with a loss of 300 lives. It was estimated that 100 lives were lost in the harbour. However these were nothing as compared to the losses sustained by the Chinese fishing fleet. Hundreds of the native junks sank with all on board. Each junk had from twenty to forty individuals on board, from babies in arms to grandparents. The Government estimated that at least 10,000 lives were lost in the fishing fleet.



Dr. and Mrs. Mathewson in Chinese garb.

The worst of the storm was over by seven o'clock and the weather was normal by eleven in the morning. The water in the street in front of the hotel was three feet deep and many basements were flooded. All the leaves were blown off the trees.

The warning signals were hoisted at three p.m. on September 1. Immediately the wooden braces for plate glass windows were put up. Where that precaution had



Left, typical cargo junk in Shanghai Harbour; *right*, Shing Mun Reservoir, The New Territories, Hong Kong.

not been taken the unprotected window was smashed to pieces. During the height of the typhoon, water seemed to be forced through the sides of the window frames. Hotel employees came into the rooms during the storm to mop up this water.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Granted a year's leave of absence by the University of Arizona, where he is Professor of Administration in Mineral Industry, Edward Payson Mathewson, B.Sc. '85, LL.D. '22, left for the Orient a year ago to take charge of smelting operations for the L. R. Nielson Mining Company. With Mrs. Mathewson he sailed from San Francisco on June 26, 1937, for Hong Kong. After stopping en route at Honolulu, Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe and Shanghai, they arrived there on July 17.

Dr. and Mrs. Mathewson made their home in Hong Kong until February 23, 1938, when they began their journey back to the United States, after Dr. Mathewson had advised his clients to defer construction of a proposed smelting plant due to the unsettled political situation. They made brief stop-overs in Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Kyoto, Tokyo and Kamakura. On arrival at Victoria, B.C., on March 12 Dr. and Mrs. Mathewson were met by an old friend, G. Herbet Dawson, B.Sc. '86, and at a luncheon he arranged in their honour they met W. A. Carlyle, B.Sc. '87, L. O. Howard, and Dr. T. A. Rickard. After spending the summer in California, they returned to Tucson, Arizona, on September 2 last.

Sports Preview

(Continued from Page 24)

Despite the graduation of Gordie Crutchfield, Paul Pidcock, Bill O'Brien, and the indispensable Dave Tennant from the nets, McGill's Senior Hockey Team will be expected to pursue its hitherto invincible course, and Coach Hughie Farquharson's merry men will undoubtedly do their best to oblige. Since even the old stars will start from scratch at the preliminary practices, it is hardly fair to forecast a probable line-up at this early date.

Harvard is reported to be seeking a new coach. American ingenuity is certainly being exercised to the full in devising new methods of hockey since the international contests commenced. This latest effort will be viewed with interest when Harvard clashes with McGill on February 22. Washington's Birthday is an American holiday, so there should be a lot of crew cuts and broad A's in Montreal that night!

Out-of-town games are with Princeton and Yale this year in the early part of January. The home games are scheduled as follows: Queen's, January 28; Toronto, February 11; Harvard, February 22; the University of Montreal, February 27: Dartmouth, March 4. Efforts are also being made to arrange a match with Southern California.

It is only fitting that this article should conclude with a grateful tribute to the newly-formed Graduates' Athletic Board, which has furnished excellent coaching and much-needed financial aid to many sports, especally to swimming, water polo, and skiing, where the Red Birds arrange a meet every year. If, as we have sought to show, sports are becoming increasingly popular among the students, the credit is due to a large extent to the work of these graduates.

McGill Football Schedule

The 1938 schedule of the McGill Senior Intercollegiate Football Team is as follows:

Sat., Sept. 24—Montreal F.C. at McGill (exhibition).
Sat., Oct. 1—R.M.C. at McGill (exhibition).
Tues., Oct. 4—Football Rally (Evening).
Sat., Oct. 8—U. of Western Ont. at McGill.
Sat., Oct. 15—McGill at University of Toronto.
Sat., Oct. 22—Queen's University at McGill.
Sat., Oct. 29—McGill at Queen's University.
Sat., Nov. 5—U. of Toronto at McGill.
Sat., Nov. 12—McGill at U. of Western Ontario.

Season tickets for McGill's home games are priced at $2.00, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. Boxes (four seats and an automobile parking ticket good for the season) are priced at $25.00. Tickets are now on sale at the McGill Union, 690 Sherbrooke Street West; telephone PLateau 4489.

War in China

As Seen Through the Eyes of McGill Graduates

I. The Bombing of Canton

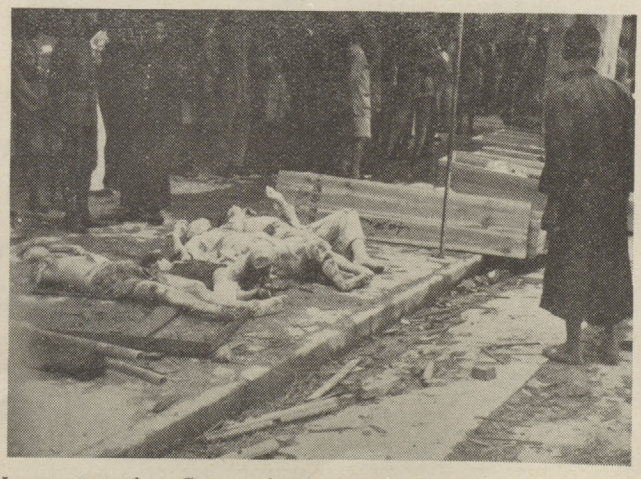
IN A letter dated June 18, 1938, J. Oscar Thomson, M.D.C.M. '09, F.A.C.S., of The Canton Hospital of Lingnan University, Canton, China, describes the recent bombings of Canton by Japanese airmen and encloses the remarkable photographs which are reproduced here. Writing from the Hospital, of whose medical staff he is a senior member, Dr. Thomson first describes the geographical position of Canton, which bears somewhat the same relation to Hong Kong that Montreal bears to Quebec.



Fires caused by incendiary bombs dropped by Japanese warplanes in a congested residential and business section of Canton.

A number of graduates of McGill reside in the city, he adds, including Judge Peter Hing, B.C.L. '09, classmate of John T. Hackett, K.C., and of Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay of Montreal, Edward Shuey-Bing Lee, Mrs. Hsu, who before her marriage was Pearl Wu, and Dr. Thomson's brother, Herbert Thomson.

"I have served in China for many years and am accustomed to caring for large numbers of wounded soldiers," Dr. Thomson declares, "but this is the first time that the wounded in great numbers have all been civilians, women and children as well as men. . . . As many as 160 severely wounded people have been admitted to each of the two hospitals affiliated with our Lingnan University within a period of an hour or two. For days afterwards we are busy removing foreign bodies—fragments of bombs and machine-gun bullets. Ninety-nine per cent. of the deaths and casualties are due to the high explosive bombs. . . . The explosive force of the bombs, the bomb fragments, and the collapsing buildings cause terrible wounds. . . . Often whole families are killed; sometimes one only may be left, maimed, penniless, and homeless. . . . To add insult to injury, the airmen, after dropping their bombs, release circulars appealing to the Chinese people to throw over their government and accept the kind services of the Japanese Army, who love the Chinese people."



In one air raid on Canton about 100 persons were killed in front of the French Hospital. When this picture was taken some of the bodies had not been placed in coffins.

Continuing, Dr. Thomson describes the heart-breaking cases with which the wards of all hospitals in Canton are filled to overflowing; and even as he writes, the crash of the bombing continues, leaving a train of several thousand dead. Bitterly, he notes that, though the official Japanese "spokesman" refers frequently to "the accurate bombing" of military objectives in Canton, the buildings struck included the French Hospital, the Anglican Mission, many purely civic institutions, and uncounted homes of the ordinary people.

"The ruthless bombing of non-combatants has not been confined to Canton," Dr. Thomson points out. "More than 400 air raids have been made upon various places throughout the Province during the past nine months—an average of nearly two daily. Every air raid signal sounds the death knell of innocent and defenceless people. The number of military casualties in this Province has been almost negligible. . . .

"One afternoon recently, Japanese bombers flew over our University campus and dropped three bombs—probably as a warning of what may follow. It was as if planes flew up McGill College Avenue, destroyed all the houses from Burnside to Sherbrooke Streets on both sides of the Avenue, and then dropped three bombs on the McGill campus."

Concluding his letter, Dr. Thomson voices an appeal, which none, remembering the circumstances in which he writes, can read without emotion:

"Will you not actively help to hasten the day when there shall be neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, the time when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. . . . At the judgment of the nations, will America and Britain hear the words, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me'?"

II. Experiences in War-torn Shanghai

WRITING from Shanghai, China, under date of May 3 last, R. A. Boothroyd, B.S.A.'31, M.Sc.'32, a member of the Society who is connected with the head office of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, Limited, there, says in part:

"(The writer) has spent a few very hectic months in this part of the world. As a member of the Armoured Car Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, he found himself, quite unavoidably, in the middle of hell let loose at Shanghai. For the first few days of the hostilities his unit was guarding a sub-station of the Shanghai Power Co. a few yards behind the Japanese lines. From here he witnessed the devastating bombings which shocked the world. Things became very uncomfortable when the Chinese on the other side of the Whangpoo River started to pot at H.I.J.M. Flagship *Idzumo*, the snag being that the Power Co. sub-station was in the direct line of fire and the Chinese seemed to have a much better range on the sub-station than on the ship. The fort was evacuated in record time, a final telephone call by the (writer) being interrupted by a shell on the compound wall some twenty yards away and a stray bullet through a window a few feet away.

"Being 'demobbed' on arrival of the regular troops the writer left for Hong Kong via Amoy—at which place he arrived just after the first bombardment and saw some never-to-be-forgotten sights. From Hong Kong through the Japanese coastal blockade to Manchuria via Korea. Arrived back in Shanghai in time for Armistice Day (Nov. 11) and counted seven 'heavies' sailing over the house during the Two Minutes' Silence. So much for civilization, wars to end wars, and the world being safe for democracy.

"This letter is written in the restored office of the writer in the middle of the war-torn area at Shanghai. Which means nothing much, except that, surrounded by such wanton destruction, it is cheering to contemplate over the orderliness of Canada, the freshness of the campus at Macdonald and the balanced mentality of at least some of the people in this crazy world."

The Oriental Problem in British Columbia

(Continued from Page 27)

Washington by State committees, and by a special committee of the American Legion, one is struck by the similarity of the situation which existed there to that in British Columbia. Were one to change the dates and the names of the people, it is exactly the same situation, and one is led to believe that there is in Japan some directing authority governing the activity of Japanese all along this coast. Although the economic factors seem to us at present to be the most important, the question is really racial and not economic. It is a question which has been before us for some time, and it is gradually becoming more acute.

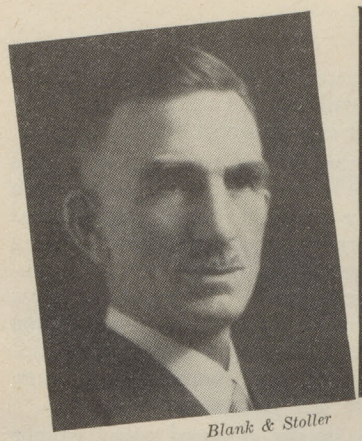
Possible Solution. The steps towards a solution which I suggest here are that:

(1) A complete survey should be made of the Oriental situation in British Columbia; all the facts as to numbers of Orientals, localities in which they live, trades and occupations which they follow, should be made public. When we have secured these facts the intention then is to institute a campaign of educational publicity, particularly in Eastern Canada, in order that the people there may realize the true situation in British Columbia. When it is remembered that ninety-two per cent. of the Japanese in Canada are in British Columbia, it will be realized that the people in the East see very little of them. Imagine Montreal, which has a population comparable to that of British Columbia, with 30,000 Japanese within the city limits; the seriousness of the question would be appreciated.

(2) All Orientals should be registered and should carry on their persons at all times a card with their photograph, finger-prints and description. This would be a protection for those who are here legally, and would assist the authorities in the discovery of those who are here illegally.

(3) As a possible solution of the problem caused by those who are already in the country, and by those who were born here, the Government at Ottawa should approach Tokio on the basis that there is in British Columbia an alien group which cannot be assimilated, which will be a constant cause of friction between Canada and Japan, and that in the interests of international good feeling, these people should be encouraged to emigrate to other lands where they would doubtless be more welcome than they are here. Anything in the nature of the Acadian Expulsion is not suggested; the programme could be carried out over a period of years wherein the Japanese would gradually liquidate their Canadian holdings, and certainly when they set off to their new land they would be in a much finer financial position than they were when they originally came to British Columbia.

A great deal more could be said, for there are many aspects and angles to Canada's Japanese problem, but the purpose of this article is merely to outline the feeling in British Columbia. The people in Eastern Canada are awakening to the seriousness of the question and their interest is appreciated by every true British Columbian.



Blank & Stoller

DR. CHAS. R. BOURNE



Blank & Stoller

JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C.



Blank & Stoller

HUGH CROMBIE



E. G. McCRACKEN

Graduates' Society Elections

VOTING for the under-mentioned offices in the Graduates' Society, for the Society's representative on the Board of Governors of the University, and to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee and Graduate Council, has been proceeding since July 10 when nominations closed. Members of the Society who have not yet cast their ballots are reminded to forward them to the Honorary Secretary of the Society before October 1.

The names of those nominated for the offices of the Society for which elections are being conducted this year follow:

For President. Term two years.

HUGH CROMBIE, B.Sc. '18.

Assistant Manager, Dominion Engineering Company Ltd., Lachine. Member, Executive Committee, 1934-38. President, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-38.

For First Vice-President. Term two years.

CHARLES R. BOURNE, M.D.C.M. '12.

Physician. Practising in Montreal. Licentiate in Pharmacy, British Columbia.

For Second Vice-President. Term one year. (Completing the term of the late G. E. Reid.)

E. G. McCRACKEN, B.Sc. '24.

Sales Manager, Sangamo Co. Ltd., and Wagner Electric Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd., both of Toronto. Honorary Secretary of the McGill Society of Ontario since 1929.

For Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors. Term three years (from October 1).

JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C., B.C.L. '09, B.L. (Laval).

Class Secretary for Law '09. Senior partner of the firm of Hackett, Mulvena, Foster, Hackett and Hannen, Montreal. One of the founders and the first President of the Students' Council, 1909. One of the founders and the first Vice-President of the Montreal Branch Society, followed by a term of two years as its Honorary Secretary. Member of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society 1928-30, its Vice-President, 1930-32, and President, 1934-38. Sat in House of Commons, 1930-35, for the County of Stanstead, P.Q.

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term two years.

FRASER B. GURD, B.A. '04, M.D.C.M. '06, F.R.C.S. (C), F.A.C.S.

Practitioner in General Surgery, Montreal. Honorary Treasurer, Montreal Branch Society, 1930-32.

C. KIRKLAND McLEOD, B.Sc. '13.

Manager, Permutit Co. of Canada Ltd., and Walter Kidde & Co. of Canada Ltd. Alderman, City of Westmount. Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-38.

MISS ELIZABETH C. MONK, B.A. '19, M.A. (Radcliffe), B.C.L. '23.

W. BRUCE ROSS, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33.

Lecturer in Mathematics, McGill University. Warden, Douglas Hall of Residence, McGill University.

For Members of the Graduate Council. Five to be elected. Term two years.

JAMES P. ANGLIN, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36.

Advocate. Practising with MacDougall, Macfarlane, Scott & Hugessen, Montreal. Class Representative for Arts '33 and Law '36.

A. RANDOLPH BAZIN, B.A. '27, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Practising Surgeon, Montreal.

J. C. BINNIE, B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32.

Advocate. Practising with Phelan, Fleet, Robertson and Abbott, Montreal.

D. LORNE GALES, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35.

Advocate. Practising with Campbell, Weldon, Kerry and Bruneau, Montreal. Faculty of Law Representative to the Students' Council, 1934. President of the Students' Society, 1934-35.

MRS. J. W. McCAMMON, B.A. '19 (née, Nora S. F. Morgan).

Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1935-37. Corresponding Secretary, Alumnae Society, 1936-38.

R. JOHN PRATT, B.Arch. '33.

Practising Architect and Owner-Builder. Class Representative Architecture '32 and '33. Valedictorian, '32. Director, Red and White Revue, '33.

JOHN M. PURCELL, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '21.

Practising Notary, Montreal.

GUY R. RINFRET, B.Sc. '26.

Construction Engineer with Shawinigan Engineering Co. Ltd., Montreal and La Tuque, Que.

WALTER DE M. SCRIVER, B.A. '15, M.D.C.M. '21, F.R.C.P. (C).

Practising Physician, Montreal.

HUGH G. SEYBOLD, B.Eng. '33.

With Drummond, McCall Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Montreal Branch Nominations

TWO officers and five executive councillors have been nominated for election at the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society. However, any group of ten qualified members of the Branch may make other nominations in accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution of the Montreal Branch Society, which reads as follows:

6. ELECTIONS AND ANNUAL MEETING: The election of the officers shall take place at the annual meeting which shall be held on the third Tuesday in October of each year. Nominations for all offices shall be made by a Nominating Committee prior to publication of the September issue of THE McGILL NEWS and such nominations shall be therein published, provided that any ten (10) members in good standing may nominate any other member for any office by placing in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least eight (8) clear days before the date of such Annual Meeting a document nominating such member and bearing the signatures of the members nominating him as well as the signed acceptance of the member so placed in nomination; and the Honorary Secretary shall forthwith in so far as possible notify the Membership of such nominations by publication thereof in the *McGill Daily* or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable. The Nominating Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall consist of six members elected for two years, three of whom shall be elected in the even numbered years and three of whom in the odd numbered years.

According to the above, the Nominating Committee of the Montreal Branch Society has made nominations for the offices to be filled by election at the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch Society on Tuesday, October 18, as follows:

For President. Term two years.

F. GERALD ROBINSON, B.A. '05.
Vice-President, Canadian International Paper Company Ltd., Montreal. Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-38.

For Honorary Treasurer. Term two years.

F. H. MACKAY, M.D.C.M. '12.
Neurologist, Montreal General Hospital. Consulting Neurologist, Montreal Neurological Institute. Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-38.

For Executive Council. Term two years. Five to be elected. (Arranged in alphabetical order.)

FRANK B. COMMON, B.A. '13, M.A. '14, B.C.L. '17.
Lawyer; with Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal. Member of Executive Committee, 1929-31.

ROBERT R. McLERNON. B.Com. '35, B.A. (Cantab.)
With Dominick Corporation of Canada, Bankers, Montreal.

A. DEANE NESBITT, B.Eng. '33.
Investment Dealer, Montreal.

R. I. C. PICARD, B.A. '31, M.A. '32.
Canadian Credit Dept., The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal. Fellow of The Canadian Bankers' Association. Permanent Class Secretary, Arts '31, and member of The Graduate Council of the Graduates' Society.

A. L. WALSH, D.D.S. '20.
Acting Dean and Professor of Dental Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University.

Who's Who in This Issue

A. G. B. CLAXTON, K.C.: Mr. Claxton, who has practised his profession in Montreal for over half a century, graduated from McGill in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. He is a member of the firm of Stairs, Claxton, Senecal & Lynch-Staunton, Barristers and Solicitors.

MACGREGOR F. MACINTOSH, M.L.A.: Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1896, but a citizen of Canada since 1903, Mr. Macintosh enlisted for service overseas in the Great War with the 2nd University Contingent under Capt. George C. McDonald, now a Governor of McGill. He was commissioned in the field with the P.P.C.L.I. and continued with that unit (Permanent Force) until 1930 when he retired with rank of Captain. He was first elected as a Member of the Legislature of British Columbia for "The Islands" in 1931.

DR. E. P. MATHEWSON: A native of Montreal, E. P. Mathewson, B.Sc. '85, LL.D. '22, is Professor of Administration in Mineral Industry at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Prominent in the metallurgical industry, he has held important positions with both American and Canadian concerns. He was awarded the degree of D.Sc. by the Colorado School of Mines in 1920.

PROF. A. S. NOAD: During his student days, Prof. Noad was Editor-in-Chief of the *McGill Daily*, 1917-18, and of *Old McGill*, 1919. He graduated in 1919 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1921. Later he joined the staff of the University and he is now Assistant Professor of English.

H. GLYN OWEN: Mr. Owen, who will enter his final year in the Faculty of Arts this fall, has been a member of the staff of the *McGill Daily* since he enrolled at McGill three years ago. Last session he was a Night Editor and in October he will begin his new duties as Feature Editor.

DR. I. M. RABINOWITCH: Internationally recognized for his outstanding work in metabolism, I. M. Rabinowitch, M.D.C.M.'17, D.Sc.'32, F.R.C.P. (C.), F.A.C.P., is Director of the Department of Metabolism at The Montreal General Hospital. Also a member of the staff of McGill University, he was promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Medicine several weeks ago. "Man and His Diet," an article which he contributed to THE McGILL NEWS in 1932, was condensed and reprinted in *The Reader's Digest*.

W. T. Thompson, B.Sc. '77, M.Sc. '82, 84-year-old graduate of McGill University, and probably the oldest practising surveyor in Canada, was found dead on the shore of Cold Lake, Manitoba, on July 17. His body was discovered fifteen miles from the spot where he was to have rejoined his helpers on July 9, after fifty searchers had combed the bush for nearly a week under the direction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

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A McGill Conspectus

June - September, 1938

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

$66,000 Granted for Medical Research

A total of $66,000 has been made available for research in epilepsy and dementia at the Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University. The Rockefeller Foundation, of New York, has made a grant of $50,000 for this purpose, to be used over a period of four years. In addition, $16,000 has been raised privately by benefactors of the University. Work on the one-story addition to the Institute, which will house the new laboratories, was begun in August. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in October.

Radiation Laboratory to Cost $93,000

The Board of Governors of McGill University has authorized an expenditure of $93,000 for the construction of a radiation laboratory and the installation of a cyclotron. Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford, architects for the new building, issued a call for tenders in mid-August. The building, which will be erected at the south side of the Physics Building and to the west of the Forest Products Laboratory, will be of cut stone, three stories high, and will include a chamber approximately thirty feet by thirty feet to house the thirty-ton cyclotron. It is expected that work on the construction of the building will begin in September and that it will be completed during January or February.

Shortage of School Teachers Forecast

A shortage of fully-qualified Protestant teachers is threatened in the Province of Quebec, according to Dean Sinclair Laird, of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, and Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education for Quebec. Speaking at the closing exercises of the School for Teachers and School of Household Science in June, they declared that there are not enough teachers being trained to satisfy the normal requirements of the Province. Principal L. W. Douglas, of McGill University, who is also Principal of Macdonald College, presided at the ceremony. The profession of teaching and the opinions of educated persons are more important in a democracy at the present time than ever before, he stated.

McGill's Reputation "Second to None"

It would be hard to find a better press agent for McGill University than Dr. M. W. Comfort, authority on intestinal diseases at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. When he visited Montreal recently, Dr. Comfort was asked by reporters if McGill was "favourably spoken of in Rochester?" "Absolutely," he replied. "You hear it spoken of all over the world. McGill has produced such great, outstanding men that today she has a reputation second to none."

Adult Education Programme Inaugurated

With the appointment of R. Alex. Sim, B.A., as Director, McGill University has embarked upon a programme of Rural Adult Education which will be carried on under the direction of the Committee on Extension Courses and University Lectures. However, as the work will be mainly for the benefit of the rural population, its actual direction will come from Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The appointment of Mr. Sim was made possible through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Plans for the courses are not yet complete.

Miss Violet Parker, P.B.X. Operator, Retires

Miss Violet Parker, in charge of the telephone switchboard at McGill for the past twenty-eight years, was the central figure at a brief ceremony held at the University recently on the occasion of her retirement from the service of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Good wishes were extended to Miss Parker by Principal L. W. Douglas and Dean Ernest Brown, of the Faculty of Engineering, on behalf of the members of the administrative and academic staffs, and a gift bearing the following inscription was presented to her:

"To Miss Violet Parker, the perfect telephone operator, from her McGill friends who will remember with gratitude her wonderful efficiency and her unfailing courtesy, and are delighted to show their appreciation of her most valuable and loyal services to the University."

Miss Parker entered the service of The Bell Telephone Company as an operator at the Uptown Exchange, Montreal, on June 25, 1894. She took charge of the private branch exchange at McGill University on July 1, 1910.

"Raining" Fish Is McGill Graduate's Idea

It "rains" fish in the Province of Quebec. More than 300,000 fish, varying in size from three to five inches, were transported by aeroplane this year and dropped into Quebec's lakes through an opening in the floor of the 'plane, according to D. B. MacFarlane, former student at McGill University, whose article "Raining Fish from Sky Successful in Restocking Quebec Lakes" appeared in a recent issue of *The Montreal Daily Star*.

The article revealed that the idea of "raining" fish into worn-out waters was born in the mind of Bertram W. Taylor, B.A. '28, M.Sc. '30, Honorary Lecturer in Zoology at McGill, who is also Provincial Biologist and Director of Fish Culture for the Province of Quebec. Several years ago Mr. Taylor read of successful tests whereby fish were dropped over a ninety-foot waterfall without being harmed. "If fish can go over a ninety-foot waterfall and live, why could they not be dropped from an aeroplane?" he mused. Experiments were begun —and today it "rains" fish in the Province of Quebec!

McGILL UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

Each year the University offers four or more University Entrance Scholarships with a maximum value of $300 a year.

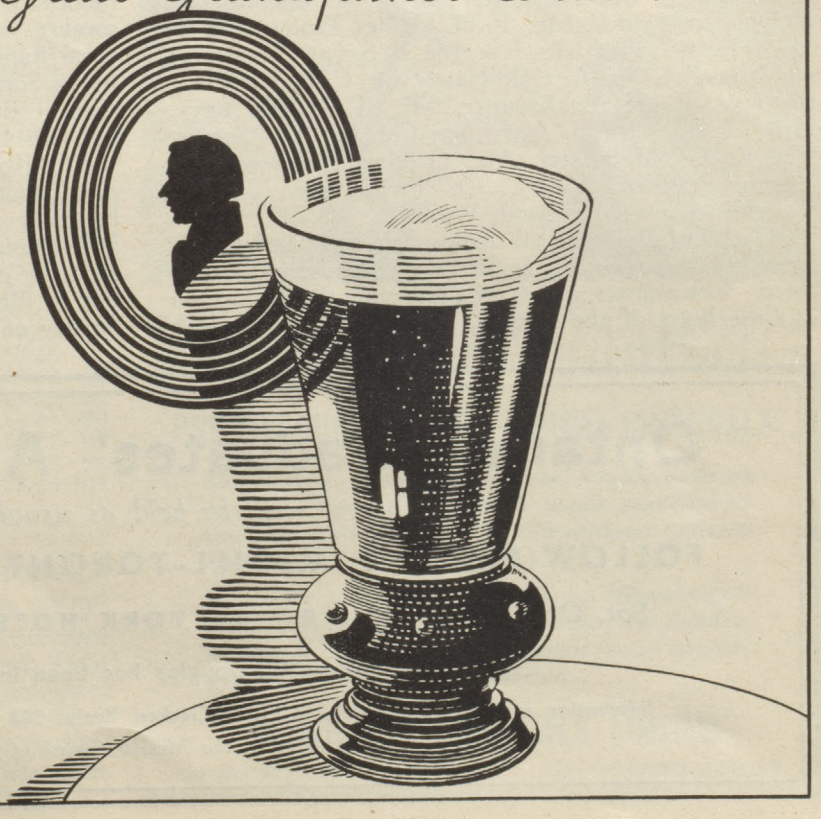
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These scholarships are renewable annually until the holder graduates.

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For details of these and other scholarships, bursaries, and loan funds, see the special Scholarships Announcement which may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

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Graduates' Society Branch Activities

The McGill Society of Great Britain

Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D., Honorary President of The McGill Society of Great Britain, and Lady Brittain, entertained the members of the Society at a sherry party at their residence in London on July 12.

Among those who accepted invitations to meet the members of the Society were: The Belgian Ambassador, the Roumanian Minister and Mme Grigorcea, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Estonian Minister, the Iraqui Minister, the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain (wife of the Prime Minister), the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy (wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons), Sir John Simon and Lady Simon, Sir Samuel Hoare (the Home Secretary) and Lady Maud Hoare, the Marchioness of Donegall, the Marquess of Donegall, Viscount Horne, Viscountess Davidson, M.P., Lord and Lady Camrose, the Hon. T. J. Ley, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir Montague and Lady Barlow, Sir Herbert and Lady Grotrian, Sir Patrick Hannon, M.P., Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Stephen Tallents, Sir Howard d'Edgeville, Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, Mr. L. S. Amery and Mrs. Amery, Sir Percy Hurd, M.P., and Lady Hurd, Mr. Edward Huskisson, Major and Miss Crankshaw, Mr. Lumley Cator, Col. Durham, Mr. Ernest Thornton-Smith, Miss Vera Berringer, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Nares, Mrs. W. L. Grant (Warden of the Royal Victoria College), Sir Gerald Campbell, and the Hon. Arthur and Lady Lorna Howard.

Among the members accepting the Honorary President's invitation were: Mr. J. G. Archibald, Dr. P. L. Backus, Mr. H. Standish Ball, Dr. W. A. Bulkeley-Evans (Hon. Vice-President), Dr. T. F. Cotton, Dr. F. Douglas Derrick, Mrs. F. H. Davies, Professor A. S. Eve (President) and Mrs. Eve, Mr. E. S. Fay (Treasurer) and Mrs. Fay, Mr. A. Dale Harris, Dr. C. B. Kingston, the Rev. R. H. LeMessurier, Mr. A. Harold Levy, Dr. J. C. Lee, Mr. I. A. Miller, Col. C. H. Macnutt, Mr. R. O. McMurtry, Mr. Geoffrey Simpson, Mr. Algernon Sladen, Mr. L. O. Twinberrow, Mr. P. Verschoyle, and Miss Sarah Wolff.

A delightfully informal atmosphere prevailed at the party, which took place at Sir Harry's house in Cowley Street, Westminster, a spot well deserving the description of "the heart of the Empire," being within a stone's throw of both Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. For the organization of this pleasant gathering the McGill men and women of the British Isles must add to their already great debt of gratitude to their cheery and dynamic Honorary President.—*E. S. Fay.*

Sudbury Graduates Organizing

Twenty-eight graduates of McGill University, representing various classes as far back as 1885, met in the Nickel Range Hotel, Sudbury, on June 25 to discuss affiliation with the Graduates' Society of McGill University. The meeting was the first organized by McGill graduates in Sudbury.

Following dinner an informal discussion took place and a committee was appointed to communicate with the Parent Society in regard to Branch affiliation. Appointed as members of this committee were: Robert H. Arthur, M.D. '85, Chairman; Donald F. Cooper, B.Sc. '26, Vice-Chairman; and E. Bruce Stovel, B.Com. '37, Secretary.

Of the thirty-three McGill graduates resident in the Sudbury district, Dr. Arthur is the oldest while J. B. Cook, B.A. '33, M.D. '38, is the youngest.

McGill Society of Ontario

The summer meeting of the McGill Society of Ontario was held at the Hamilton Golf and Country Club on June 17, the annual golf tournament being followed by a dinner at which Dr. Stephen Leacock, Honorary President of the Society, was the principal speaker. Dr. Leacock, addressing the gathering in his usual humorous vein, remarked that the office he held in the Society was his only official position now, except that of President of the Anti-Mosquito Club of Old Brewery Bay!

F. I. Ker, Vice-President of the Society, who presided, paid tribute to the memory of Col. G. E. Reid, former President of the McGill Society of Ontario and Second Vice-President of the Graduates' Society, who died suddenly on January 17. He also expressed regret that, due to illness, W. D. Wilson, President of the McGill Society of Ontario, was unable to attend the meeting.

Ontario Graduates' Annual Dinner

will be held as usual

FOLLOWING THE McGILL-TORONTO FOOTBALL GAME

Sat. Oct. 15th ROYAL YORK HOTEL 7.30 p.m.

Principal Lewis W. Douglas has been invited to speak.

Information and Tickets from Mr. E. G. McCracken, Sec'y. 183 George St., Toronto. (Elgin 8261)

Conducted by the McGill Society of Ontario



Photo courtesy The Spectator, Hamilton

H. T. Kirkpatrick, *left*, and R. J. Cameron, both of Toronto, prize winners in the annual golf tournament of the McGill Society of Ontario.

The toast to Alma Mater was proposed by Grant Glassco and responded to by Prof. René du Roure, Head of McGill's Department of French. The toast to the host and the golf club was proposed by E. G. McCracken, Secretary, and replied to by Corbett Whitton. Hugh Crombie, President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, outlined the progress of the Gymnasium Project and referred briefly to the career of Dr. L. W. Douglas, new Principal of McGill.

About thirty members participated in the golf tournament. The scores follow:

R. J. Cameron, Toronto	85- 9—76
H. Kirkpatrick, Toronto	87-18—69
J. W. Wyse, Toronto	89-15—74
G. H. Munroe, Peterboro'	89-18—71
H. L. Burrow, Toronto	91-16—75
W. P. Murphy, Toronto	92-15—77
F. M. Reed, Simcoe	93-20—73
E. G. McCracken, Toronto	93-16—77
B. W. Chave, Toronto	94-18—76
Dr. A. McLeod, Hamilton	94-16—78
A. S. Bell, Hamilton	95-24—71
S. B. Hamilton, Toronto	95-18—77
R. W. Cramer, Guelph	98-15—83
G. Bishop, Toronto	99-18—81
J. W. Eason, Toronto	102-24—78
R. Skelton, Toronto	107-24—83
C. F. Morrison, Toronto	110-24—86
A. H. Dixon, Hamilton	110-20—90
Dr. J. Clendenning, Hamilton	113-24—89
Dr. A. W. Blair, Toronto	114-24—90
W. H. Gilmour, Hamilton	115-21—94
Hugh Crombie, Montreal	115-24—91
M. Mulligan, Toronto	128-24—104

Rev. H. C. Sutherland, D.D., Dies in Richmond

Rev. Hugh Campbell Sutherland, B.A. '90, D.D., died in Richmond, Que., on May 31. He is survived by his widow, formerly Susannah Torrance, of Richmond; two daughters, Mrs. Robert O'Brian, of Toronto, and Mrs. David W. Smith, of Windsor; two brothers, W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, and Granville Sutherland, of Elstow, Sask.; and a sister, Miss Margaret Sutherland, of Saskatoon.

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The Young Inquisitor

EDITOR'S NOTE: Under the above title, the following sketch of the career of H. Carl Goldenberg, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, appeared in *The Winnipeg Tribune* for August 16, 1938. Mr. Goldenberg, a member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS since 1934, has been a frequent contributor to this magazine, especially to The Library Table section. He is now in Winnipeg, having been appointed by the Government of Manitoba as Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Municipal Finances and Administration of the City of Winnipeg.

THERE is nothing of the boy wonder or infant prodigy abour Carl Goldenberg except his appearance. He has wide familiarity with municipal finance but that has been due to patient study rather than early brilliance. Now, at the age of 31, he is acting as head of the commission enquiring into Winnipeg's finances.



H. CARL GOLDENBERG

Goldenberg is not a characteristic "brilliant young Jew." He is able, penetrating, industrious, and clear in his thinking and writing, certainly. But he is a pedestrian among intellects, revealing rather the plodding Anglo-Saxon qualities, with a few flashes of surface brilliance.

Carl Goldenberg was born in Montreal in 1907. His father, a respected burgher of Westmount, ran and still runs a clothing store in the French end of Montreal—somewhere far east of Bleury. Carl, eldest of a considerable family, was educated in the Montreal public schools and at McGill University, obtaining his B.A. in 1928. He won the Allen Oliver Gold Medal and the Graduate Fellowship in Economics. In 1929 he got his M.A. degree with a thesis on The Canadian Budgets. He then plunged into Law, took his B.C.L., and ran off with the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal for the highest standing in the Faculty of Law, the Montreal Bar Association prize for commercial law, and the Junior Bar Association prize for civil procedure.

Thus he graduated encrusted with medals. But he had also found time for student activities and had been President of the McGill Debating Union, representing McGill in many intercollegiate debates and being sent on a debating trip to Porto Rico, for example. On leaving college he set up in law, and, at the same time, from 1932 to 1936, became a Sessional Lecturer in Economics at McGill University.

Goldenberg is thus that rare combination, the lawyer-economist. The conspicuous lawyer of today and yesterday has been the corporation lawyer. But with the coming of the depression and the multiplication of government interferences, whether right or wrong, in business, industry and primary production, it looks as if the "philosopher-king" among lawyers today and tomorrow may be he who combines a knowledge of economics and finance with law. Anyone advising a bright boy what to take up at college might bear this combination in mind.

In 1936 Carl Goldenberg was appointed Economist of the Dominion Conference of Mayors, and in 1937, when this organization was united with the Union of Canadian Municipalities, he was made Economist of the new organization, now known as the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. In this capacity he prepared all sorts of statistical and other reports on the finance and taxation of Canadian municipalities.

Last year he was appointed to be the economic expert on municipal finance of the Rowell Commission and has spent the past year at Ottawa preparing his report on the municipal situation in Canada. He therefore has excellent credentials for his present job, young looking though he may be. But the job is a tough one for anybody.

Goldenberg has a very wide list of friends and acquaintances. As a lad he won the confidence of notable men, and today he enjoys the personal friendship of Mr. Mackenzie King. This writer has a number of cards of introduction from him—alas, all of them undelivered—to such widely different people as Gerry McGeer, A. A. Heaps, Hon. Norman Rogers and Hon. W. D. Euler. While working for the Canadian Municipalities, Goldenberg found it possible to be on the best of terms with Mayor John Queen, of Winnipeg, and at the same time with ex-Mayor Camillien Houde, of Montreal—that volatile, engaging, infuriating, but always colourful jack-in-the-box of Quebec politics. More recently he worked closely with Mayor Raynault—one of Duplessis' Union Nationale men.

His associations have been Liberal. He works in the law firm of Sam Jacobs,* Liberal member for Cartier, Montreal. At the same time he has never been a party man. Similarly, while he has always been sympathetic to labour, he never joined the C.C.F., nor even that haven of young Montreal intellectuals, the League for Social Reconstruction.

One of the brighter moments in Goldenberg's career came at the Liberal Summer School at Port Hope, Ontario. There, at the age of 24, he found himself lecturing learnedly on economics to the party faithful including the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the Hon. T. A. Crerar. The sessions took place in a regular school class room. Toronto papers were quick to catch the humour of this and led their stories with the statement that Mr. King had gone back to school for a day, sitting at the feet of a 24-year-old.

So far as memory serves, no one as youthful ever became Chairman of a Royal Commission of this importance anywhere in Canada. It may be hoped that the appointment is an augury.—*B.*

*Mr. Jacobs died on August 21, 1938.

D. M. Hodgson Heads Expedition to Congo

The members of a party, known as the McGill Congo Expedition, left Montreal for the Belgian Congo early last summer. The party is headed by Duncan M. Hodgson, who was a student in Arts during 1920-22, and includes Donaldson Yuile, Dr. Joseph Douglas Hermann, Montreal; W. F. Coultas, Edine, Mo., and Thayer Soule, motion picture expert. The expedition hopes to bring back specimens of both vegetable growth and animals for McGill University.

A series of slides of the brain of Laura Dewey Bridgman has been presented to McGill's Department of Psychology by E. N. Brown, K.C., Montreal lawyer, who studied at Clark University under Dr. H. H. Donaldson, famous brain specialist, who died recently. Mr. Brown made the slides of Laura Bridgman, blind deaf-mute, while a student under Dr. Donaldson.

Memories of Old McGill

(Continued from Page 28)

walked up to the level of the line, but quite fifty yards further out the thrower-in heaved the ball far over the heads of the line into Sorley's hands and twice he galloped in for easy touchdowns. The campus was not flat but had a surface of rolling waves of ankle-spraining turf for those of us who played English rugby with its permissible hacking in these grand, good-tempered scrimmages.

At sixteen I entered the Arts and Law Faculties. Professor Moyse's course in English was stimulating. He taught us to read and time and again advised us to be "men of few books."

The Law lectures were held over the Molson's Bank, St. James Street, between four and six p.m. The course covered about a third of the civil law and procedure codes and much English law. Several of the outstanding men at the Bar lectured. Dean W. H. Kerr, Q.C., gave fine lectures. Benjamin, on sales, insurance, international law, and wills and bequests. Another first-class professor was N. W. Trenholme, Q.C.

As a student I was indentured to the late Joseph Doutre, Q.C., and when he was retained by the Free Thought Club to defend it against a seizure by the Customs authorities of volumes of Voltaire and Paines' "Age of Reason," I was able to enter the witness box and testify before the court that such reprehensible books, replete with religious criticisms, could be read any day in the McGill Library. Sir John A. Macdonald's government, to please Quebec, was trying to padlock the morals of the people.

I graduated in '85 and am glad to say that two of my year, Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields and Mr. Harry J. Hague, K.C., are still "going strong" in their sweet memories of the good old days.

New Map of Canada

The Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, has issued a third edition of the new map of Canada. This 100-mile-to-the-inch sheet has proved very popular and since it was first published about two years ago over 20,000 copies have been distributed to applicants in all parts of the Dominion and abroad. The map shows the provinces, districts, railway lines, cities, towns, main rivers, and principal lakes and islands. It is twenty-five inches by thirty-six inches in size and is suitable for ready reference for general information about Canada's 3,694,863 square miles of territory.

Copies of the map may be obtained from the Surveyor General, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, at twenty-five cents per copy. A copy will be furnished free to any school upon the application of the principal or school board.

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Head Master

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University St., Montreal. Items for the Winter issue should be forwarded prior to November 1.*

*ABBOTT, MAUDE, B.A. '90, M.D.C.M. '10, LL.D. '36, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Canadian Society for the Study of the Diseases of Children.

*AHERN, J. G., K.C., B.C.L. '18, has been elected First Vice-President of the Montreal Reform Club.

*ANDERSON, MAJOR-GENERAL T. V., B.Sc. '01, who has been Quartermaster-General at National Defence headquarters in Ottawa, has been assigned to special duties.

*ASPLER, CHARLES, B.Arch. '38, winner of the Hugh McLennan Memorial Travelling Scholarship, will spend the next year in Great Britain and on the Continent studying various housing schemes.

*ASPLIN, A. GRANT, B.Eng. '38, has entered the employ of the Horton Steel Company, Fort Erie, Ont.

AUDET, PAUL, Past Student, has been appointed Professor of Assurance, at l'Academie Commerciale, Quebec.

BAIN, EDWIN C., B.S.A. '38, has joined the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as assistant in Agricultural Engineering

BAKER, A. BLAIR, B.S.A. '38, has been appointed agricultural representative for Hants County, Nova Scotia.

BAKER, SERGEANT HOWARD M., B.Com. '31, of the Montreal Police Department, has returned to Montreal from Harvard University, where he spent a year as holder of a scholarship from that University's Bureau of Street and Traffic Research, and has been assigned to special studies in the Traffic Department.

*BARNES, WILLIAM H., B.Sc. '24, M.Sc. '25, Ph.D. '27, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

*BAZIN, A. T., M.D. '94, of Montreal, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Medical Association.

*BELL, W. W., M.D.C.M. '23, who has been a patient in Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary, since September, 1937, is making satisfactory progress. His practice has been taken by Dr. C. W. Stephens, a graduate of the University of Alberta.

*BILLINGSLEY, LAWRENCE WINSTON, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '37, who is now living in Ottawa, has been appointed Biological Editor of the *Canadian Journal of Research* issued by the National Research Council.

BLACK, J. R., M.D. '34, of Regina, Sask., has completed a three-year fellowship at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, and received the degree of Master of Science from the University of Minnesota.

*BLACKLER, C. F., M.D. '26, has resigned as Medical Officer of Health of Kingston, Ont.

BLAND, JOHN, B.Arch. '33, has received wide commendation for his plans for a London dockside beautification project.

*BLAYLOCK, SELWYN G., B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29, who is Vice-President and Managing Director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B.C., was referred to as "one of the outstanding figures in the world of mining and metallurgy" in a biography published in a recent issue of *Saturday Night*, Toronto, under the heading "Mine Makers of Canada."

*BOUILLON, E. LINDEN, B.Arch. '25, was appointed to the position of Colonial Architect to the Bermuda Government in January, 1938.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

*BOURNE, WESLEY, M.D. '11, M.Sc. '24, has been granted the honorary degree of D.A. (Diploma in Anaesthesia) by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (England).

*BRAIS, F. PHILIPPE, K.C., B.C.L. '16, has been elected President of the Montreal Reform Club.

CAMERON, J. W. MACBAIN, B.S.A. '30, M.Sc. '32, received the degree of Ph.D. at the 1938 McGill Convocation.

CAMPBELL, REV. DONALD A., B.A. '35, formerly of Heatherdale, P.E.I., has been inducted as Minister of First Presbyterian Church, Pictou, N.S.

CARMICHAEL, RALPH M., B.Eng. '35, of Whitby, Ont., received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at the 1938 Commencement of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

*CHAFFEE, A. BUCK, Past Student, recently celebrated his 77th birthday and rounded out fifty years as publisher of the *Canadian Official Railway Guide*, said to be the oldest monthly in Canada.

CHIPMAN, ROBERT A., M.Eng. '33, has joined the staff of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

COLLARD, EDMUND, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, is now in the Corporate Trusts Department of the Head Office of the Montreal Trust Company.

*COOK, J. BERNARD, B.A. '33, graduated from McGill with the degree of M.D. this year and has been given an interneship at the Montreal General Hospital.

COX, MISS EDYTHE C. C., B.A. '38, has been awarded a Moyse Travelling Scholarship.

CROWELL, KENNETH L., K.C., B.C.L. '21, of Bridgetown, N.S., has been appointed County Court Judge for Nova Scotia Judicial District No. 3. He had been Crown Prosecutor of Annapolis County since 1933.

*CUNNINGHAM, ALLISTAIR, M.D. '38, is practising in Glace Bay, N.S.

*CUSHING, HAROLD B., B.A. '92, M.D.C.M. '98, who has served as Physician-in-Chief of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, since its incorporation in 1905, retired from that post on September 1 and was appointed Emeritus Physician-in-Chief.

*DAVIES, ANDREW P., M.D. '12, was guest of honour at a dinner in May given by the directors of the Ottawa Football Club and was presented by them with a brief case.

DE BELLE, JOHN E., M.D. '26, Superintendent of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, has been made an honorary chief of the Iroquois Tribe and christened Wakwaritaraken (White Bear) in recognition of his efforts to aid Caughnawaga, Que., authorities in their fight against tuberculosis.

*DOUGLAS, G. VIBERT, B.Sc. '20, M.Sc. '21, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., started the field work of a geological survey of Newfoundland during the summer.

DUCKWORTH, J. M. C., B.A. '27, M.A. '28, B.Th., is Executive Secretary of the Notre Dame de Grace (Montreal) Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and General Superintendent of Wesley United Sunday School, largest United Church Sunday School in the Province of Quebec.

DUGUID, COL. ARTHUR FORTESCUE, D.S.O., B.Sc. '12, Director of the Historical Section of the Canadian General Staff, Department of National Defence, is the author of the first volume, general series, of the *Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War*, published in June and reviewed in The Library Table section of this issue of THE NEWS.

*DUPUY, HARRY E. G., B.Eng. '38, has entered the employ of Babcock & Wilson, Limited, Galt, Ont.

*EATON, WILLIAM DRUMMOND, B.Sc., M.D. '37, who has been at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been appointed to the surgical and gynaecological staff at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

ELLIOTT, HAROLD WILLIAM, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '36, who has been studying in London and Edinburgh under the Allan Medical Scholarship, is continuing post-graduate work in the Department of Surgery, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

*ELLIOTT, J. M., M.D. '24, has been elected President of the Board of Directors of the Quebec branch of the Y.M.C.A.

ELLYETT, L. T., B.Com. '36, won first prize in the Quebec C.A. examination this year.

EVANS, MISS A. LORENE, B.A. '23, has been elected President of the University Women's Club of Saint John, N.B.

FOSTER, GEORGE E., M.D. '38, has been given a rotating internship at the Montreal General Hospital.

FREEMAN, J. MORTON, B.A. '35, has graduated from the Montreal Presbyterian College and been awarded a scholarship at Union Theological Seminary, New York.

FROST, JOHN, M.D. '36, is practising in Cumberland, B.C.

*GARIEPY, WILFRID, K.C., M.P., B.C.L. '02, has been elected Bâtonnier of the Three Rivers, Que., District Bar Association.

GIBSON, W. C., M.Sc. '36, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Oxford University.

*GORDON, ALVAH H., M.D. '99, has been elected President of the American Clinical and Climatological Society.

GREIG, E. WENDELL, B.A., M.Sc. '38, has received an appointment as Assistant Professor at Princeton University.

GRIER, REV. JAMES, B.A. '19, of Lindsay, Ont., has become Minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, Guelph, Ont.

*GURD, FRASER B., B.A. '04, M.D. '06, of Montreal, has been nominated as Vice-President of the newly-formed American Association of Traumatic Surgeons.

HALPENNY, REV. DR. T. A., B.A. '05, Cornwall, Ont., has been elected President of the United Theological College Alumni Association, Montreal.

*HATCHER, A. G., B.A. '09, M.A. '10, President of Memorial University College, St. John's, Newfoundland, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dalhousie University.

*HERSEY, H. S., Past Student, Vice-President and General Manager of the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., Cleveland, O., has been elected a Director of the American Foundrymen's Association.

HERSEY, DR. LEWIS R., Past Student, graduate of the University of Edinburgh, has returned to Canada in company with Mrs. Hersey and their two children, and taken up residence in Montreal.

*HERSCHORN, H. E., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, has been installed for a sixth consecutive year as President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Montreal.

HICKEY, M. ALLAN, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.D. '34, has returned to Montreal after a year spent in post-graduate study in England.

*HILTON, JAMES H. B., M.D. '38, has received an appointment on the staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

*HODGE, GEORGE E., M.D. '15, Montreal, read a paper before the Royal Society of Medicine in London.

*HODGSON, JOHN S., B.A. '37, who is a member of the Bach Choir of Oxford University, was in Cologne during the summer taking part in the Haydn Festival.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

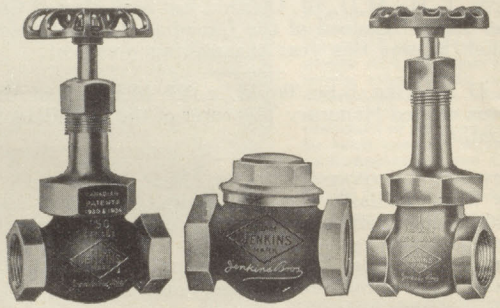
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HOWIE, MISS RUTH JOYCE, B.A. '33, M.A. '34, of the staff of the Lachine, Que., High School, has received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Montreal for outstanding work in French-Canadian literature. Her book, *L'Evolution du Roman au Canada Francais*, will be published shortly.

*KEITH, FRASER, B.Sc. '03, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Management of the Presbyterian College of Montreal for the fourth consecutive year.

KERR, D. G., B.A. '35, presented a paper before the meeting of the Canadian Historical Society in Ottawa recently.

KLEINER, GEORGE, B.A. '36, M.A. '37, who has been studying at the London School of Economics under a Moyse Travelling Scholarship, has been appointed an Assistant in the Department of Economics at the University of Wisconsin, where he will also hold a Fellowship.

KNOWLES, REV. E. CLIFFORD, B.A. '27, M.A. '29, and MRS. KNOWLES (DOROTHY ROBERTS, B.A. '27), with their two children, have returned to America after seven years in London, England. Rev. Mr. Knowles has been called to the Cochrane Street Church, St. John's, Newfoundland.

*LEGGETT, T. H., M.D. '01, Ottawa, has been elected Chairman of the General Council of the Canadian Medical Association, of which he was this year the retiring president.

*LEWIS, D. SCLATER, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, of Montreal, has been elected Honorary Treasurer of the Canadian Medical Association.

*LIGHTSTONE, COLONEL HERBERT, M.D. '10, D.S.O., M.C., Mons Star, Médaille des Epidémies, has been appointed Director General of the Ministry of Pensions of Great Britain.

LINCOLN, J. H., B.Com. '34, has been transferred to the London, England, office of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

*LINDSAY, LIONEL M., M.D. '09, Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the Canadian Society for the Study of Diseases of Children.

LINDSAY, REV. R. W., Past Student, has resigned as Pastor of the Baptist Church at Canard, N.S., to assume similar duties at Arcadia, N.S.

*LOMER, GERHARD R., B.A. '03, M.A. '04, Librarian of McGill University, was one of the delegates at the joint meeting of the Ontario Library Association, Quebec Library Association and Ottawa Library Association held in Toronto recently.

*MACAULAY, R. M., B.Sc. '07, General Manager of Pamour Porcupine Mines Limited, Pamour, Ont., was described as one of the "Mine Makers of Canada" in a biography published in a recent issue of *Saturday Night*, Toronto.

MACDONALD, HARRY A., B.Sc. '37, has been appointed to the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S.

MACGILLIVRAY, MISS MARY, B.A., B.L.S. '34, has been appointed Librarian at Oakville, Ont.

*MACKENZIE, DAVID W., B.A. '30, M.D. '36, has received his M.A. from Cambridge and has taken up a fellowship in clinical surgery and research at the Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia University, New York.

*MACMILLAN, JOSEPH A., M.D.C.M. '38, has received an appointment on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Montreal.

*MACMILLAN, HON. W. J. P., M.D. '08, LL.D. '35, of Charlottetown, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Medical Association.

MCDONALD, MISS MARTHA, Past Student, has accepted a position with the Victorian Order of Nurses in Montreal.

*MCEVENUE, ST.C., B.Sc. '13, who has been General Superintendent of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, has now been appointed Joint General Manager of that Company.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

*MCKEE, GORDON, B.Eng. '36, has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Business Administration at the University of Western Ontario, London.

*MCLEOD, J. GORDON, B.A., M.D. '38, has received an internship at the Vancouver General Hospital.

MALLIN, MISS ESTELLE, M.A. '36, has been awarded a graduate assistantship at the University of Wisconsin.

MANION, JAMES P., B.Com. '29, is Assistant Canadian Commercial Attaché in Paris, France.

*MARLER, SIR HERBERT, K.C.M.G., B.C.L. '98, Canadian Minister to the United States, received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the 198th Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, and the degree of D.C.L. at the Convocation of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

MARSHALL, PROF. M. J., B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '16, of the University of British Columbia, described a new type of charcoal, which he discovered recently, at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

MASON, EDWARD H., M.D. '14, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the American Society of Clinical Investigation in Atlantic City.

*MAXWELL, B. ROY, M.D. '38, is practising his profession in Glace Bay, N.S.

*MOHAN, R. T., B.Sc. '08, has been elected Vice-President and General Manager of General Foods, Limited.

*MONK, H. C., JR., B.Com. '38, has entered the employ of the Miner Rubber Company, Granby, Que.

MORRISEY, LIEUT.-COL. T. S., D.S.O., Past Student, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of Associated Screen News, Montreal.

MORSE, W. R., M.D. '02, who has served for 29 years as a medical missionary in West China, is now on furlough in his native Nova Scotia.

*NEWCOMBE, MAJOR E. F., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '13, of Ottawa, has been appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Divisional Signals, Canadian Militia.

*NOLAN, JOHN A., B.A. '34, B.C.L. '37, is now legal adviser to the Printing Industry Joint Committee with offices in The Bell Telephone Building, Montreal.

*PATCH, F. S., B.A. '99, M.D. '03, of Montreal, has been named President-elect of the Canadian Medical Association.

PERELMUTER, HYMAN G., B.A. '35, who is studying for the rabbinate at the Jewish Institute of Religion, New York, won the Neumark prize for excellence and distinction and the Holstein prize in philosophy at the close of his year's work.

PERLEY, RABBI MARTIN, B.A. '30, has been appointed Director of the Hillel Foundation to be organized at Indiana University in September, 1938.

*PERLSON, CORPORAL E. H., B.Sc. '31, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Edmonton, has been awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws by the University of Alberta.

PHELAN, LOUIS J., M.A. '29, has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University.

*PICARD, R. I. C., B.A. '31, M.A. '32, contributed an article on the Dominion-Provincial Royal Commission to the July number of the *Canadian Banker*.

PICK, A. J., B.A. '36, M.A. '37, has been awarded the Special Faculty Exhibition in first year Law at McGill.

PIPER, EDWARD H., B.A. '36, described the scenic beauties of the Province of Quebec in a series of addresses over the network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation during the summer months.

*POPE, G. BENNETT, B.Arch. '38, and ALLAN DUFFUS, B.Arch. '38, are spending a year abroad studying in Europe and Great Britain.

POPE, LT.-COL. M. A., B.Sc. '11, General Staff Officer at National Defence headquarters in Ottawa, has been appointed Secretary of the joint staff here.

*POWERS, MAURICE, M.D. '34, Director of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Investigation Bureau in Regina, Canada's first national criminal science laboratory, attended the 34th annual convention of the Chief Constables Association of Canada in Edmonton recently.

PULLMAN, JOSEPH C., B.Sc., M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '32, is now a resident of Jersey City where he holds an important position with an industrial concern.

REID, W. STANFORD, B.A. '34, M.A. '35, has graduated from the Westminster Seminary, Philadelphia, with the Stevenson Scholarship for graduate study at the University of Pennsylvania and the Greene Prize in apologetics. He spent the summer in mission work at Mille Isles, Que., before taking an appointment as Assistant in Mediaeval History at the University of Pennsylvania.

REMMER, JOHN H., B.Arch. '33, has been appointed Instructor in Mechanical and Architectural Draughting at Glebe Collegiate Institute, Ottawa.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN, K.C., B.C.L. '18, Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada.

ROBINSON, REV. MAHLON I., B.A. '12, has relinquished his charge of the United Church, Athens, Ont., to become pastor of the United Church, Norwood, Ont.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM G., M.Sc. '38, is now employed with the Mining Corporation of Canada at Noranda, Que.

*ROSE, B., B.A. '29, M.D. '33, M.Sc. '37, has received a grant for medical research from the Banting Research Foundation.

*ROSS, S. GRAHAM, B.A. '10, M.D. '13, Head of the Department of Pediatrics at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, (London), of which he has been a member for 17 years.

*SAHLER, S. LEROY, M.D. '15, is now Chief Anaesthetist of Rochester General Hospital; Associate in Surgery, Division of Anaesthesia, University of Rochester; and President of the Section of Anaesthesia of the New York State Medical Society.

*SCRIVER, JESSIE BOYD, B.A. '15, M.D. '22, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Dominion Lady Doctors' Association.

*SHACKELL, AUBREY C., B.Com. '31, C.A., has been appointed Resident Manager of the new branch of Sharp, Milne & Co., Chartered Accountants, at Three Rivers, Que.

SHORTT, GEORGE E., B.A., B.L.S. '31, Ph.D., has been appointed an Inspector of the Penitentiaries Branch, Ottawa.

SMILIE, HENRY, B.Com. '32, has been called to the British Columbia Bar and has opened an office at 1009 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C.

SMITH, WALTER MCFARLANE, B.Sc., Ph.D. '38, was one of the four Canadians awarded a science research scholarship this year by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

*SNYDER, W. G., B.Eng. (Mech.) '38, has entered the employ of the Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford, Ont.

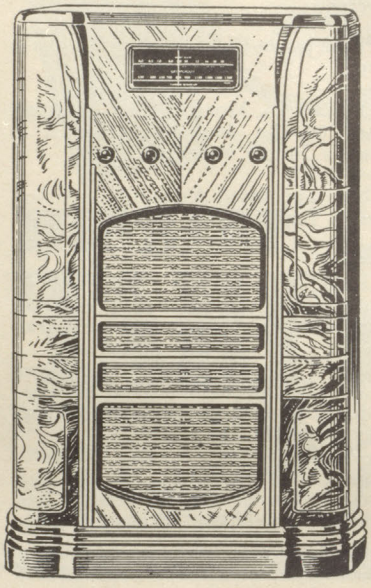
SOMERVILLE, ROBERT, B.A., M.D. '38, has been appointed to the staff of the Mercer General Hospital, Trenton, N.J.

*STARR, JOHN CHARLES, B.Eng. '38, has been awarded a $600 scholarship by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he will continue his studies in chemical engineering this autumn.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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STAVRAKY, GEORGE V., M.Sc. '30, M.D. '32, is now Assistant Professor of Physiology at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

STEWART, C. C., M.D. '21, has been granted the honorary degree of D.A. (Diploma in Anaesthesia) by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (England).

STEWART, REV. ROBERT N., B.A. '25, latterly in charge of the United Churches at Centralia and Whalen, Ont., has become Minister of the congregation at Teeswater, Ont.

STOBART, WALTER T., B.Sc. '31, M.Eng. '32, and Mrs. Stobart, have returned to Springs, Transvaal, after enjoying a holiday in Canada.

*STRUTHERS, ROBERT ROLPH, B.A. '14, M.D.C.M. '18, F.R.C.P. (C.), has been appointed Physician-in-Chief of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

*SURVEYER, HON. E. FABRE, B.C.L. '96, Montreal, was invested as Chief Sa-ri-Wa-ka-ri-tats of the Mohawk Tribe at a ceremony on the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve.

TARR, H. L., Ph.D. '31, has been appointed Assistant Bacteriologist of the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*TIDMARSH, CLARENCE J., B.A. '16, M.A. '22, M.D. '24, of Montreal, was elected Second Vice-President of the National Gastro-Entrological Association at its meeting in New York.

*TOOKE, FRED T., B.A. '95, M.D. '99, of Montreal, has been elected President of the American Ophthalmological Society. He is one of the five Canadian members of this organization, the oldest medical specialty group in the world.

TRISTER, SAUL MICHAEL, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, Ph.D. '34, who has been a Rockefeller Research Fellow at the University, has been appointed to a similar Fellowship at Princeton University where he will work in carbohydrates, notably on the constitution of sugars.

*TROTTER, C. T., B.Sc. '09, has been promoted to be President of Standard Clay Products, Limited, St. Johns, Que.

VEILLEUX, W. H., B.Sc. '14, has been appointed Acting City Engineer of Sherbrooke, Que.

VINEBERG, PHILIP F., B.A. '35, M.A. '36, gained the highest place in second year Law at McGill, the Alexander Morris Exhibition and the Lieutenant-Governor's Silver Medal.

WALKER, LAURENCE R., B.Sc. '35, has been awarded a Moyse Travelling Scholarship.

WEBSTER, COLIN W., B.A. '24, Montreal, has been elected a Director of International Paints (Canada) Limited.

WILSON, MISS JEAN S., Grad.Nurse '22, of Montreal, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Nurses' Association, received one of the three Mary Agnes Snively Medals for exemplary services awarded recently by the Canadian Nurses' Association.

YOLTON, CUTHBERT R., M.D. '38, is spending a year as an interne in Bridgeport, Conn.

*YOUNG, PROF. E. G., B.A. '16, M.Sc. '19, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, went abroad to attend the International Congress of Physiologists.

Correction

CROWELL, B. C., B.A. '00, M.D. '04.—In the Summer Number, it was reported that Dr. Crowell, who is an Associate Director of the American College of Surgeons, had recently moved from Chicago to New York City. THE McGILL NEWS regrets that this information—which it obtained from a newspaper clipping—is incorrect. **Dr. Crowell is still a resident of Chicago.**

McGill University Staff Changes

Appointments:

*BAZIN, A. T., D.S.O., M.D.C.M. '94, F.R.C.S. (C.), Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
BRITTAIN, W. H., B.S.A. '11, Ph.D., additional duty as Acting Head of the Department of Zoology.
*CUSHING, H. B., B.A. '92, M.D.C.M. '98, Emeritus Professor of Paediatrics.
*EBERTS, E. M., M.D.C.M. '97, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Eng.), Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
FARIS, ROBERT E. LEE, Ph.B., M.A., Ph.D., formerly Assistant Professor at Brown University, Providence, R.I., Assistant Professor of Sociology.
OERTEL, HORST, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology.
RHEA, LAWRENCE J., B.S., M.D., Professor of Pathology.
*STRUTHERS, R. R., B.A. '14, M.D.C.M. '18, F.R.C.P. (C.), Professor of Paediatrics.
*SUMMERBY, PROF. R., B.S.A. '11, Acting Dean of Agriculture and Acting Vice-Principal of Macdonald College from July 30 to October 26 during Dean Brittain's absence in Australia.

Other Appointments:

Graduates or members of the Society who were appointed to the staff of the University recently were:
*BACAL, HARRY L., B.A. '26, M.D.C.M. '30, Assistant Demonstrator in Paediatrics.
*BECK, J. R., M.A., Sessional Lecturer in German.
BOLDREY, E. B., A.B., A.M., M.Sc. '36, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator in Neuropathology.
BLACK, DAVID HARKNESS, B.A., M.D.C.M. '37, Teaching Fellow in the Department of Anatomy.
ECHLIN, F., M.D.C.M. '31, Research Fellow in Neurology and Neurosurgery.
FRASER, A. M., B.Sc., M.A., M.D.C.M. '38, Lecturer in Pharmacology.
HAWKINS, W. L., M.S., Ph.D. '38, Sessional Lecturer in Chemistry.
HEBB, DONALD, M.A. '32, Ph.D., Lecturer in Clinical Psychology.
*JOHNSTON, KENNETH BURNS, M.D.C.M. '22, Demonstrator in Opthalmology.
MACLAUCHLAN, DONALD, Ph.D. '37, Sessional Lecturer in Chemistry.
ORTENBERG, SAMUEL, M.D.C.M. '08, Assistant Demonstrator in Medicine.
*RACEY, A. GERALD, D.D.S. '37, Demonstrator in Dental Pathology.
STUART, EDWIN A., M.A., M.D.C.M. '33, G.R.S., Assistant Demonstrator in Otolarynology.
VIGER, ROLAND J., A.B., M.D.C.M. '33, Demonstrator in Opthalmology.

Promotions:

BERRILL, DR. N. J., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Zoology.
ERICKSON, THEODORE C., M.A., M.Sc. '34, M.D., from Assistant Demonstrator to Demonstrator in Neurology.
HARROWER, MOLLY, Ph.D., Dip. Psychology, from Research Fellow to Lecturer in Clinical Psychology.
KEITH, H. M., M.B., from Demonstrator to Lecturer in Paediatric Neurology.
MACDONALD, R. ST. J., M.D. '03, from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.
MCCLURE, GEORGE YOUNG, B.S., M.D.C.M. '36, from Research Fellow to Assistant Demonstrator in Neuropathology.
MCNAUGHTON, FRANCIS L., B.A. '27, M.D.C.M. '31, from Demonstrator in Neuroanatomy to Demonstrator in Neurology and Teaching Fellow in Anatomy.
MASON, E. H., Ph.D., M.D.C.M. '14, F.R.C.P. (C.), from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Medicine.
*PATCH, F. S., B.A. '99, M.D.C.M. '03, F.R.C.S. (C.), to Head of the Department of Surgery and Professor of Urology.
*PHILLIPS, J. B., B.Sc. '27, M.Sc. '28, Ph.D. '30, from Assistant to Associate Professor of Chemistry.
*RABINOWITCH, I. M., M.D.C.M. '17, D.Sc. '32, F.R.C.P. (C.), F.A.C.P., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Medicine.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

ROY, T. E., M.D.C.M. '31, from Lecturer to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology.
SMITH, FREDERICK, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, M.D.C.M. '30, from Assistant to Associate Professor of Bacteriology.

Changes in Title:

*MITCHELL, W. T. B., M.D. '94, from Assistant Professor of Mental Hygiene to Assistant Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine-Mental Hygiene.
*PEDLEY, FRANK G., B.A. '13, M.D.C.M. '16, from Assistant Professor of Industrial Hygiene to Assistant Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.
SILVERMAN, BARUCH, M.D. '21, from Demonstrator in Mental Hygiene to Demonstrator in Public Health and Preventive Medicine-Mental Hygiene.
WARD, R. VANCE, M.D. '24, from Demonstrator in Industrial Hygiene to Demonstrator in Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

Resignation:

LEMAITRE, GEORGES E., Agrégé de l'Université, Docteur ès-Lettres (Paris), has resigned as Associate Professor of French at McGill, and has accepted a teaching post in Stanford University, California.

Montreal General Hospital Appointments

*GURD, FRASER B., B.A. '04, M.D.C.M. '06, F.R.C.S. (C.), F.A.C.S., and *HENRY, CHARLES K. P., M.D.C.M. '00, F.R.C.S. (C.), F.A.C.S., appointed to take charge of ward surgical service.
*BARLOW, W. L., B.A. '94, M.D. '98, and *BAZIN, A. T., M.D. '94, as members of the consulting staff, on retirement from ward work.
*ELDER, H. M., M.D.C.M. '23, FITZGERALD, R. R., B.Sc. '19, M.D.C.M. '22, *FLEET, G. A., M.D.C.M. '14, M.Sc. '24, JOHNSON, J. GUY, B.A. '00, M.A. '03, M.D. '04, *MCKIM, L. H., M.D. '12, *ROSS, ALBERT, M.D. '14, STEWART, A. J., M.D. '10, and *TEES, F. J., B.A. '01, M.D.C.M. '05, promoted from Associate to Attending Surgeons.
*PERCIVAL, ELEANOR, B.A. '14, M.D.C.M. '22, promoted from Assistant to Associate in the Department of Gynaecology.
USHER, B., B.A. '19, M.D.C.M. '22, promoted from Assistant to Associate in the Department of Dermatology.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Capt. A. E. Stone, M.B.E., Dies of Typhoid

Captain Albert Rendle Stone, M.B.E., B.A. '24, A.M., British Vice-Consul in Detroit, died of typhoid fever in Grace Hospital, Windsor, Ont., on June 2 following an illness of two months. Graduating from McGill with First Class Honours and the Prince of Wales Gold Medal in Mental and Moral Philosophy, Capt. Stone continued his studies at Harvard and, in 1928, was appointed British Vice-Consul at Detroit. In 1935 he spent two months in England where he was engaged in special consular work and in recognition of these services he was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire. Capt. Stone's father, E. A. Stone, B.Sc. '91, Ma.E. '94, of Toronto, and his grandfather (Morrison), also graduated from McGill.

Plaque in Memory of J. G. McNaughton

A bronze plaque in memory of the late John Gardner McNaughton, B.A. '31, journalist in the employ of the British United Press who was accidentally killed at Rocher de Naye, Switzerland, on November 21, 1936, was presented to Westmount (Que.) High School recently by the Westmount Thespians Club, an organization composed mainly of former pupils of the school which Mr. McNaughton attended before entering McGill.



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Some Neglected Aspects of the Spanish Civil War

(*Continued from Page 17*)

rushed up to the Madrid front at the eleventh hour—November 8."

As for the earliness of the assistance given the rebel generals, when it became clear that the Republican Government would fight for its life, where can we find better evidence than in the Italian press? In the *Corriere della Sera* of July 12 (quoted in the Montreal *Gazette* the following morning) we have this account: "Franco ordered tri-motor bombers and pursuit planes from Italian manufacturers, and 'received part of this equipment at Morocco at the end of July, 1936. . . . The flying personnel was Italian, and it was the first bombing group which made it possible to transport 4,000 Moroccans from Spanish Morocco to European Spain on August 6.' " Could anything be plainer?

But we have excellent testimony to show that this intervention was arranged for long before July, 1936, even before the Popular Front came into existence. The *Manchester Guardian Weekly* for December 10, 1937, printed a report of a speech delivered at San Sebastian on November 22 by Antonio Goicoechea, head of the Monarchist party "Renovacion Española." I do not believe that the *Guardian* would publish this circumstantial report unless it was sure of its facts, though Montreal newspapers seem to have ignored the occurrence. "He declared," says the *Guardian*, "that since March, 1934, certain Right-wing parties in Spain, and among these the party he headed, had planned a coup d'état backed by an insurrection of the army or, 'if necessary for the safety of Spain, even a civil war.' He went on to declare that he and other Spanish Monarchists then went to Italy in order 'to secure not only the support of the Italian Government but also of the Fascist party in the event of a civil war in Spain.' " This was almost exactly two years before the election of that Government which, according to some, was directly or indirectly responsible for the outbreak.

Other details of "foreign intervention" make just as unpleasant reading. In the Montreal *Star* for July 7, 1938, Mr. Julian Amery published the second of two generally moderate and fair-minded surveys of life in Franco's Spain. When speaking of economic matters he made this surprising remark, "Special credits have been arranged for the purchase of war materials in Italy and Germany, and petrol has been given free in return for a promise of monopoly for the firm at the end of the war." Naturally Mr. Amery did not name "the firm," but three guesses are hardly needed to establish its identity. I fancy a good many people would like to know how long this sort of thing has been going on, what firms are involved, and why, apart from this chance remark, nothing has been said about it. After all, free petrol for the duration of the war is a pretty big help, and to one observer at least it looks like "intervention" on a grand scale.

In the face of all this, is it not rather surprising to read the constant references to "the two Spanish factions" and to "assistance given to both sides," while the vital questions, which side was the aggressor, when were the plans laid, and who first introduced foreign military aid, are virtually passed over?

There are many other aspects of the Spanish tragedy which anyone attempting even a cursory survey would have to deal with: atrocities, anti-clericalism, violations of international law, to name only a few. I have not attempted such a survey, however, but have confined myself to points which, I think, have been accorded less publicity than these. That I have avoided bias in reaching the conclusions I have set down is not to be hoped for; at least I have done my best to take a dispassionate and realistic view of the matter. I do not consider that all those who refuse to accept my view must be either fools or criminals. On the other hand, I feel I am only reasonable in refusing to be classed as an "ill-informed idealist" or a "Left propagandist" simply because I see the cause of the present Spanish Government as, in the main, a just one. Sympathies with that cause cut right across political lines, in England as in America. If the Duchess of Atholl, Sir Peter Chalmers-Mitchell, for thirty-two years Secretary of the Zoological Society, and Mr. Wickham Steed are turned into young radicals by writing in support of the Spanish Government, then I will eat my hat. I am not much afraid of indigestion traceable to that act, however.

French Version of "James McGill"

The 150-odd French-Canadian students of McGill University now have their own version of the song, "James McGill." According to the *McGill Daily* "all good Canayen sons of the Alma Mater" now sing:

Jacques McGill, Jacques McGill
Tranquillement il dort ici,
Néanmoins on fait la vie,
Jacques McGill, Jacques McGill
Il est sans pair
Par Saint-César
Jacques McGill.

Deaths

BAIRD, G. FREDERICK, B.A., B.Sc., Past Student, in Vancouver, on May 3, 1938.

BERNFELD, CHARLES, father of Max Bernfeld, K.C., B.A. '14, B.C.L. '17, in Montreal, on May 26, 1938.

BLACKADER, MRS. KATE ELIZABETH, widow of Alexander D. Blackader, B.A. '70, M.D. '71, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on April 30, 1938.

CONROY, CLARE PATLEE, M.D. '88, in Martintown, Ont., on June 26, 1938.

COUSINEAU, CHARLES A., B.Sc. '22, accidentally drowned in the Abitibi district, Quebec, on June 25, 1938.

COWLEY, DANIEL KEYWORTH, M.D. '80, in Granby, Que., on July 10, 1938.

DRYSDALE, MRS. LOUISE A., wife of William F. Drysdale, B.Sc. '04, of Montreal, in New York, on May 1, 1938.

DUFRESNE, ALEXANDER RITCHIE, B.A.Sc. '96, in Westmount, Que., on June 2, 1938.

FALARDEAU, ADELARD O., M.D. '21, in Fournier, Ont., on June 7, 1938.

FORBES, GEORGE E., father of Karl H. Forbes, B.Sc. '21, in Montreal, on July 7, 1938.

FRECHETTE, MRS. ANNIE HOWELLS, mother of Howells Frechette, B.Sc. '01, M.Sc. '03, of Ottawa, in San Diego, Cal., on June 17, 1938.

GERSOVITZ, BEN, B.A. '29, L.L.L., of Montreal, accidentally drowned in Trout Lake, near Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on August 21, 1938.

GILDEA, WILLIAM FREDERICK PETER, B.Eng. '36, accidentally drowned in Willoughby Lake, Vermont, on July 4, 1938.

GRAHAM, JOHN, B.A. '05, in London, Ont., on July 7, 1938.

HARKNESS, REV. DR. ROBERT, father of H. W. Harkness, M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '30, of Kingston, Ont., in Cornwall, Ont., on July 27, 1938.

HAYES, MRS. MARY IRENE, mother of Robert T. Hayes, M.D. '27, in Saint John, N.B., in June, 1938.

HICKSON, LADY, mother of J. W. A. Hickson, B.A. '93, M.A. '96, and of Robert N. Hickson, B.A. '01, in Montreal, on July 11, 1938.

HUME, GEORGE WILLIAM LAMB, M.D. '98, in Sherbrooke, Que., on May 31, 1938.

JACOBS, SAMUEL WILLIAM, K.C., M.P., B.C.L. '93, LL.M., in Westmount, Que., on August 21, 1938.

JENKS, ARCHIBALD NATHANIEL, D.D.S. '20, in Ste. Genevieve, Que., on July 29, 1938.

KERR, FORREST ALEXANDER, B.A. '17, Ph.D., accidentally killed in Dalles, Ore., on August 21, 1938.

LEVY, JOHN, B.A. '19, M.A., M.D. '26, in Boston, Mass., on July 11, 1938.

MCCREA, ROBERT, Past Student, in Sherbrooke, Que., on May 5, 1938.

MCINNES, ANDREW, M.D., Past Student, in Nanaimo, B.C., on June 19, 1938.

MAGEE, HON. JAMES, father of Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, B.A. '15, of Montreal, in Toronto, on May 16, 1938.

MARCUSE, MRS. MABEL BEATRICE, widow of Otto Marcuse, B.A. '06, M.D. '11, in Montreal, on July 15, 1938.

MATHIEU, F. ALEXANDRE, father of A. Papineau Mathieu, K.C., B.C.L. '06, in Montreal, on July 6, 1938.

MORRIS, MRS. D. W., mother of Campbell Morris, B.S.A. '17, D.D.S. '24, of Montreal, in Ste. Therèse de Blainville, Que., on May 30, 1938.

MOYSE, MANUEL DON, M.D. '20, in Waterloo, Que., on June 28, 1938.

RAMSEY, GEORGE B., father of G. A. Stuart Ramsey, B.A. '08, M.D. '12, of Montreal, in Quebec, on July 4, 1938.

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REDDY, MRS. HARRIET ELIZABETH, wife of John F. Reddy, B.C.L. '88, and mother of Eric B. F. Reddy, Past Student, in Montreal, on June 15, 1938.

REYNOLDS, MRS. MARY LAWRASON, widow of Thomas William Reynolds, M.D. '81, in Brockville, Ont., on May 26, 1938.

ROBERTS, M. C., M.D. '11, in Regina, Sask., in June, 1938.

ROBERTSON, FRANCIS DUNBAR, M.D. '86, in Grand Rapids, Mich., in August, 1938.

ROSS, HUGH, M.D. '94, in New Glasgow, N.S., on May 30, 1938.

ROWLAND, MRS. EMILY ANDERSON, daughter of J. De Witt Anderson, B.A. '66, and mother of Mrs. Esther A. Shackell, B.A. '30, in Montreal, on June 9, 1938.

SANDERS, HERBERT, Mus.Doc. '12, in Lachine, Que., on May 23, 1938.

SANDERS, REV. CANON WILLIAM, B.A. '87, in Montreal, on August 8, 1938.

SHERWIN, WILLIAM LOUIS KIMBALL, Past Student, in Westmount, Que., on August 22, 1938.

STONE, CAPTAIN ALBERT RENDLE, M.B.E., B.A. '24, A.M., in Windsor, Ont., on June 2, 1938.

SUTHERLAND, REV. HUGH CAMPBELL, B.A. '90, B.D., D.D., in Richmond, Que., on May 31, 1938.

THAYER, MRS., wife of S. W. Thayer, D.V.S. '93, in Delburne, Alberta, on May 1, 1938.

THOMPSON, W. T., B.Sc. '77, M.Sc. '82, found dead on the shore of Cold Lake, Man., on July 17, 1938.

TURLEY, EDWARD JAMES, B.Sc. '06, in Montreal, on August 23, 1938.

TURNER, MRS. SADIE MILDRED, wife of Cecil Hartley Turner, M.D. '32, of Edmundston, N.B., in Montreal, on May 11, 1938.

VIAU, J. DALBE, Past Student, of Lachine, Que., in Quebec City, on August 24, 1938.

WALES, BENJAMIN T., M.D. '74, in St. Andrews East, Que., on June 26, 1938.

WHYTE, MISS ELEANOR JEAN, Phy. Ed. '36, in Lancaster, Ont., on April 29, 1938.

YOUNG, WILLIAM MAGIE, B.Sc. '99, in Vancouver, B.C., on July 24, 1938.

Marriages

AHERN—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Annette Lafleur, of Three Rivers, Que., to John Gerard Ahern, K.C., B.C.L. '18, of Montreal.

ANDERSON—In Belleville, Ont., on July 6, Miss Alice McIntosh, to Reginald Moore Anderson, B.A. '32, M.D. '36, both of Belleville.

APPLETON—In Montreal, on July 26, Miss Frances E. Appleton, B.A. '31, to Fraser H. Pelletier, of Timmins, Ont.

ATKINSON—In Abingdon, England, on July 9, Miss Audrey Lillian Atkinson, B.A. '36, to A. C. Franklin, of London, England.

BAXTER—In Hamilton, Ont., on June 11, Miss Wilson Elizabeth Balfour, to Hamilton Acheson Baxter, D.D.S. '25, M.Sc. '30, M.D. '36, son of F. H. A. Baxter, D.D.S. '19, and Mrs. Baxter, of Montreal.

BAZIN—In Westboro, Ont., on June 2, Miss Marjorie Eleanor Cole, to Alfred Randolph Bazin, M.D., B.A. '27, son of Alfred T. Bazin, M.D. '94, and Mrs. Bazin, of Montreal.

BENNETT—In Noranda, Que., on May 28, Miss Verna Jane Stewart, R.N., of Noranda, to Arthur Joseph Bennett, B.Sc. (El. Eng.) '27, of Kirkland Lake, Ont.

BOURNE—In Montreal, on June 9, Miss Jean Cameron McLeod, to Charles Gordon Bourne, Past Student, both of Montreal.

BURNS—In Pembroke, Bermuda, on May 3, Miss Jessie Grace Murphie, to Donald McFarlane Burns, B.D., B.A. '35, of Westmount, Que.

CAMERON—In Montreal, on June 18, Miss Elizabeth White Cameron, Mus.Bac. '24, to Elswood Roscoe Eastman Chaffey, both of Montreal.

CAMPBELL—In Montreal, on June 23, Miss Mary Lodivia Campbell, B.A. '31, to Ronald Ogston Gilbert, both of Montreal.

CHIPMAN-RETALLACK—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Lois Margaret Retallack, B.Sc. '36, to Robert Avery Chipman, M.Eng. '33, of Wolfville, N.S.

COLEMAN—In Ottawa, on June 4, Miss Dorothee Alice Haugh, to Flight-Lieutenant Sheldon W. Coleman, B.Sc. '28, both of Ottawa.

CONKLIN—In Montreal, on June 11, Miss Jean Godwin Matthews, to Hanford Arthur Conklin, B.Com. '35, both of Montreal.

CRUTCHFIELD—In Toronto, on September 3, Miss Mildred Lenora Brace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hollis Brace, of Toronto, to William Ian Nelson Crutchfield, B.Com. '34, of Montreal, son of C. N. Crutchfield, B.A. '08, and Mrs. Crutchfield, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

CUDDIHY—In New York, on June 9, Miss Patricia Lavelle, to Basil Robert Cuddihy, M.D. '30, of Montreal.

DENENBERG—In Montreal, in June, Miss Jessie Freedman, to Benjamin Denenberg, D.D.S. '34, both of Montreal.

DIXON—In Montreal, on June 25, Miss Elizabeth Badenach Hughes, to Gerald Harris Dixon, B.Sc. '34, both of Montreal.

DOHERTY—In Hamilton, Ont., on May 28, Miss Florence Patricia Rogers, to D'Arcy Manning Doherty, B.Com. '31, of Toronto.

EIDLOW—In Montreal, on June 12, Miss Leona Eidlow, B.A. '37, to Frederick Alfred Schreiber, M.A.

ELIASOPH—In Montreal, on July 3, Miss Annette Helen Eliasoph, B.Sc. '35, to Sidney Weisbord, both of Montreal.

ERICKSON—In Montreal, on May 24, Miss Mary Rachel Harrower, Ph.D., to Theodore C. Erickson, M.Sc. '34, both of Montreal.

FINDLAY—In Montreal, on May 28, Miss Beatrice Walton (Betty) Stewart, to Kenneth Carlyle Findlay, B.Com. '35, of Almonte, Ont.

FOSBERY—In Montreal, on May 21, Miss Eileen Frances Fosbery, B.A. '30, to William James Logan, both of Montreal.

FRANCIS-FRITH—In Westmount, Que., on May 7, Miss Barbara Mary Frith, Past Student, to John Barten Francis, B.Sc. '30, both of Montreal.

GILMOUR—Recently, Miss Ruth R. Gilmour, B.A. '35, to Ralph M. Collins, of McMasterville, Que.

GRANGER—In Montreal, on August 12, Miss Ruth Aubrey Granger, B.Com. '32, to Francis S. Maclean.

GRANT—In Westmount, Que., on May 25, Miss Jean F. Tanguay, to John A. Grant, B.Eng. '34, of Belleterre, Que.

GRIFFITH—On July 26, Miss Lillian May Stapledon, to Thomas Raymond Griffith, B.Sc. '23, both of Ottawa.

GRIMES-GRAEME—In Toronto, on July 23, Mrs. Muriel Gibson Michaux, to Rhoderick C. H. Grimes-Graeme, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.Sc. '32, Ph.D. '35, of Toronto.

HANKIN—In Montreal, on June 11, Miss Mary Ellen (Mollie) Hankin, B.A. '33, to Robert Lancaster Collins, both of Montreal.

HARKNESS—In Hamilton, Ont., in June, Miss Jean Lindsay, to James Harkness, B.A. '32, M.D. '36, of Lachine, Que.

HARRIS—In New York, on May 14, Miss Natalie Crandall, to Sydney L. Harris, M.D. '25, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

HARVIE—In Vancouver, B.C., on June 30, Miss Margaret Muriel Harvie, Phy.Ed. '31, to George M. Ledingham, both of Vancouver.

HENDERSON—In New York, on June 25, Miss Marion Stubbs Purcell, to Peter Willis Henderson, D.D.S. '25.

HOWARD—WINSLOW-SPRAGGE—In Como, Que., on July 16, Miss Alice Margaret Winslow-Spragge, B.A. '36, to Robert Palmer Howard, B.A. '32, M.D. '37, son of the late Campbell Howard, B.A. '97, M.D. '01, and of Mrs. Howard, all of Montreal.

HOWES—In Paris, France, on May 20, Miss Elizabeth Boyden, to Frederick S. Howes, Ph.D., B.Sc. '24, M.Sc. '26, of Berkeley, Cal.

JACK—In Montreal, on July 2, Miss Edna Pearl Jack, Phy.Ed. '34, to Jack B. Poole, both of Montreal.

JACKMAN—In Philadelphia, Pa., on May 31, Miss Ruth Ryan, to Gerrard J. Jackman, B.Com. '32, of Montreal.

JONES—In Enderby, B.C., on May 14, Miss Margaret Ruth Swanson, of Vancouver, to Norman H. Jones, M.D. '33, of Port Alberni, B.C.

KELLNOR—In New Orleans, La., on June 1, Miss Isabel Jayne Weil, to Arthur Kellnor, M.D. '28, of Flushing, L.I.

KENNY—In Montclair, N.J., on June 4, Miss Elizabeth Rider Gracy, to Thomas Ramsey Kenny, Past Student, son of Thomas F. Kenny, B.Sc. '96, and Mrs. Kenny, of Buckingham, Que.

KERR—In Winnipeg, on July 8, Miss Roberta Briggs, to Dr. Donald Gordon Grady Kerr, B.A. '35.

KIRSCH—In Montreal, on May 1, Miss Florence Joyce Newman, to Leonard Kirsch, B.Eng. '36, son of Simon Kirsch, B.A. '06, M.A. '07, Ph.D. '10, and Mrs. Kirsch, all of Montreal.

LANE—In St. Eustache-sur-le-Lac, Que., on June 11, Miss Grace Patricia Haynes, to John Bernard Lane, B.Com. '23.

LOCKWOOD—In Brighton, Ont., on June 1, Miss Edith Joyce Nesbitt, of Brighton, to Clarence Kingsley Lockwood, B.Eng. '34, B.Eng. (Met.) '35.

LYON—In Miami, Fla., on June 3, Miss Florence Margaret Jamieson, of Campbellton, N.B., to Harold P. Lyon, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, of Nassau, Bahamas.

MACKENZIE—In Montreal, on June 11, Miss Isobel Gillespie, of Ottawa, to Kenneth Reading Mackenzie, B.A. '33, M.D. '38.

MACLEAN-HURD—In Montreal, in June, Miss Louise Warren Hurd, B.A. '26, to Lorne Archibald MacLean, B.A. '27, M.D. '32, of Red Deer, Alberta.

MACLEOD—In Baltimore, Md., on July 2, Miss Elizabeth Randol, of Baltimore, to Colin Munro MacLeod, M.D. '32, of New York.

MCATHEY—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Ethelwyn Taylor, to Thomas Gordon McAthey, C.A. '31, both of Montreal.

MCCURDY—In Montreal, on July 9, Miss Sophie Boyle Cram, of Green's Harbour, Newfoundland, to Lyall Radcliffe McCurdy, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '27, of Montreal.

MCMANAMY—In Biddeford, Me., on June 6, Miss Charlotte Marguerite Lachance, of Biddeford, to Eugene P. McManamy, M.D. '36, of Rochester, Minn.

MCNIFF—In Danville, Que., on June 4, Miss Flora Watt Stewart, to Nelson Edward McNiff, B.Sc. '32, of Asbestos, Que.

MAINWARING—In Devon, Pa., on June 25, Miss Janet Katherine Dixon, to Alexander John Leckie Mainwaring, B.A. '37, of Brockville, Ont.

MALLEK-SCHACHER—In Montreal, on June 19, Miss Josephine Schacher, B.A. '32, M.D. '36, M.Sc. '37, to Howard Mallek, M.D. '37, both of Montreal.

MARSHALL—In Montreal, on June 30, Miss Florence Elizabeth (Betty) Marshall, B.A. '36, to Dr. Norman William Frederick Phillips.

MELLOR—In Montreal, in June, Miss Margaret Ruth Cushing, to Cedric Douglas Mellor, B.Com. '33.

MONTGOMERY—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 16, Miss Mary Martin, to George H. Montgomery, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, son of George H. A. Montgomery, K.C., B.C.L. '97, and Mrs. Montgomery, of Montreal.

MORRIS—In Montreal, on May 7, Miss Audrey Lillian Allo, to Lindsay G. Morris, B.Com. '32, both of Montreal.

MUNROE—In Saskatoon, Sask., on June 20, Miss Maxine Myrtle Munroe, B.A. '35, daughter of H. E. Munroe, M.D. '03, LL.D. '34, and Mrs. Munroe, to Frederick William Burton Doherty, of Lethbridge, Alberta.

MUNROE—In Ithaca, N.Y., on June 1, Miss Juliette Kathleen O'Neill, of Montreal, to William George Cuthbert Munroe, M.D. '34, of Ithaca.

NEWNHAM—In Knowlton, Que., on May 19, Kathleen (Newnham) Ellis, B.A. '22, widow of D. Hepburn Ellis, B.Sc. '25, and daughter of Bishop Newnham, B.A. '78, M.A. '83, LL.D. '21, and of Mrs. Newnham, to Volney G. Rexford, of Magog, Que., son of the late Rev. Elson I. Rexford, B.A. '76, M.A. '02, LL.D. '04, and of Mrs. Rexford, of Montreal.

PATERSON—In Montreal, on May 21, Miss Georgina Mary Evelley, to Edward Russell Paterson, B.A. '09, of Montreal.

PETERS—In Fredericton, N.B., on July 26, Miss Hilda Iris Wainwright, daughter of S. F. A. Wainwright, M.D. '97, and Mrs. Wainwright, of Fredericton, to James H. Peters, of Brownsburg, Que., son of O. R. Peters, M.D. '02, and Mrs. Peters, of Rothesay, N.B.

POPE-MCBRYER—In Montreal, on June 3, Miss Margaret Jean McBryer, B.A. '34, to John Howard Pope, B.Sc. '35.

PRICE—In Montreal, on June 11, Miss Doris Eleanor Douglas, to Harold Buchanan Price, B.Eng. '32, of Toronto.

RAGINSKY—In Montreal, on May 31, Miss Helen Theresa Steinkopf, of Winnipeg, to Bernard B. Raginsky, M.D. '27, of Montreal.

RANSOM-BOVEY—In Montreal, on June 8, Miss Kathleen Bovey, Past Student, daughter of Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., and Mrs. Bovey, to Howard Charles Linley Ransom, B.Sc. '28, all of Montreal.

RIVARD—In Outremont, Que., on July 9, Miss Vera Frances Mary Bates, to Robert Frederic Rivard, B.Sc. '36, of Stanstead, Que.

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SHEFFIELD-MORRISON—In Gatineau, Que., on July 2, Miss Nora Young Morrison, B.A. '36, to Edward Fletcher Sheffield, B.A. '36, of Montreal.

SHELDON-MCKAY—In Montreal, on June 25, Miss Margaret Agnes McKay, B.A. '33, to Warner Franklin Sheldon, M.D. '37, of Philadelphia University Hospital.

SIMPSON—In Kitchener, Ont., on May 24, Miss Dorothy Botton, to Guy Francis Simpson, B.A. '28, of Montreal.

SMITH-COTTON—In Westmount, Que., on July 16, Miss Hilda Eleanor Cotton, B.A. '34, to Philip Durnford Pemberton Smith, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '36, both of Westmount.

STEVENSON—In Quebec, on July 1, Miss Elizabeth Jean Stevenson, Past Student, daughter of James Stevenson, B.A. '97, M.D. '01, and Mrs. Stevenson, to Thomas Lionel O'Neill, all of Quebec.

STEWART—In Ottawa, on July 4, Miss Marie Jeanne Archambeault, to William Ranald Stewart, B.Com. '22, both of Ottawa.

STOCKWELL—In New Westminster, B.C., on April 6, Miss Katherine Hariette (Kay) Hillman, to Walter Chipman Stockwell, M.D. '37, of Vancouver, B.C.

TEMPLE—In Montreal, on May 25, Miss Jocelyn Beatrice (Pat) Temple, B.A. '33, to John William Wightman, both of Montreal.

TOWNSEND—In Huntingdon, Que., on June 4, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Jean Alexander, to Milton Grant Townsend, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.D. '35, of Montreal.

WALKER—In Montreal, on June 23, Miss Kathleen Ryan, to Robert Harold Earle Walker, B.C.L. '36, both of Montreal.

WEBSTER-GREGORY—In Montreal, on June 30, Miss Mary Florence Gregory, Past Student, to Lorne Stuart Webster, B.Com. '30, both of Montreal.

WEBSTER-PATTON—In Ormstown, Que., on July 1, Miss Inez Graham Patton, B.A. '30, to Edward Clark Webster, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, Ph.D. '36, of Montreal.

WELDON—In Montreal, on May 24, Miss Elizabeth Louise Mitchell, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Frederic Edmund Weldon, B.Sc. '29, M.Sc. '30, of Montreal.

WIGHT—In Ottawa, on April 30, Mrs. Edith Brown Riehm, to Murray Ernest Wight, B.Sc. '33, of Montreal.

WILKINSON—In Montreal, on April 30, Miss Eileen Fowler, to Arthur Wilkinson, B.Eng. '33, both of Montreal.

WRIGHT—In Vancouver, B.C., on June 1, Miss Grace Anne Cromie, to John Andrew Wright, M.D. '28, both of Vancouver.

YUILE—In Rochester, N.Y., on June 25, Miss Jane Gillis, to Charles Laing Yuile, B.A. '27, M.D. '35, both of Rochester.

Births

ACTON—In Montreal, on July 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Acton (Jean Bonar, B.A. '31), a daughter.

BELL—In Calgary, on May 9, to W. W. Bell, M.D.C.M. '23, and Mrs. Bell, a son.

BIRCHARD—In Montreal, on July 28, to Dr. C. C. Birchard and Mrs. Birchard, B.A. '37, a son.

BUTLER—In Winnipeg, Man., on April 20, to Ernest W. R. Butler, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Butler, a son.

BYNOE—In Montreal, on April 30, to E. T. Bynoe, B.S.A. '28, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '35, and Mrs. Bynoe, a daughter.

CAMERON—In Brockville, Ont., on July 4, to J. W. MacBain Cameron, B.S.A. '30, M.Sc. '32, Ph.D. '38, and Mrs. Cameron (Ruth I. MacKenzie, B.H.S. '35), of Macdonald College, a son.

CLARK—In Glasgow, Scotland, on July 20, to Peter A. G. Clark, B.A. '17, M.A. '28, and Mrs. Clark, a son.

CLOSE—In Montreal, on May 18, to John F. Close, B.Com. '33, and Mrs. Close, a son.

COLLINS—In Camundongo, Angola, West Central Africa, on May 30, to Rev. S. Ralph Collins, B.A. '23, and Mrs. Collins (Jean Gurd, B.A. '25, M.A. '26), a son.

CONNER—In Montreal, on June 11, to Gordon M. Conner, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Conner, a son.

COPE—In Montreal, on May 10, to F. C. Cope, B.A. '24, B.C.L. '27, and Mrs. Cope, a daughter.

COUSENS—In Vankleek Hill, Ont., on July 20, to Rev. Henry Cousens, B.A. '22, and Mrs. Cousens, of Lachute, Que., a son.

DOBBIN—In Montreal, on June 1, to Davin C. Dobbin, B.Eng. '32, and Mrs. Dobbin, of St. Jerome, Que., a son.

DURNFORD—In Montreal, on May 25, to A. T. Galt Durnford, B.Arch. '22, and Mrs. Durnford, a daughter.

EVANS—In Montreal, on July 5, to John M. Evans, B.Sc. '29, and Mrs. Evans (Florence Violet Johnson, B.A. '26), a daughter.

FLEMING—In Wilmington, Del., on June 25, to Allan J. Fleming, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Fleming, a daughter.

GEDDES—In Montreal, on May 16, to Aubrey K. Geddes, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Geddes, a daughter.

GILLESPIE—In Montreal, on July 18, to A. R. Gillespie, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. Gillespie, a son.

GRANT—In Montreal, on July 21, to W. Harold Grant, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Grant, a daughter.

HANLEY—In Cambridge, Mass., on July 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Hanley, Jr., (Mary Patricia Conroy, B.L.S. '34, M.A. '36), a daughter.

HERBERT—In Montreal, on July 11, to Charles H. Herbert, B.Com. '27, and Mrs. Herbert, a daughter.

HUTCHISON—In Montreal, on May 26, to Keith O. Hutchison, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Hutchison, a son.

JAMIESON—In Brussels, Ont., on July 5, to W. D. S. Jamieson, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Jamieson, a daughter (still-born).

JOHNSTON—In Montreal, on May 1, to Morgan M. Johnston, B.A. '15, and Mrs. Johnston, a son.

KILLAM—In Montreal, on June 17, to Donald A. Killam, B.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Killam, a daughter.

LEIGH—In Madison, Wis., on May 31, to M. Digby Leigh, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Leigh, a son.

MCGREEVY—In Montreal, on May 13, to Brian J. McGreevy, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, and Mrs. McGreevy, a son.

MANVILLE—In Prince Albert, Sask., on June 3, to A. E. Manville, B.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Manville, a daughter.

MARSH—In Alameda, Cal., on April 30, to W. E. Marsh, M.D. '37, and Mrs. Marsh, a son.

MILLS—In Montreal, on July 12, to Kenneth C. F. Mills, Past Student, and Mrs. Mills, a son.

MONTGOMERY—In Toronto, on June 14, to Hugh R. Montgomery B.Sc. '29, and Mrs. Montgomery, a son.

MUELLER—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on June 6, to W. H. Mueller, M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '30, and Mrs. Mueller, a daughter.

NESS—On July 10, to R. Bruce Ness, B.S.A. '22, and Mrs. Ness, of Howick, Que., a son.

NIMMO—In Detroit, Mich., on May 10, to Donald Nimmo, and Mrs. Nimmo (Barbara Ulrichson, B.A. '31, M.A. '35), a daughter.

O'BRIEN—In Montreal, on June 20, to John L. O'Brien, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, and Mrs. O'Brien, a son.

PHILLIPS—In Mirnbridge, near Woking, Surrey, England, on June 18, to Lieut.-Commander W. P. Phillips, R.N.R., and Mrs. Phillips (Jean T. Henderson, B.A. '22, M.Sc. '26), a son.

PIDOUX—In Cornwall, Ont., on May 16, to John L. Pidoux, M.Eng. '36, and Mrs. Pidoux, a daughter.

QUINTIN—In Valleyfield, Que., on June 15, to T. J. Quintin, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Quintin, of Ormstown, Que., a daughter.

SAVAGE—In Montreal, on July 20, to J. Clifford Savage, B.C.L. '21, LL.B. '21, and Mrs. Savage, a daughter.

SCHARFE—In Montreal, on June 4, to Ernest E. Scharfe, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Scharfe, a daughter.

SHACKELL—In Montreal, on June 18, to Aubrey C. Shackell, B.Com. '31, and Mrs. Shackell (Esther A. Rowland, B.A. '30), a daughter.

SHARP—In Montreal, on June 1, to G. Arnold Sharp, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Sharp, a son.

SHEPS—In Montreal, on June 9, to L. J. Sheps, Ph.D. '34, and Mrs. Sheps, of St. Johns, Que., a daughter.

STOCKHAUSEN—In Ottawa, on June 3, to J. M. Stockhausen, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Stockhausen, of Kingston, Jamaica, a son.

THOMSON—In Montreal, on May 11, to Elihu Thomson, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Thomson, a son.

TURNER—In Montreal, on May 11, to Cecil Hartley Turner, M.D.C.M. '32, of Edmundston, N.B., and Mrs. Turner, a daughter.

WARD—In Montreal, on May 11, to R. Vance Ward, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Ward, a son.

WATIER—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Watier (Muriel Kay, B.A. '31, M.Sc. '32), a daughter.

YEOMANS—In Montreal, on May 1, to R. H. Yeomans, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Yeomans, a son.

ZARITSKY—In Montreal, on June 6, to A. Zaritsky, M.D. '29, and Mrs. Zaritsky, a daughter.

Staff News and Notes

ADAIR, E. R., B.A., M.A., F.R. Hist. S., Associate Professor of History, represented McGill University and the Dominion of Canada at the International Conference of Historical Sciences in Zurich, Switzerland, August 28 to September 2.

BAYLEY, CHARLES CALVERT, M.A., Lecturer in History, received the degree of Ph.D. (in history) at the June Convocation of the University of Chicago.

BOVEY, WILFRID, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., Director of Extra-Mural Relations, attended a conference on "Educational Problems in Canadian-American Relations" at the University of Maine, Orono, recently, and he also delivered an address at the 18th meeting of the Canadian Education Association in August.

COLLIP, J. B., M.A., Ph.D., M.D., D.Sc., Hon. D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S., Gilman Cheney Professor of Biochemistry and Head of the Department, attended the Hormone Conference of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, Geneva, and the meeting of the International Physiological Association at Zurich in August. BORIS P. BABKIN, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Research Professor of Physiology, also attended the latter meeting.

COOPER, JOHN I., M.A., Sessional Lecturer in History, presented a paper before the meeting of the Canadian Historical Society held in Ottawa recently.

CORBETT, PERCY ELLWOOD, M.A. '15, Gale Professor of Roman Law, discussed "The place of the United States in the policies of Canada and of other members of the British Commonwealth" at the conference of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs held in Ottawa recently. He also attended a conference on "Educational Problems in Canadian-American Relations" held at the University of Maine, Orono.

EBERTS, E. M., M.D.C.M. '97, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Emeritus Professor of Surgery, told members of the Ontario Medical Association recently that a primary cause of endemic goitre, common to adolescents in the watershed of the Great Lakes, was a deficiency in green food and a surface water supply.

FLEMING, GRANT, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (C.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, attended the conventions of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, the Nova Scotia Health Officers Association, the Canadian Public Health Association and the Canadian Medical Association in Halifax, N.S., in June.

FRENCH, R. DeL., B.Sc., C.E., Mem. Am. Soc. C.E., Professor of Highway and Municipal Engineering, declared that safety on the highways has a definite economic value at a recent meeting of the Ottawa Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

LAMB, ARTHUR S., B.P.E., M.D.C.M. '17, Director of the Department of Physical Education, has been re-elected President of the Province of Quebec Track and Field Association, and he has been also elected Honorary President of the Province of Quebec Physical Education Association.

LINDEBURGH, MISS MARION, R.N., B.Sc., Acting Director of the School of Nursing, attended the biennial meeting of The Canadian Nurses' Association in Halifax in July.

MAASS, OTTO, B.A. '11, M.Sc. '12, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Head of the Department of Chemistry, has been elected President of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

MEAKINS, J. C., M.D.C.M. '04, LL.D., Head of the Department of Medicine, delivered a paper on "Rheumatic Fever" at the recent convention of the Canadian Medical Association in Halifax.

PENFIELD, WILDER G., Litt.B., M.D., B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc., Head of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, suggested that electricity might be used to train a disordered brain, so that its impulses would return to the regular mental pathways, at the recent meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in San Francisco.

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Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C. — Eldridge Cate
C. Russell McKenzie, K.C. — Paul Gauthier
J. Leigh Bishop — Claude S. Richardson
J. Angus Ogilvy — F. Campbell Cope
John G. Porteous — Hazen Hansard
G. Featherston Osler — John de M. Marler
George S. Challies — George H. Montgomery, Jr.
Charles M. Drury — André Forget

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SCARTH, GEORGE W., M.A., D.Sc., Head of the Department of Botany, was elected Vice-President of the American Society of Plant Physiology at its convention in Ottawa recently. In addition to Dr. Scarth, members of the McGill staff who attended the convention included R. DARNLEY GIBBS, M.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Botany; J. S. FOSTER, Ph.D., D.Sc., Macdonald Professor of Physics; and JOHN G. COULSON, M.A., Head of the Department of Plant Pathology at Macdonald College.

TAIT, WILLIAM D., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Psychology, has been elected to the Council of Directors of the recently-organized Canadian Psychological Association.

WALSH, A. L., D.D.S. '20, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, has been appointed Chairman of the Children's Dental Committee, Montreal.

WYNNE-EDWARDS, V. C., M.A., Assistant Professor of Zoology, has been elected President of the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds, and he has been awarded a scholarship by the Provincial (Quebec) Scientific Commission.

Three of the fifteen Canadian delegates to the unofficial British Commonwealth Relations Conference held near Sydney, Australia, in September were graduates and members of the staff of McGill University: WILLIAM H. BRITTAIN, B.S.A. '11, M.S. in Agr., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College; PERCY ELLWOOD CORBETT, M.A. '15, Gale Professor of Roman Law; and FRANCIS R. SCOTT, B.A., B.Litt., B.C.L. '27, Professor of Civil Law and Secretary to the Faculty of Law.

The principal Canadian data paper was prepared by Prof. Scott; it was published recently as a book under the title *Canada Today*, which is reviewed in The Library Table section of this issue of THE NEWS.

The French language forms the best basis for the union of the Canadian people, said Prof. René du Roure, Director of the French Summer School of McGill University, at the closing exercises in Douglas Hall. "Take the provinces of Ontario and Quebec," he remarked. "Would there have been such differences of opinion between the two if both had been bilingual?" Over 100 students received prizes and diplomas.

Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University St., Montreal.

ALL WOMEN GRADUATES

'89
Sloane, Edith J., B.A.

'93
Elliott, Mrs. James, B.A.
Talbot, Mrs. T. M., B.A.

'94
Smith, Mrs. Robert, B.A.

'95
McCoy, Emma C., B.A.
Travis, Catherine H., B.A.

'96
MacPhail, Jeanetta, B.A.

'97
Graham, Mrs. Angus, B.A.

'98
Dixon, Mrs. W. J., B.A.

'99
Radford, Janet I., B.A.

'00
Oulster, Mrs. William, B.A.

'04
Love, Mrs. Herbert J., B.A.

'05
Izod, Mrs. Jack S., B.A.

'06
Naylor, Mrs. H. S., B.A.

'07
James, Ethel A., B.A.

'08
Hugh-Jones, Mrs. Leonard, B.A.

'09
Vincent, Mrs. Irving O., B.A.

'11
MacNaughton, Jean Lavinia, B.A.
Wilson, Mrs. Harry, B.A.

'12
Dumaresq, Edna Irene, B.A.
Frank, Mrs. Leslie, B.A.
Henry, Marguerite H., B.A.
Papke, Erna Charlotte, B.A.
Pennington, Margaret H., B.A.

'13
Bolton, Grace A., B.A.
MacKenzie, Katrina, Mus.Bach.

'14
Bodie, Elizabeth, B.A.
MacKenzie, Mrs. J. A., B.A.
Willis, Helen A. E., B.A.

'15
Demuth, Lillian, B.A.
Holman, Mrs. B., B.A.
Smith, Mrs. F. L., B.A.

'16
Snyder, Daisy, B.A.
Weinfeld, Rachel H., B.A.

'18
Duval, Elsie C., B.A.
Muir, Mary Dale, B.A.
Newton, Margaret, B.S.A.
Ramsay, Mrs. Kenneth M., B.A.
Solomon, Sally, B.A.

'19
Basnar, Florence L., B.A.
Dougall, Dorothy, B.A.

'20
Reid, Jean, B.A.
Young, Mrs. Norman, B.A.

'21
Aylen, Dorothy E., Lic.Mus.
Goodman, Clara Anita, LL.B.
Greaves, Mrs. Mortimer, B.A.
McPherson, Anna Isobel, B.A.
Russell, Mrs. G. N., B.A.

'23
Beaton, Mrs. Jack, B.A.
Dugan, Mrs. James L., B.A.
Kandel, Mrs. Mortimer, B.A.
Marshall, Helen W., B.A.
Wheatley, Mrs. Rupert, B.A.
Wood-legh, Kathleen, B.A.

'24
Leckie, Mrs. Duncan, B.A.
Turner, Rowena, Mus.Bach.

'25
Christie, Mrs. D. S., B.Sc. (Arts)
Dawson, Mrs. Martin, B.A.
Galley, Esther, B.Sc. (Arts)
Mendel, Mrs. D. C., B.A.
Steacy, Ethel D., B.A.

'26
Creighton, Edith M., M.A.
Muson, Mrs. James, B.A.
Palmer, Mrs., Phy.Ed.
Saunders, Adele L., B.A.

'27
Barre, Genevieve, B.A.
Edler, Maureen, M.D.
Fraser, Mrs. C. H., B.A.
Kirivan, Mrs. John J., B.A.
Levy, Simonne, B.A.
Louis, Florence, B.A.
Richardson, Mrs. W. R., B.A.
Rudy, Riva, B.A.

'28
Fraser, Ruth A., B.H.S.
Freeman, Mrs. James, B.A.
Higgins, Mrs. Kingsley, B.A.
Hyman, Mrs. Charles, B.A.
MacMahon, Mrs. Hugh, B.A.
Wickenden, Marguerite H., M.A.

'29
Cohen, Lilly, B.A.
Israelovitch, L. B., B.A.
Kiefer, Elsie B., M.A.
McLeod, Catherine Isobel, B.H.S.
Mount, Hilda E., B.A.
Posner, Hertha F., B.A.
Reed, Helen J., B.A.
Sharp, Helen M. G., B.A.
Spencer, Mrs. Louis D., B.Sc. (Arts)
Ullock, Josephine, B.A.
Weintraub, Mrs. David, B.A.
Zallsman, Rose, B.A.

'30
Ash, Frances Gertrude, B.A.
Boehmer, Margaret, Mus.Bach.
Brown, Elizabeth A., Lib. School.
Doolittle, Doris Helen, B.A.
Hawk, Mrs. W. A., Mus.Bach.
Levin, Rose, B.A.
MacKay, Dorothy, Lic.Mus.
McGill, Esther Maude, Mus. Bach.
Miller, Evelyn, B.A.
Naylor, Lois A. E., B.A.
Osborne, Dorothy E., B.Sc. (Arts)
Phelps, Mrs. Ward, B.A.
Radler, Ruth E., M.A.
Routtenberg, Rae, B.A.
Shapiro, Goldye, B.A.
Shlakman, Vera, B.A.
Weinstein, Mina, Mus.Bach.

'31
Allen, Marguerite, M.A.
Bennett, Mrs. Andrew, B.A.
Burko, Isabel, Lic.Mus.
Cannell, M. Helen, B.A.
Coade, Emma Laurine, N.A.
Cohen, Mrs. Sidney, B.A.
Floyd, Beatrice, B.L.S.
Green, Elise H., B.A.
Jones, Mrs. Ivy G., Lic.Mus.
Marcus, Sarah, B.A.
Smart, Janet, B.A.
Tamarin, Esther, B.A.

'32
Benning, Paulette, M.A.
Goodman, Mrs. Mortimer B.A.
Graham, Christina, B.A.
Jacobs, Dorothy, B.C.L.
Ward, Daisy Pearl, Phy.Ed.

'33
Bateson, Nora, M.A.
Clark, Beatrice, B.A.
Hartley, Edith E., B.Sc.
Hobbs, Constance, B.A.
Silver, Helen, M.A.
Stallman, Annie, B.Sc.
Stewart, Marie, B.A.

'34
Barmett, Elizabeth, M.A.
Fontaine, Lucienne E., B.A
Gregory, Ruth, B.A.
Kemp, Francis E., B.H.S.
Killam, Doris W., Lic.Mus.
Mulligan, Marjorie, B.C.L
Novek, Ruth, B.Sc.
Rexford, Laura Hall, M.A.

'35
McCuaig, Margaret, B.A.
Michaud, Marthe M., B.A

'36
Gibson, Mary W., B.A.
Jackson, Muriel, Lic.Mus.
Stewart, Le Vilo, B.A.

'37
Dorfman, Edith, B.A.
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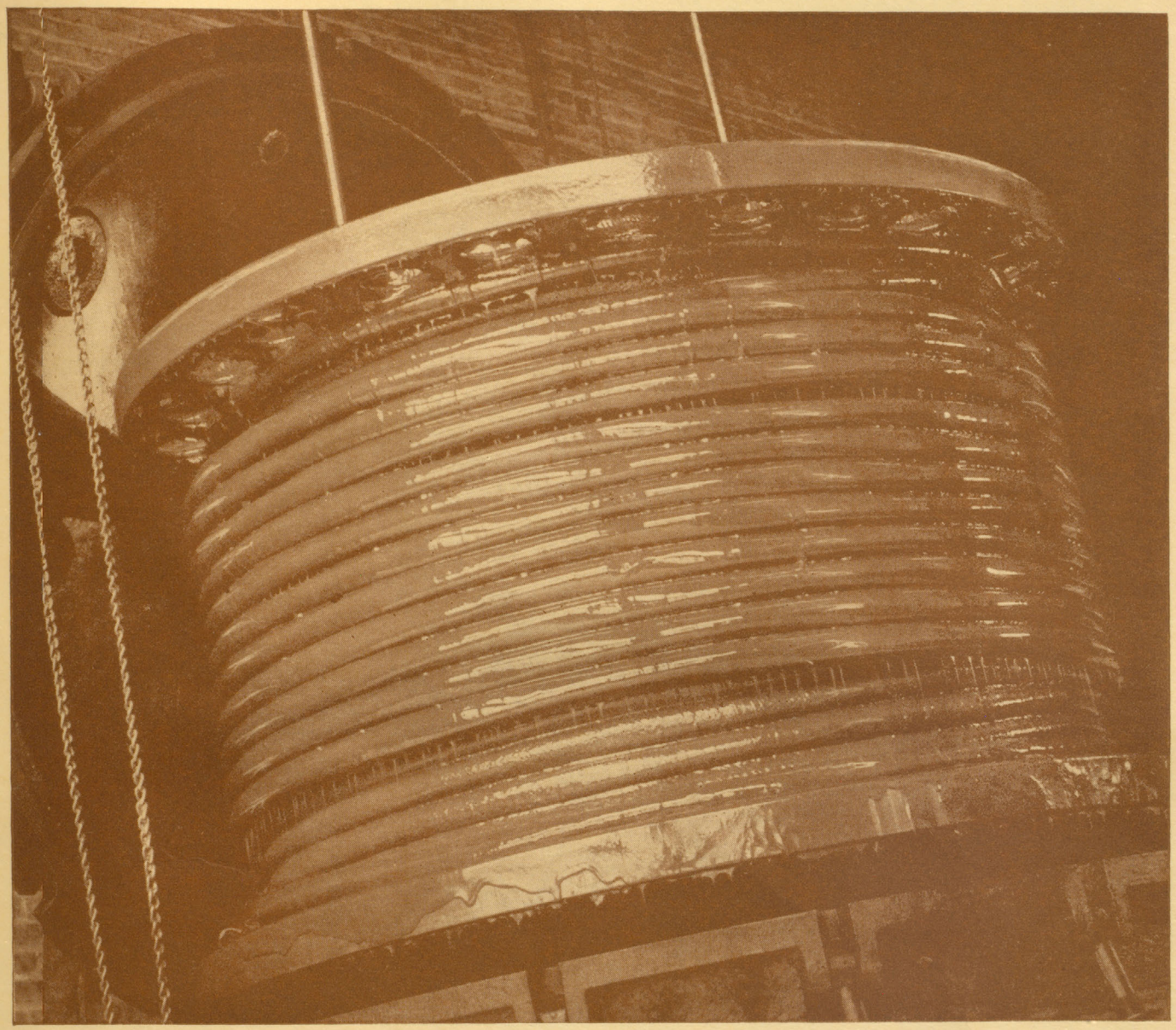


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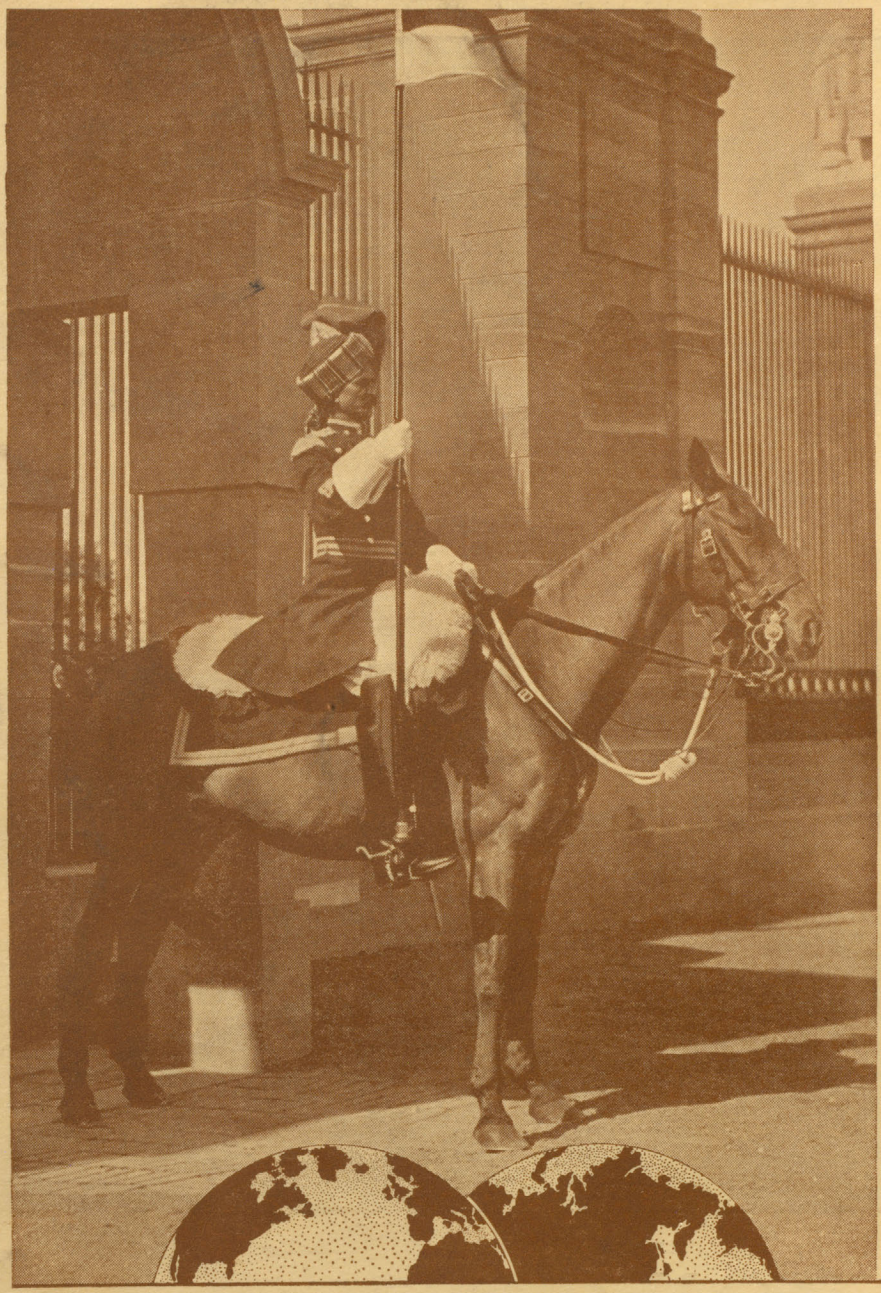


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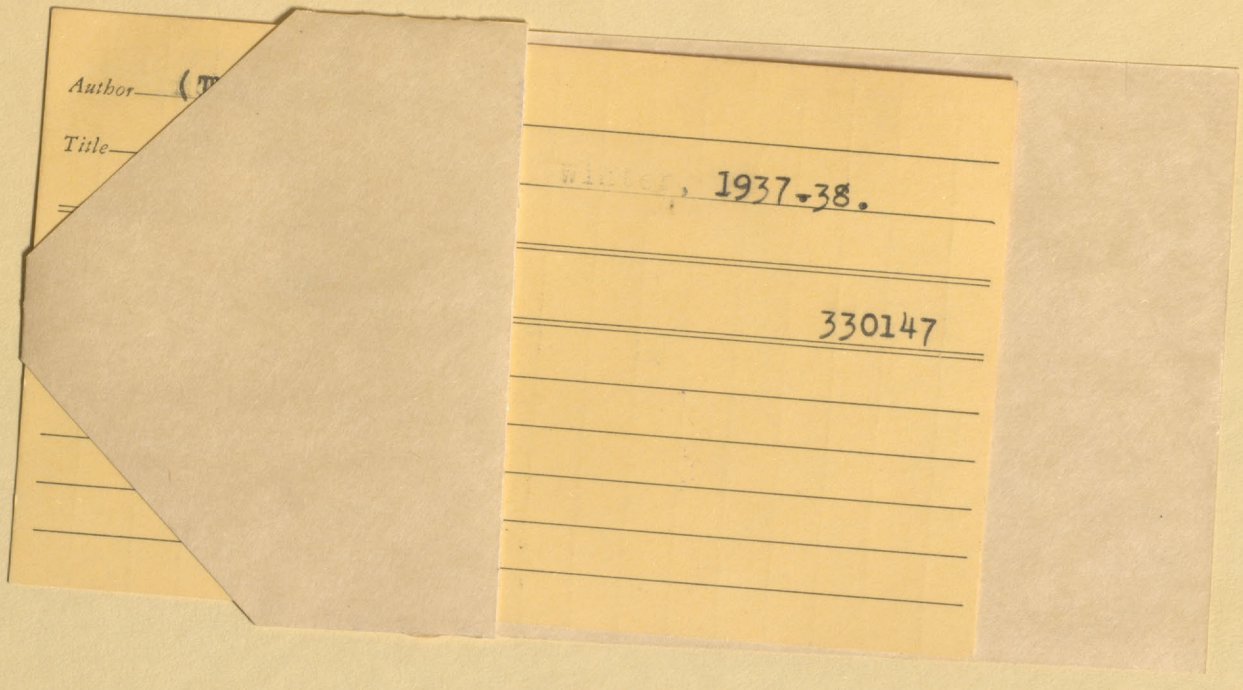
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